

FLAME OF LIBERTY KINDLED ANEW



Basic Policies Reaffirmed

When Parliament stood up on Wednesday evening to pass with a thunderous Aye the resolution moved the previous Thursday by the Prime Minister, it was symbolic of India standing up.

should we lessen the effect of it", he asked. "We should take advantage of it in forging unity", he said.

HISTORIC DEBATE

Never before had free India's Parliament witnessed such a debate. As many as 165 members had participated in the six-day long debate in the Lok Sabha alone, the great majority of them fully supporting the Government's stand. It was the reflection of the enormous upheaval that had taken place in our country in the last three weeks. "With hope and faith", the country through its elected representatives, had affirmed its firm resolve to rid its sacred soil of the aggressors, "however long and hard the struggle may be".

The Prime Minister rightly called upon the world and particularly the Government of China to take note of this upheaval. India had stood up and declared in Nehru's words:

No country which evokes that feeling can ever be suppressed or defeated.

THE unanimous adoption of the resolution came as a culmination of the great upheaval that had taken place in India following China's blatant aggression, the process which the Prime Minister described in poetic words, "the lifting of the veil from the face of India, serene, strong and yet calm, old and ever young, vibrant—the multimillioned face of Bharat Mata."

The resolution itself summed up this consummation in the following words:

"The flame of liberty and sacrifice has been kindled anew and a fresh dedication has taken place to the cause of India's freedom and integrity."

SWATANTRA TROUNCED

Before the resolution was passed the House had overwhelmingly negated Swatantra leader Ranga's two amendments seeking to express "regret" over "Government's unpreparedness" to meet the Chinese invasion and gratitude particularly to USA, UK and Canada for rushing to India's help with arms. The Swatantra alone had the temerity to strike a discordant note thus.

This too was symbolic. For the fire and thunder which they along with Jan Sangh and the PSP had raised before and during the debate, challenging the deeply cherished national policies of non-alignment and peace, had met with ignominious defeat so much so that two members of the infamous triple alliance decided to quietly withdraw their amendments.

The triumph of the accepted national policies was reflected in the Prime Minister's own confident and emphatic reply to his detractors. The country would never follow the course of getting brutalised as advocated by nominated member Frank Anthony. It would continue to distinguish between the Government of China which had adopted the present path of aggression and the people of China; it would not stoop to the level of describing a great people as Huns, etc.

It rejected also the advice of those who said there should be no talks, for neither of the two great countries, India and China, could subjugate the other.

It would also reject as "manifest nonsense" the advice of those who asked us to go and "liberate" Tibet. This sort of talk only served to justify what the Chinese propagated against us, said the Prime Minister.

He explained at length how cease-fire could be arrived at and talks initiated, by China withdrawing to positions it held before September 8, when it came pushing down the Thagla Ridge.

FOUR-SQUARE WITH THE NATION

Meanwhile, so long as the menace lasts, the country would stand united in defence of its integrity and honour. The Prime Minister clearly deprecated the attempts to weaken this unity by casting doubts on the Communist Party's sincerity.

He welcomed the Party's Manifesto on the Chinese aggression (the National Council's Resolution of November 1) by which the Communist Party had "stood up four-square as any good nationalist". "Why

COMMUNIST PARTY GREET'S NEHRU

S. A. Dange, Chairman of the CPI, addressed to Jawaharlal Nehru a letter on November 14, conveying the greetings of the Party to him on the occasion of his 73rd birthday. Following is the text of the letter:

My dear Panditji,

Allow me to convey our heartfelt congratulations to you on behalf of the Communist Party of India on your 73rd birthday.

You have inspired and led heroically the Indian nation in its struggle for national freedom.

In the post-independence period you have laid the foundations of a new Indian nation pledged to the policies of planned development, democracy, socialism, peace, non-alignment and anti-colonialism.

Today, in this hour of grave crisis created by the Chinese aggression, the nation has mustered around you as a man to safeguard its honour, integrity and sovereignty.

The Communist Party of India pledges its unqualified support to your policies of national defence and national unity.

May you live long to realise your ideals of building a prosperous and socialist India.

Yours sincerely,
(S. A. Dange)
Chairman, CPI

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NEW AGE

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

Delhi Workers Demonstration:

SYMBOL OF UNSTINTED SUPPORT

FOR the last three weeks, Delhi had been witnessing various types of demonstrations. On November 12 however it saw a demonstration which was different from any held so far.

It was a 15,000-strong demonstration of Delhi's workers jointly organised by the Delhi Committee of the AITUC, Delhi Bank Employees' Federation, Newspaper Employees' Federation, Shop Employees' Federation, etc.

The demonstration started from the Ramliya grounds and winding its way through various streets of Delhi terminated at the Red Fort, its full throated slogans resounding all along its route.

Thousands of spectators watched the mighty demonstration which was the most orderly and spectacular by far compared to all demonstrations held so far in the capital on the issue of Chinese aggression. The demonstration reflected the determination of Delhi's working class to meet the national emergency.

Some of the slogans which said: "Down with Chinese Aggression", "All Support to Nehru Government for Defence of Motherland", "We shall increase production for the People and for Our Valiant Soldiers", "Profiteering and Black-marketing are Anti-National Acts", "Long Live Non-Alignment", "Down with Hoopliganism and Rowdyism", drew spontaneous applause from the spectators.

Straight From Work

Most of the workers who participated in the demonstration came straight from their mills, factories and other places of work and long before the time scheduled for the demonstration the Ramliya grounds were a festive look, with hundreds of red flags along with the national flag fluttering in the wind. These workers came from distant places and represented all strata of their respective occupations — from rickshaw pullers to shop employees, from municipal workers to petty officers in banks and so on. This was in striking contrast to the earlier demonstrations organised by other organisations.

It may be mentioned here that it was none other than the trade unions who organised the first ever demonstration in Delhi to protest against the Chinese aggression and to assure Prime Minister Nehru of the unstinted support of the workers in his endeavours to safeguard the nation's honour.

The pledge which was taken by the Delhi workers on the historic grounds of Red Fort where the pledge of Independence was taken in 1947 assumed added significance in the context of the site. It was a solemn pledge to defend the country and its freedom from

the Chinese invaders and for the triumph of democracy, socialism and non-alignment. It was the reflection of the workers' consciousness of the responsibility they are entrusted with in the period of national crisis.

The demonstration was a fitting reply to the rowdies and hoodlums who thrive on chaotic conditions of life and who are bolstered by parties like the Jan Sangh for their own nefarious ends. From the very morning of November 12, the Jan Sangh talkers who wax eloquent in the language of fascist thugs spread rumours that there would be firings, lathi charges, etc., during the demonstration, in order to create panic which might stop workers from participating in the demonstration. The strength of the demonstration gave them the rebuff they deserved.

It is interesting to note that in many small factories, the workers wanted to be allowed to leave the place of work one hour before the schedule in order to be able to join the procession in time and in lieu of that they promised to work extra for one-and-a-half hours next day. But the employers also gave expression of good nature by agreeing to only one hour's work next day and granting them the leave they wanted.

It can also be mentioned in this connection that Delhi workers are collecting the Rs. 15-lakh fund which they promised for the National Defence Fund with all enthusiasm. The workers of the DMC group of mills who have already worked on the Dewall day, have again worked on November 11 which was a Sunday and contributed their wages to the Defence Fund.

The Solemn Pledge

STANDING before this historic Red Fort where fifteen years ago, our Prime Minister Nehru raised the National Flag of Free India, we, the working people of Delhi, we who work in factories, offices, shops, hotels and many other places, solemnly pledge that:

We will carry out the behests of our Prime Minister for the defence of our country against China's aggression. We shall defend our sacred Motherland with all the strength of body and mind and with all the resources that we possess.

We will increase production in factories and raise the efficiency of work in offices—so that our Jawans on the front may fulfil the task of defending the Motherland.

We will struggle against those who indulge in



A sectional view of the Delhi workers' demonstration before it started from the Ramliya Grounds. (Photo by Virendra Kumar)

Workers Contribute To National Defence Fund

Contributions from workers all over the country continue to flow into the National Defence Fund in ever increasing intensity.

EVERYWHERE, in the factories, in the mills, in the commercial establishments, workers are responding magnificently to the call and discharging with satisfaction the responsibility they have shouldered.

Last week we published reports from a few states about these collections. This week we publish some more.

The reports received so far indicate that there has been quite a good deal of enthusiasm among the workers for contributing one day's wages to the defence fund.

WEST BENGAL

The workers of Jay Engineering Works have decided

to contribute Rs. 30,000 to the NDF while the employees of the National Carbon Co., worked for one extra day on November 4 and contributed that day's wages amounting to Rs. 15,000 to the fund.

The workers' unions at Hindustan Motors and Bengal Motion Pictures have decided to contribute liberally to the NDF. Rs. 75,000 have so far been donated by the Eastern Railway employees. The Coordination Committee of West Bengal Government Employees has contributed Rs. 630 and called upon all its affiliates to send in their contributions as early as possible.

The unions affiliated to the AITUC in West Bengal have all decided to contribute one day's wages. One AITUC union in a jute mill donated the entire amount due to the workers as the interim award (Rs. 342 per worker) granted by the Central Wage Board for the Jute Industry.

The Reserve Bank Employees Association and Reserve Bank D' Class Employees Association have contributed Rs. 1,000 as the first instalment of their contribution. A sum of another one thousand rupees have been contributed by the Reserve Bank Employees Cooperative Credit Society.

The workers and Shipping masters employed in M. V. State of Rajasthan and M. V. Nicobar have contributed Rs. 2,859.50 to the NDF. 3,000 workers in Bankura town have decided to contribute 26 p per head immediately. They have further decided to contribute one day's wages till the emergency prevails. The employees of Kusum Products have decided to contribute one day's wages for six months with effect from October to the NDF. The employees of Calcutta Dock Labour Board have contributed Rs. 1,482.25 to the NDF while the Tally

Clerks have given Rs. 1,001.

The Calcutta Tramway workers have already contributed Rs. 151 and decided to contribute one day's wages. The employees of Shibpur Cooperative Bank have contributed Rs. 501 and that of the Survey of India Rs. 3,925.25.

The workers of Durgapur Steel Alloy Co., have contributed one day's wages amounting to Rs. 2,901 and further decided to work one hour extra without any remuneration till the Chinese are driven out from Indian territories.

The employees of Regional Directorate of Food (Eastern Region) have donated Rs. 4,200 to the NDF. The Orissa workers in Calcutta have contributed Rs. 630. The employees of M/s. Marshalls Ltd. have contributed Rs. 2,100 and further decided to contribute one day's wages in November as well as to donate the amount which will be accumulated by forgoing their tiffin which is paid for by the company.

The employees of Eagan Development Block have contributed Rs. 169 while the employees of Nadia District Board have given Rs. 159.50. There have been similar donations from our areas of West Bengal amounting to approximately Rs. 2,000.

The employees of the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner have contributed Rs. 1,000.

ANDHRA PRADESH

The employees of Nagarjuna Nagar Canals Division No. 1 have contributed one day's wages amounting to Rs. 505 and the staff of Akshayan, Hyderabad donated Rs. 717.50. The Warangal Citizens Committee has decided to collect Rs. one lakh.

MAHARASHTRA

The textile workers of Bombay city have decided

* ON FACING PAGE

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WORKERS' CONTRIBUTIONS

* FROM FACING PAGE

to contribute one day's wages to the NDF amounting to about Rs. 12 lakhs. They have worked on November 4 which was a holiday.

The call for work on that day was given by Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh which is a recognised union, but since this union has very little hold over the workers, there was very little response.

The Girni Kamgar Union later supported the proposal and thereafter workers voluntarily offered to work on that day. But it was strange that although this was a voluntary work-day, some mill-owners are reported to have called upon the absentee workers to explain as to why they should not be discharged for having absented on that day.

The textile workers of Nagpur also worked one extra day on November 4 and contributed their one day wage amounting to Rs. 62,000 to the NDF.

The workers of Bombay Telephone Workshops have decided to work for an extra day every month as long as the emergency exists. Their monthly contribution will amount to about Rs. 7,000. The staff of the Bombay Customs have donated Rs. 15,711.75 nP.

GUJARAT

The staff of the Ahmedabad Electricity Company have decided to contribute Rs. 10,000 to the NDF and one day's salary every month till the emergency exists.

The Ahmedabad Bank Employees' Union has decided that each employee will give a day's wages every month to the NDF while the employees of a leading bank decided to give one month's salary.

UTTAR PRADESH

About 6,000 employees of the Agra area of the Central Railway have decided to contribute a day's salary every month as long as the present emergency continues.

The Municipal employees at Meerut have decided to contribute one day's salary. Similar decisions were taken at Lalitpur, Bareilly and Puna.

ORISSA

The workers at the Rourkela steel plant have decided to contribute one day's wages to the NDF and donations have already started to flow in. Some workers have decided to contribute even more than one day's wages.

The Timber workshop men have decided to work free one Sunday every month and donate that day's wages to the NDF. The workers in the Central Repair Shop have offered to work for 12 hours for three months without any remuneration and to donate two hours' payment to the National Defence Fund.

The low-paid staff in various Government offices in Koraput have contributed Rs. 16,000 to the NDF. This is the first instalment of their donation.

MADHYA PRADESH

Textile workers of Indore numbering about 6,000 have decided to contribute one

GOA

The Dock workers at Mormago Harbour have condemned the lockout imposed by a group of employers at the

day's wages to the NDF. The workers of Nowrozabad Colliery also have resolved to donate four days' pay every month and to work on all the seven days of the week "till the crisis is over".

They have also resolved that if they are not allowed to work on all the seven days in a week, they would work on the rest day elsewhere and contribute that amount to the NDF.

In a communication to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, they have informed that Rs. 1,500 awarded by the company to them for exceeding production target, would be donated to the NDF. They have also decided to raise a volunteer corps of 600 workers and they are approaching medical authorities to receive blood donation from 1,000 workers.

PUNJAB

20 trade unions in Chhachharts have already contributed a sum of Rs. 5,578.77 nP to the NDF. More collections are going on. The employees of Hoshiarpur Municipality have contributed Rs. 250.

Swastika Metal Works of Jagadhri has donated Rs. 51,000 for the NDF and will contribute Rs. 2,000 each month till the end of the emergency.

Reports from Gurgaon, Chandigarh, Jullundur and other places show that in all the industrial areas and offices, both Government as well as commercial, workers have decided to contribute one day's wages and donations are being received every day by various trade unions for remittance to the NDF.

MYSORE

The employees of Hindustan Machine Tools at Bangalore have decided to give one day's wages to the NDF. The Hindustan Aircraft workers worked one day extra on November 2 and contributed the entire salary to the NDF.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The employees of the Himachal Government Transport Dept. have decided to donate Rs. one lakh for the welfare of the jawans. They will contribute 5 per cent of their wages every month as long as the hostilities last.

RAJASTHAN

The members and the employees of the Panchayat Samiti of Sawai Madhopur have donated three days' wages to the NDF. They have resolved to donate Rs. 25,000 and to collect Rs. one lakh.

The Madras Dock Workers' Union has issued a directive to all its 15,000 members to contribute one day's pay to the NDF.

The trade unions belonging to AITUC, INTUC and HMS at Coimbatore have jointly appealed to the workers to donate one day's wages to the NDF.

harbour and accused them of committing "treachery to the nation" and decided to fight back with all their resources to compel the employers to call off the lockout.

The workers of Agrawal-Madgaonkar Dry Dock have contributed one day's wages amounting to Rs. 800 to the NDF. The Marmagos Port, Dock and Transport Workers' Union has called upon all its members to donate one day's wages for the defence fund.

PONDICHERY

The Municipal Employees Union has decided to contribute one day's wages to the NDF. Some of its members have also offered to include the dearness allowance in their contribution. A number of its members also offered to donate blood. The Municipal Employees Mutual Benefit So-

cety has donated Rs. 1,001 and the staff of the United Commercial Bank Rs. 300.

DELHI

Apart from the factory workers and commercial employees in Delhi, large number of Government employees have come forward to contribute their mite in this national emergency.

Ram Singh, a worker of the Ashoka Hotel has donated Rs. 151 while the entire donation of the employees of the hotel amounts to Rs. 16,000.

The employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have contributed 5 per cent of their pay while 75 employees of the Reserve Bank have offered to donate one per cent of their salary every month till the emergency is over.

An impressive contribution was made by the Delhi Boot

Polish and Mochl Union by offering Rs. 752 for the fund. The shoeshine boys of the capital have also decided to contribute a day's earnings every month.

The staff of taxation department has given Rs. 7500, while the employees of the Directorate of Industries and Labour have contributed Rs. 6853. Several employees of these two departments have promised to contribute a day's salary every month.

A sweeper in the Ministry of Education has decided to donate Rs. 5 every month till the end of emergency. The employees of the Horticultural Directorate, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, including the workcharged staff, have contributed Rs. 7,393.25 to the NDF.

The proprietor and employees of Messrs Bhagwan Dass & Co in Kashmiri Gate have donated Rs. 13,110.

Kerala Newsletter

From S. SHARMA

Defence Campaign In Full Swing

TRIVANDRUM, November 13

The campaign for national defence against Chinese aggression is gaining momentum and inspiring stories of response to Prime Minister's call for sacrifice are pouring in from all parts of the State.

ONE such story refers to Rs. 10,001 collected and contributed to the Defence Fund by the inhabitants of the small and beautiful village of Kumarakom on the banks of the backwaters of Vembanad. Representatives of Panchayat, Block cooperative societies, churches, temples, political parties, schools, social organisations, agricultural marketing society, and Bharat Sevak Samaj met last week and chalked out a programme of collection and set up a 51-man committee to continue the campaign.

Never in the history of the village was such complete unanimity and unity among all strata achieved.

Workers' Solidarity

Workers belonging to all affiliations have come to the fore to contribute one day's wages to the Fund, offering increased production and donating blood to the Blood Banks. A conference of representatives of INTUC, KSTUC, and UTUC which met on November 7 on the initiative of the Labour Minister discussed proposals submitted by the KSTUC with regard to avoiding strikes and lockouts, eliminating bottlenecks and obstacles to increased production and for organising contribution to Defence Fund from workers.

Various trade union leaders reported in the meeting that by the first week of November all workers all over the State had contributed one day's wage as a first instalment and many unions had offered one day's wage every month till the emergency lasted.

Kerala State Today Tappers' Federation has decided to call off its statewide agitation against prohibition and donate

Answer To Exclusion

The best answer to this is being given by the practice of all Communists and sympathisers who in towns and villages are in the forefront of mobilising all resources for defence, Communist legislators were the first to contribute to the Fund, veteran sixty-year old Sugathan leading with a contribution of one hundred one rupees. K. P. R. Gopalan, the oldest veteran of the Communist Party donated his wrist watch for the Fund.

Yet Chief Minister Sankar and Govindan Nair continue the campaign against and exclusion of Communists contrary to commendable approach of the Madras Chief Minister.

Powerful rebuttal to such slanders and explanation of the National Council resolution of the Communist Party were given by General Secretary E. M. S. Namboodripad, who addressed a mammoth meeting in the State Capital on November 10. He asserted that Communists were solidly behind Nehru's stand, that not an inch of our soil will be yielded to aggressors, not a foreign soldier would be allowed to set foot on our sacred soil. Once the National Council had adopted a resolution, all Communists were bound by it unlike the practice of the Congress and other political parties, he said.

Namboodripad warned that an attempt to exclude Communists from the defence efforts or divide our countrymen as Communists and non-Communists at the hour of national crisis will only weaken and disrupt national unity.

The anti-Communist banner was only one among many banners held by Swatantra, Jan Sangh and Praja Socialist parties, the parties of rank reaction who were using this national crisis to make India give up her 15-year old peace and non-alignment policy and lead her under the heels of American imperialism, he said.

India under Prime Minister Nehru was determined to throw out the aggressor by all means but will not fall prey to the machinations of reaction here and abroad. He appealed to Congressmen and all genuine democrats to ponder over such developments as the exit of Krishna Menon and the demand for a change in the leadership of the Government. All these were part of same policy intended to reverse our national policies of non-alignment, peace and independent economic development.

45th Anniversary Of Great October Socialist Revolution

CUBA : CONCESSION TO SANITY & PEACE

—Says KOSYGIN

"The October Revolution blazed the trail to communism for all mankind." "A powerful invincible community of socialist countries has now taken shape. Socialism entered the world arena full of strength and faith in its future," so stated Alexei Kosygin, Member of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on November 6 in his report in Moscow on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, according to the official summary released by the Soviet Information Bureau in Delhi. The rest of the summary follows:

KOSYGIN emphasized, that the October Revolution gave a powerful impetus to the peoples' struggle for their liberation. "Today we witness the disintegration of the colonial system, its final collapse."
The remarkable fact, Kosygin said, is that having started on the road of independent existence, the majority of new states of Asia and Africa proclaim their intention to build life along socialist lines. True, not infrequently the concept of socialism in these countries differs from the scientific conception of such a society. However, these declarations indicate that the ideas of socialism are gaining possession of new hundreds of millions of human beings.

"Socialism has become the sign of the time," Kosygin declared.

"Socialism has led our country and the other socialist countries to the broad road of economic, cultural and scientific and technical progress."

Today the Soviet Union accounts for 20 per cent of the world's industrial output or almost as much as Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and France taken together, Kosygin said further. The countries of socialism now produce almost 37 per cent of the world's industrial output. Meanwhile, the share of the United States in world output has markedly shrunk.

The last decade, illumined with the ideas of the 20th, 21st and 22nd CPSU Congresses, was particularly fruitful for the Soviet Union. "The daring eradication of the consequences of Stalin's personality cult had a salutary effect on the life of our Party and all the country, provided boundless opportunities for the creator's initiative of the people."

"Our Party meets the 45th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution stronger and closer united than ever, closely rallying behind its Leninist Central Committee," Kosygin declared.

After noting that the CPSU Programme adopted by the 22nd Party Congress, is being successfully realized, Kosygin announced: In the four years of the Seven-Year Plan (1959-1965) Soviet industry has produced 28 thousand million rubles worth of goods above the plan. In 1962 the gross industrial output programme will be overfulfilled and the volume of industrial output will increase within the year by 9-odd per cent.

About 13 million tons of steel will have been produced in four years of the Seven-Year Plan over and above the target figures. In the volume of production of

most important non-ferrous metals the Soviet Union now ranks first in Europe and greatly surpasses the United States in the mean annual rate of increase of the output of these metals.
"For the rate of increase of capital investment in the national economy, the Soviet Union leads the United States, Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany. Within the four years of the Seven-

Year Plan the Soviet Union will have put into operation 3,700 big industrial plants.

Though weather conditions were unfavourable in a number of districts, Kosygin went on to say, the gross grain harvest this year has been larger than in 1961. Never before has there been such a bumper crop of grain in our country. Meat procurements have increased 10 per cent since 1961.

Kosygin said: "Between 1953 and 1962 agricultural output in the country increased 60 per cent while the number of workers in agriculture declined by 1,200,000 during this period.

"Nevertheless, the present level of farm production cannot satisfy us. A tremendous job lies ahead." Alexei Kosygin emphasized that due to the successes of industry and agriculture, the living standards of the Soviet people are steadily rising.

Summing up the achievements of the Soviet Union, he

declared: "From the storming of the Winter Palace to the storming of the outer space — such are the gigantic strides with which our people are advancing."

He pointed out that, step by step, socialism is winning new positions in its competition with capitalism and is becoming a decisive factor in the progress of mankind.

"The foreign policy of the socialist countries is based on the ideas of peace, equality, self-determination of the peoples, and respect for the independence and sovereignty of all states. It is precisely the socialist camp that firmly upholds the principles, advanced by the great Lenin, of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems," Kosygin said.

Non-Alignment A Big Factor

He also pointed out that the large group of states that have taken to the road of non-alignment, were a big factor contributing to the maintenance of peace. Good relations, resting on mutual respect, equality and confidence have taken shape between these states and the socialist community.

"A powerful front of peace forces, which is able to prevent another world war, has thus taken shape."

Kosygin noted that fundamentally new relations of deep social

solidarity and cohesion, stemming from the common basic interests of the working people of the socialist countries, from the principles of proletarian socialist internationalism, have been established between the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the peoples of all countries advancing along the road of socialist development.

He noted that with the further development of specialization and co-operation within the framework of the world socialist system, the volume of trade between the socialist countries will increase from year to year.

"But this does not mean at all," Kosygin noted, "that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries do not intend to develop trade with the capitalist world." After noting that the West European monopolies are trying to contravene to the economic rapprochement of socialist countries the policy of so-called "integration" which found its concrete expression in the establishment of the Common Market, Kosygin declared: "Capitalist 'integration' does not and cannot solve the problems of overcoming the contradictions of modern capitalism."

He stressed that we are not frightened by the threat of making the Common Market a tool of economic struggle against the socialist system.

"The policy of isolation and

Moscow: November 7

The day of Seventh November. In Moscow a fine sunny day dawned with music and laughter as through decorated and colourful streets thousands converged on the Red Square.

★ From Masood Ali Khan



At the Tribune of the Lenin Mausoleum (Left to Right): Malinovsky, Khrushchov, Voroshilov and Brezhnev.

The military parade demonstrated the awe-inspiring and indomitable might of the Union of Socialist Republics. Armoured cars, heavy tanks, huge guns of bigger and bigger calibres and mighty rockets, the ground to air missiles which have proved their power and accuracy in practice and the gigantic breath-taking long range rockets mounted on huge steel carriages rumbled past over the stones of the Red Square.

The parade was an explanation of the simple truth given in a popular form to the war-mongers and imperialists that war means their utter destruction and liquidation. It was a mighty demonstration of the force which guarantees the peace of the world and its

hopes of a bright and prosperous future.

This was followed by a mass sports parade when to the music of Tchaikovsky's fifth symphony thousands of youngmen and women transformed the square to life with graceful movements making live and colourful patterns. Models of the Vostok dynasty of spaceships came on the Square and children in space suits rushed out to the tribune with flowers.

At eleven the workers of Moscow flooded the Square in nine columns. Like a huge mirror the Square reflected the successes of the Soviet construction. The new constructions include hydroelectric stations, blast furnaces, chemical giants, Moscow's building plan, where in ten months of

this year 2,610 thousand square metres of housing has gone up and 85,000 new flats have been built. On this holiday 3,000 people celebrate their house warming in new flats. The new circular motor road, more than a hundred kilometres round Moscow has been completed to ease the traffic jam on the roads of the city by diverting some of the traffic outside.

Moscow is becoming a new modern town of the future with hundreds of new shops, new lines of metro, new restaurants and cafes and well-dressed people fill the streets.

In the evening fireworks lit up the sky and the Soviet Government gave a gala reception to celebrate the birth of the Soviet State.

London Letter

★ From OMEMO GOOPTU

INDIANS IN ENGLAND RAISE DEFENCE FUND

The situation on India's northern frontier has galvanised the vast Indian community in this country into a strong, disciplined and patriotic force.

As soon as the near-war situation was known in London, the Indians irrespective of party affiliations went ahead raising funds, organising meetings, lobbying British friends of India for sympathetic understanding of India's position on the conflict.

The response has been truly magnificent. The funds raised now total several thousand pounds. The lead in this direction was given by South-Asian Indian Workers' Association, under its able General Secretary, Vishnu Dutt Sharma, has already handed over to M. C. Chagla, the Indian High Commissioner, an initial collection of £1,050 (more than 14,000 rupees) for Prime Minister's Defence Fund.

Rattan Singh, President of the powerful Indian Workers' Association of Great Britain has told me that all the IWA branches throughout the country have been instructed to raise funds for the purpose and that the response has been extremely good. There have been many cases, I was told, where ordinary workers have contributed their entire pay packets to the fund.

extremely popular and respected leader among ordinary Britons and Indians.

It is also a tribute to the sustained political activity which has been carried out by the main Indian student and workers organisations, since long before India achieved her independence, among the British people in particular.

It is, of course, realised in the United States, Britain and other Western powers want to make every effort in various ways, openly or otherwise, to draw India close to their military and political umbrella. Nothing would suit their purpose more than to make India another of their many satellites.

But I am yet to come across anyone in the circles that matter who is prepared to barter away, in spite of the northern tragedy, India's hard-earned freedom and throw away the many political, economic and cultural gains of the last fifteen years since independence.

This is considered by every responsible observer to be extremely important. The onslaught of British reactionaries is already evident.

There is already a pressure, it

India Defence Fund Committee

In London, a central co-ordinating body called The India Defence Fund Committee has been formed with representatives from Indian Workers' Association, London Majlis, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Indian Medical Association, and various other smaller bodies together with prominent individuals.

A spokesman of the Committee informed me that its office has been inundated with offers of money and, in a number of cases, jewellery offered by women.

At a public meeting organised by the Committee this week, M. C. Chagla has disclosed that India House has been receiving donations uninterruptedly for the last few weeks. He also said that hundreds of Indian students and workers have expressed their willingness to return to India immediately and serve the nation in whatever capacity the Government might consider them fit.

The Indian scene in this country, as such, is now one of tremendous activity and patriotic zeal coupled with acute anxiety — anxiety as to when and how the border question would be solved to the mutual satisfaction of the parties in the dispute.

Abiding Allegiance To Policy Of Peace

As far as the Indians abroad and the British progressives are concerned, they have risen to the occasion and have refused to throw away their abiding allegiance to Nehru's policy of peace and non-alignment and friendly relations with the socialist world in particular.

There has virtually been no campaign, except in obvious quarters, against the socialist countries in this connection, far less against the Communists and democrats in India, especially after the bold stand taken by the CPI on the entire problem.

There has been a total absence of jingoism in their actions and utterances. Not that there are none who wish to make capital out of the nation's difficulties for their party political interest. But these elements have been kept (at least, so far) in their places in the various joint committees that have been formed throughout the country.

Such a sober and rational attitude in face of great odds is, in a way, a remarkable tribute to the impact made by the progressive aspects of the Nehru government's policies on the Indians and progressive Britons.

It is a recognition, without doubt, of the tremendous amount of positive work done in this country by Krishna Menon and his friends in Great Britain; Menon, in particular, remains in spite of what the jute press may say in both India and here, an

... Ceasefire And Talks Between India And China On A Reasonable Basis ...

★ FROM FACING PAGE

blockade of socialism is senseless under present-day conditions."

After recalling the dangerous developments caused by the aggressive actions of the United States in the Caribbean area, Kosygin declared: "The Soviet Government took note of President Kennedy's declaration that the United States would lift the blockade of Cuba, strictly observe her sovereignty, renounce the invasion of Cuba, and that the other nations of the Western Hemisphere would do likewise.

Inasmuch as the President of the United States solemnly declared before the whole world that there would be no incursion of Cuba either on the part of other countries or from their territory, the presence on Cuba of weapons which the United States Government called 'offensive' has lost its meaning.

Who made a concession to whom in these circumstances? We feel that this was a concession on both sides, a concession to sanity and peace.

Kosygin emphasised that militarism, aggressive imperialism of the United States, was to blame for this conflict. "It created this conflict which might have inflicted tremendous losses upon mankind. But ultimately, the acuteness of this conflict has now been liquidated on the basis of a compromise, and mutual concessions and talks are being held with a view to its complete liquidation."

Pointing out that influential quarters in the West insist on the continuation of the "tough," "uncompromising" policy towards the socialist countries, Kosygin said: "One cannot help seeing that such 'toughness' may lead to war, to a thermonuclear catastrophe, Road blocks, which hamper normal relations between all states,

is strongly believed, on the Indian government to allow foreign personnel (i.e. of British and American origin) to join our troops in the North. Conservative Sunday Telegraph has in an editorial urged the West to send 'trained and devoted men' to go to the war front and added, 'Someone in India should appeal for volunteers from Britain and other parts of the Commonwealth to help at the front and behind it.' Their purpose would be "to strengthen the defences, improve communications and help in the maintenance of modern weapons."

In another editorial this is how it described the Indian situation before the fighting began with the Chinese forces: "Lacking real strength, either economic or military, she (India)

nevertheless became a leading diplomatic power; ruthlessly using what strength she had to bully Kashmiris and Nagas, she yet aspired to lecture the rest of the world on international morality; riddled with caste, she preached the equality of mankind; and, while enjoying the aid and protection of the West, she insisted on wearing the white robe of neutrality."

In face of such an attitude which on the whole is the attitude of the ruling party in this country, extra vigilance would be necessary to combat the machinations to undermine the positive features of the Indian policy so that the Indian people are successful in their effort to keep their country on the path of peaceful co-existence, democracy and socialism.

TOKEN OF APPRECIATION

A worker of the Northern Railway has remitted a sum of Rs. 25 to the General Secretary of the CPI, as a token of his appreciation of the fact that a handful of party members boldly faced the onslaught of the goondas at the parliamentary office of the party in Delhi on November 1 and saved the office from their attack.

In his letter, inter alia, he stated: "The Jan Sangh and the PSP having failed to shatter and wear away the people who stood by your party against their slanderous campaign, have at last stooped too low to goonadism and hoodlumism, by damaging your Hqs. Your patience on the above incident was mis-

taken by them as your weakness and they raided your parliamentary office this time."

"Hence as a token to the bold stand taken by your party members who defended your party office and as a compensation for the damage of your Central offices, I contribute this small amount of Rs. 25 to strengthen your party further."

must now be removed instead of being accumulated. This will safeguard peace, all the peoples on Earth long for."

He described the problem of a German peace settlement as one of the most acute problems of the most acute problems of the present.

The Soviet Government, he emphasised, has declared and declares again that a German peace settlement can be effected without prejudice to the interests and prestige of any country or group of countries by agreement between all sides concerned.

Our confidence in the future rests on a sound basis, Kosygin declared. We believe in human reason, we believe that the most complicated problems in international relations can be settled peacefully.

Conflict On India-China Border

The Soviet people, Kosygin said, cannot but deeply regret the events on the Sino-Indian border where armed clashes took place and blood was spilled. This conflict benefits only the imperialists who are doing everything in their power to kindle war and break the age-old friendship between the great peoples of China and India.

The anti-democratic elements in India, striving to suppress the progressive forces in the country, to throw India off the course of non-alignment and push it into the arms of aggressive military blocs, want to use the atmosphere of war psychosis for their own ends.

Our view is that a ceasefire and talks between India and the People's Republic of China on a reasonable basis would be a correct solution, all the more so since there are no fundamental contradictions between India and the PRC, no such differences which could not be solved at a round-table conference. The sooner such talks begin, the bigger will be the gain of the peoples of those countries, the bigger will be the gain for the cause of peace. Alexei Kosygin said that disarmament was a matter of vital concern for the peoples.

"The Soviet Government," he said, "will continue persistently pressing for an early solution of the problem of general and complete disarmament, as the only reliable way of ensuring universal peace."

However, while no practical steps have been taken towards general disarmament, Kosygin stressed, no one should expect us to down arms unilaterally. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government would not be fulfilling their duty to the people, to all mankind, if they failed to see to it that the Soviet Union is always prepared to offer a crushing rebuff to any encroachment on peace and security of peoples.

Our confidence in the future rests on a sound basis, Kosygin declared. We believe in human reason, we believe that the most complicated problems in international relations can be settled peacefully.

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CO-EXISTENCE: WHAT IT MEANS

★ From Masood Ali Khan

THE Soviet Premier, speaking on the occasion of the anniversary of the October Revolution at the Government reception in the Kremlin on November 7, touched upon the meaning of peaceful co-existence and today's international problems.

"Co-existence means compromise on the basis of mutual concessions," he emphasised and declared that all sides must keep their balance, good sense and sense of responsibility.

"Last week we were very very near a nuclear catastrophe. We were on the brink of the precipice and we must draw lessons from it. Some say that their hard policy made us retreat. But hardness does not mean strength. Hard things are brittle and break under stress. Steel is not hard and is therefore, strong.

"The question is asked: whose victory this has been? Who won and who lost? Let history decide that. We think that good sense and the feeling of responsibility won and both sides made a compromise. If we had

not kept our reason, today this reception would not have taken place, nor the elections in the U.S."

The rockets had been sent to Cuba for her defence and when the U.S. President promised there would be no attack, they were withdrawn, Khrushchov said: "I would like to believe that the President will keep his word. Otherwise, we shall return to the same brink again as last week." Let all states stick to the principles of the U.N. Charter, Khrushchov said.

The Soviet Union had sent a few rockets to Cuba — only about 40—Khrushchov revealed, and they were on their way back for a country like the Soviet Union even hundred times more rockets were not enough, he said. He called for realism in face of the mighty destructive power of the weapons of today when one single bomb was the equal of hundred million tons of explosive. Adenauer was happy and said that the West had forced the Soviet Union by their tough

"The Americans say that they cannot bear the smell of Cuba. It could not be helped. For the last 45 years, we have put up with the smell of capitalism around us.

"Long live little and heroic Cuba!" Khrushchov declared. He said he could not believe how the Americans could be so scared of little Cuba and say it threatens the United States. "What should we do then? You have built bases all round us and fly with bombs near our borders but we not only live, we sing songs and even dance. Yes, we even dance," Khrushchov declared.

Proposing a toast to peaceful co-existence, Khrushchov said that the capitalist world could no longer have its own way. "There is now a force which could stand up to the imperialist camp," he forcefully declared.

Addressing the U.S. Ambassador Kohler, he said that they might not like each other. It was a matter of taste. But in order to keep the peace, they

had to embrace. "For, if we fight, the others also will not remain alive," Khrushchov said pointing to the other Ambassadors present.

Talking to correspondents, Khrushchov said, that the urgency of the summit meeting proposed by him in his reply to Bertrand Russell, had now passed and matters could be settled through usual channels. Asked whether in the disarmament negotiations there would also be mutual concessions, he said "Let us have a tete-a-tete with the Americans."

Berlin he said was not Cuba although it was also serious. "We do not need Berlin—we need a peace treaty," he said. Asked whether there was a time-table for the treaty, he replied that it was like a woman expecting a baby and it will arrive at the proper time. Asked about rumours that he might be going to the U.N., Khrushchov did not deny it but declared, "I have also heard such rumours."

WEST BENGAL

PEOPLE'S RESPONSE

★ From Jnan Bikash Moitra

CALCUTTA, November 11: The people of West Bengal have responded magnificently to the Prime Minister's appeal for national unity in defence of the motherland against Chinese aggression.

Never since Independence have all sections of people rallied so spontaneously and in such a manner behind the policies and measures of the Government as in the present period of grave national emergency.

Every section of people from every walk of life and from every vocation has enthusiastically come forward to contribute their mite to national defence.

Meetings and demonstrations are being held daily in and around Calcutta and also in the mofussil districts, condemning the aggression and pledging full support to the Government. Prominent intellectuals, writers, educationists, lawyers, doctors, etc., have either issued statements or have spoken in meetings to the above effect.

Central trade union organisations also have issued statements or held meetings. Even a bare mention of the names of these prominent people and of the organisations will fill several pages of this journal.

The people have also responded in a splendid manner to the Prime Minister's appeal for contributions to the National Defence Fund (NDF). The target of collections in this State has been fixed at Rs. 15 crores, and donations in cash and kind, in gold and ornaments have been pouring in daily from all sections of the people.

The collections till November 10 totalled Rs. 23 lakhs in cash and cheques, and 2,000 tolas of gold and ornaments.

Every one is contributing his mite. Most of the salaried people have given one month's wage and many have pledged to continue this payment till the present national emergency lasts. Some members of the State Legislature have decided to donate every month their monthly allowance to the NDF during the period of

national emergency. Besides the collections in cash, cheques, gold and ornaments, many gifts are being received for our jawans at the front. They include woollen pullovers, gloves, socks, mufflers, sweats, etc.

The most remarkable offer, however, has been made by an 80-year old woman, Manasha Devi of Bansa, Hooghly. She has decided to make a present of her cornea to any Indian jawan at the front, who may be in need of them.

The people are also liberally donating their blood for the jawans. More than 250 people, including many college students, now daily visit the Central Blood Bank (CBB), Calcutta, to donate blood. Along the ten other centres, the one at Congress Bhavan is attracting the largest number of donors. On November 9 alone, 32 persons donated 8,000 c.c. of blood. Fifty-two more registered their names. The Director, CBB has received requests from 10 other organisations to open centres under their aegis.

The Statesman of November 7 reports that large crowds have been thronging the Zonal Army recruiting centre in Calcutta to enlist in the Armed forces and allied organisations every day since the Chinese aggression began, and even before the national emergency was declared.

The report further says: "As against the 35 to 50 persons who had sought enrolment in normal times, the number of persons who offer themselves in the service of their country has now increased to anything between 800 and 3,000 a day."

"This enthusiastic response has come from people in various walks of life—town people, villagers, Adivasis, students, unemployed youths in general, others belonging to a wide range of age-groups and a large number of ex-Servicemen, irrespective of province, community, caste and religion."

The increasing spirit of ac-

PEACE COUNCIL CONDEMNS CHINESE AGGRESSION

The Presidential Committee of the All India Peace Council met in Delhi on November 11 and 12, under the chairmanship of Diwan Chaman Lall, M.P., and unanimously adopted the statement on Chinese aggression given below.

THE All India Peace Council has also addressed a letter of birthday greetings to Prime Minister Nehru, placing itself "unreservedly" at your disposal for any work which you may assign to it to further your policies of countering Chinese aggression with all our strength, while preserving India's non-alignment, and seeking an honourable peace, which ensures the vacation of the present aggression.

The Council has sent a first donation of Rs. 1001.00 to the Prime Minister for the National Defence Fund.

STATEMENT

THE Presidential Committee of the All-India Peace Council, meeting in New Delhi on November 11 and 12, 1962, extends its warm and grateful congratulations to Prime Minister Nehru for his magnificent leadership of our people in this grave period of national emergency.

The All India Peace Council pledges itself to take the most active and leading part in all states in all activities, initiated or approved by the Prime Minister, in support of the defence of the country against Chinese aggression. The Council calls on all its members and supporters to donate and collect the maximum possible contributions for the National Defence Fund.

WEST BENGAL

★ FROM FACING PAGE

accommodation shown by the parties concerned in view of the national emergency has helped the settlement of the one long-standing agrarian and a number of labour disputes.

The peasants of several villages in Tanluk Sub-division of Midnapore District had withheld payment of the land revenues since the British days. This position continued till the other day. In view of the national emergency, it has now been decided, after discussions between the State Kisan Sabha leaders and the Land Revenue Minister, that the peasants will pay arrears of the revenues for the past years in six instalments.

During the week under review, about nine labour disputes were settled. At least one of these disputes had lasted for two and a half months. The trade unions concerned are affiliated to the INTUC, AITUC and UTUC.

Taking advantage of the present situation, certain reactionary and anti-social elements are carrying on a vicious campaign of slander against the Communist Party and are organising goondaism and other despicable acts against it. At some places, the local Party offices were attacked by these elements. Some properties belonging to the Party were destroyed at two places. These acts, it needs hardly to be mentioned, only serve to create disunity and destroy national unity at this hour of grave national emergency.

West Bengal Citizen's Committee With the West Bengal Governor as patron, and the Chief Minister as Chairman, a 30-member State Citizens' Committee has been formed to collect all contributions in cash and kind for the NDF.

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eyes of honest and peace-loving people in every continent.

Today with greater emphasis than ever before, the All India Peace Council declares its continued adherence to this policy of non-alignment and peace, pursued so resolutely and steadfastly by Prime Minister Nehru. The Council joins the Prime Minister in deprecating efforts by interested circles to utilise the present emergency for political advantage and to seek a reversal of this policy.

The Council further extends its full support to the Prime Minister in his determination to continue as always his efforts for a peaceful solution and an end to the Chinese aggression. The propaganda of the Chinese Government all over the world seeks to spread the lie that India and Nehru are opposed to peace, because we refuse to accept dishonourable terms of surrender to aggression.

The All India Peace Council believes that right-thinking and fair minded persons everywhere will increasingly understand the correctness and justice of the Prime Minister's proposals that the Chinese forces withdraw at least to the positions they occupied before the present aggression began (that is before September 8, 1962)—so that the atmosphere is created for fruitful negotiations. No self-respecting nation can be compelled to talk under duress and in conditions which condone aggression.

The Council expresses its satisfaction at the growing international support for the essential core of the Indian proposals, and welcomes the initiative being taken in this connection by President Nasser, President Nkrumah and other friendly statesmen.

The All India Peace Council is undertaking a series of measures to counter false Chinese propaganda abroad and to win support among peace-loving people in all countries for the justice of our cause. World public opinion can be a powerful factor in helping to end the Chinese aggression and the withdrawal of Chinese forces at least to the positions held before September 8, so that negotiations may begin, as proposed by Prime Minister Nehru.

The Presidential Committee of the All India Peace Council appeals for national unity in wholehearted support of the Prime Minister's policies. Such national unity is the need of the hour.

All efforts, overt and covert, to disrupt this unity and to subvert the Prime Minister's leadership and policies are contrary to the interests of this country and its defence and weaken the security of our national independence; they are a blow to the cause to which India shall always be devoted—world peace.

The nation-united behind Prime Minister Nehru's policies of full-scale national defence and relentless opposition to aggression, of firm adherence to non-alignment, of unswerving pursuit of an honourable peace—shall be victorious.

INDIAN WRITERS CALL FOR WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE FORCES

A meeting of the Progressive Writers' Association held in Delhi on November 10, adopted a statement condemning the Chinese aggression on Indian territory and *inter alia* called upon the writers all over the world, particularly Afro-Asian writers including the Chinese, to condemn the Chinese aggression and demand the withdrawal of their troops from Indian territory to positions where they were prior to September 8, 1962.

THE statement is being circulated to all Indian writers for their endorsement and signature. Among those who have already signed the statement are: Kamleshwar, Hari Prakash, G. R. Taban, A. Naseer Khan, Anwar Azeem, Lalpat Rai, Fikar Tonsvi, Raza Sajjad Zaheer, Habib Tanveer, Ajmal Ajmal Bharon Fd. Gupta, Shiv-dan Singh Chauhan, S. Sajjad Zaheer, Makhmoor Julundhry, Niaz Haider, etc.

Following is the text of the statement:

STATEMENT BY INDIAN WRITERS

1 In this hour of grave national crisis when our country has been invaded by the armed forces of the Chinese Government, we, Indian writers wish to express our feelings of solidarity with the rest of the patriotic Indian people and the Indian Government headed by Prime Minister Nehru. We declare that all our moral, spiritual and material resources shall be devoted for the defence of our motherland, for fortifying the will and the strength of our people to defeat the Chinese invaders, to preserve our freedom, maintain the honour and dignity of our country, and the democratic life and values which we have always cherished.

2 It is a matter of deep sorrow for us that the wanton and aggressive action of the Chinese Government has dealt a severe blow to the two thousand years old friendship, and profound spiritual and cultural affinities existing between the two great and neighbouring peoples—Indian and Chinese. These bonds had been further strengthened when both the peoples fought their common enemy—imperialism; and when, after they had achieved independence, they commonly formulated and declared their adherence to the principles of Panch Sheel. The friendship between free India and free China strengthened them and all other Afro-Asian peoples in their struggle against imperialism for world peace and for building of a new life for the millions of Afro-Asian humanity.

3 The Chinese aggression against India, the invasion of Indian territory by armed forces of the Chinese Government, has retarded all these processes; it has shattered the foundations of Afro-Asian solidarity; it has served the purpose of those forces who want Asians to fight Asians thus causing a serious breach in the world peace camp.

4 We believe that the only correct way of solving disputes and differences between the two countries today, is through friendly and peaceful negotiations, not through the use of force, violence and war. However, the Chinese Government abandoned this method, invaded our frontiers and even now refuses to withdraw its forces to the north of McMahon Line—the legitimate and traditional Indian boundary—leaving no choice before us except to meet force with force to defend our boundaries and our territory.

5 All Indians are united in this determination. Defence of the sacred soil of our motherland is our one slogan today. We also want to affirm that we are raising this slogan today solely in order to protect and maintain the freedom and integrity of our country, so cruelly violated by the armed forces of the Chinese Government; and furthermore that we adhere firmly to the policy of non-alignment, anti-imperialism, and anti-colonialism and peace, pursued by the Indian people and Indian Government headed by Prime Minister Nehru.

6 Finally, we appeal to all our brother writers in all Afro-Asian countries, to condemn in unequivocal terms Chinese aggression against India and the violation of the Panch Sheel agreement and the Bandung principles by them. We wish to tell our brother writers in all Afro-Asian countries that the allegation made by the Chinese Government that the Nehru Government has committed aggression against China is totally false. It is also wholly incorrect that the present Government of India has been instigated by American imperialists to launch an attack on China. The Indian Government and Indian people are non-aligned, anti-imperialist and wish to live in peace and friendship with China and the whole world.

We appeal to writers all over the world, particularly Afro-Asian writers including Chinese writers, to demand the withdrawal of invading Chinese forces from Indian territory to positions which they held before the outbreak of present hostilities (namely, before September 8); and to agree, after they have done so and fighting has stopped, to start negotiations with the Government of India for the settlement of outstanding boundary disputes. This is the only way to restore Afro-Asian solidarity; the only way to restore peace between the two great Asian countries, the only way to avert this grave danger to world peace.

West Bengal State Council Resolution

[This resolution was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the West Bengal State Council, held on 10.11.62. Eighty-five out of 101 members of the Council were present.]

THE West Bengal State Council of the Communist Party of India undertakes the responsibility to implement, with due seriousness, the resolution adopted by the National Council of the Party in defence of the motherland against Chinese aggression, and to explain the resolution to Party members and to the masses of people.

The West Bengal State Council of the CPI calls upon all the units, members and sympathisers of the Party to implement the National Council resolution in a united and disciplined manner.

This resolution of the National Council of the Party has called upon all Party units, members and supporters everywhere to implement the following seven-point programme:

● To take an active part in the work of the popular committees which are being set up in support of defence efforts.

● To exert their best to build up the National Defence Fund.

● To work resolutely for increase in production for defence and people's needs.

● To mobilise public opinion against price rises.

blackmarketing and profiteering and other anti-social activities, which hit the working people and the nation.

● To campaign tirelessly against those groups, parties and elements which seek narrow, political advantage out of the present crisis.

● To oppose attempts to force India to give up her foreign policy of non-alignment and peace and thereby put her at the mercy of the imperialist camp and involve India in a prolonged full-scale war.

● To support all moves taken by the Government of India to bring about a peaceful settlement, consistent with the honour and dignity of the country.

With the above objectives in view and taking into account the seriousness of the situation, it is necessary to organise meetings, rallies, posters, etc. The Party has to campaign on the basis of the National Council resolution, to raise contributions for the National Defence Fund and to organise various other work in support of the National Defence efforts.

The Party should take the initiative to hold talks with Government in this State for

NATION UNITED TO THROW OUT THE AGGRESSORS

★ From Our Parliamentary Correspondents

If all that was said in Parliament during the long debate on the Chinese aggression and national emergency could be summed up in one sentence it would be something like this: Under the leadership of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru this country is determined to throw out the aggressors and redeem her lost territories and her injured dignity. It was the demonstration of the will and unity of the nation in this hour of grave crisis and its supreme faith in the justice of its cause.

THE last sentence in the resolution moved by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha indeed summed up the will of the nation and its Parliament: "With hope and faith, this House affirms the resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however long and hard the struggle may be".

Never before in the history of our Parliament has one seen such unity, such response to the leadership of the Prime Minister and such urge to demonstrate the common bonds that bind together the millions of this vast country. This, in spite of the fact that certain interested parties and their spokesmen tried to exploit the state of emergency to sow seeds of disruption, to question the leadership of the Prime Minister and to seek a change in the basic policies of the Government.

Because their efforts were forcefully met and countered by the overwhelming majority of members and the nation's resolve to adhere to its basic ideals of democracy, peace and non-alignment were reiterated, the positive outcome of the debate was that it has considerably strengthened the hands of the Prime Minister in meeting the challenge of Chinese aggression and seeking an honourable and correct solution to the Sino-Indian border problem.

PUBLIC INTEREST

The packed galleries and the long queues of visitors waiting outside indicated the enormous public interest in this debate of Parliament in a crucial hour in its history. Despite the fact that after the first few speeches, the debate tended to be long-winded and the same ground was traversed again, and again by members, the two Houses had to sit extra time and extend the days allotted for the debate in order to give a chance to every speaker from every party to have his say in this very important matter before the country. It was certainly a marathon debate and would be a record in the history of our Parliament.

Prime Minister himself has repeatedly pointed out, that under no circumstances could the government have anticipated this massive Chinese offensive particularly in view of the moves that were being made at the time for negotiations between the two governments. That the Chinese chose to stage a surprise attack—and in a surprise attack the enemy

has always the advantage—made the aggression more heinous and treacherous.

Nevertheless, one could find that the Swatantra-Jan Sangh-PSP spokesmen derived a singular pleasure in driving their point that the Government should not have paid heed to Chinese talk of peaceful settlement, and in flaunting before the Prime Minister, "we told you so", Frank Anthony, for instance, tried in his speech to resurrect a good deal of his old arguments.

The Prime Minister told the two Houses to bear in mind that the crisis that has overtaken this country by this Chinese invasion is not a temporary one and whatever we do to meet this challenge must be able to last for a long term.

PLAN NOT TO BE SCRAPPED

One of the immediate questions that springs out of this warning is, what we are going to do about our Five Year Plan and economic development. The critics of the Right would have the government give up the Plans and use everything for military purposes.

N. G. Ranga, leader of the Swatantra Party chose to call it a "victory plan". But his real interest came out very well when he said: "But why do you have this Planning Commission any longer. Even ordinarily it was useless and now it becomes much more useless; indeed it can even be a nuisance".

The Prime Minister was perfectly clear in his mind that the Plan could not be given up.

Allied with this the question of increasing our production of arms was also discussed. The Prime Minister in his Rajya Sabha speech traced the history of our defence production.

He also disclosed that the Soviet Union had stood by her previous commitments in spite of the present developments, thus setting at rest the rumours and propaganda spread by interested circles in this country that the USSR had gone back on her promises of supplying arms to this country because of the conflict with China.

The Prime Minister also made it clear that the help given by the Western countries in the supply of arms is "unconditional and without strings" and that it does not affect directly our policy of non-alignment which we value. This was important in the context of the growing cry from reaction in this country to discard the policy of non-alignment.

In the same way he debunked the theory, now very fondly being spread by anti-Communist forces here, that the fight between India and China is an ideological fight.

Countering the demand from Right-wing quarters that there should be no negotiations till the Chinese had withdrawn from the entire territory occupied by them, the Prime Minister told the Rajya Sabha, "Let us be brave, but let us also be sensible".

FIGHT NOT IDEOLOGICAL

Thus laid out, the policy of the Government was certainly not to the liking of the Jan Sangh, PSP and Swatantra. It was very clear from their speeches that what they wanted was to capitalise on the situation, to force the Government to change its policy of non-alignment, to turn the conflict into an ideological conflict and to go on a witch-hunt in this country.

To that purpose, some of them went even to the extent of demanding a change in the leadership of the Government, in other words, the removal of Nehru.

As against this, from the Opposition it was the Communist Party that solidly and firmly lent support to the Prime Minister. As put forth by the spokesmen of the Party in both the Houses, it was unqualified support. At the very outset, Hiren Mukerjee in the Lok Sabha and Bhupesh Gupta in the Rajya Sabha (see last week's NEW AGE) explained in very clear terms the Party's stand which was later followed and strengthened by other speakers namely Renu Chakravarty, M. N. Govindan Nair, P. K. Vasudevan Nair and Jai Bahadur Singh.

UNCONDITIONAL SUPPORT

Apart from offering unconditional support to the Government in this hour of grave crisis, Communist spokesmen in both Houses made positive contribution to the debate by their approach to the entire problem. They joined issue with the spokesmen of the reactionaries who wanted a change in the foreign policy and who questioned the leadership of Prime Minister Nehru.

Communist members strongly defended the policy of non-alignment and criticised the attacks on Nehru. They pointed out that the nation was united behind Nehru and there was no question of changing the leadership of the Government or its basic policies. It was also pointed out by them that vested interests should not be allowed to exploit the situation and that poor people should be protected from any price increase. They welcomed Planning Minister Nanda's statement on maintaining prices of essential commodities at reasonable level.

Among the main points made by Communist spokesmen in the debate could be listed:

① The Communist Party condemns Chinese aggression and pledges its unqualified and full support to the Government to meet this aggression.

② The conflict that has been forced upon India by China's aggressive action is not an ideological conflict. The Chinese aggression has nothing to do with international communism. China, by her attack on a friendly neighbour has violated the very basic tenets of behaviour for socialist countries.

③ The Communist Party repudiates the Chinese charges and

vile propaganda against Prime Minister Nehru and his policy of non-alignment. The Chinese aggression has only resulted in strengthening reaction in this country.

④ The Party wants the Government to adhere to its basic policies of non-alignment and peace.

⑤ The Party supports the proposal of the Prime Minister that in order to start negotiations, the Chinese should withdraw first to the position they held before September 8.

Communist speakers also drew attention to the need for organising better publicity for our case against China among the Afro-Asian nations. Lack of adequate publicity has been one of the main reasons for insufficient response to India from outside. The same point was made by a large number of speakers from other parties also.

CPI POLICY CRYSTAL CLEAR

Communist speakers strongly countered the argument raised by some, particularly PSP, that the Party was not united in its stand on the Chinese aggression. They quoted from the resolution of the National Council and declared that every Party Member, bound by strict discipline, would carry out the resolution in letter and spirit. In this connection, it was pointed out that the arrests of Communists made by certain state governments was totally unwarranted and objectionable. Communist speakers called upon the government not to pursue this policy.

There was understanding and appreciation of the Communist Party's stand among majority of members and quite a number of

Congress members welcomed the resolution of the National Council of the Party.

Ansar Hārvi (Congress) said that the CPI resolution "has done some definite good to this country. That should be acknowledged".

While most of the members were happy with the resolution of the Communist Party and saw the need to preserve the unity of the nation in this grave situation, the traditional enemies of the Communist Party, the Jan Sangh, the PSP and the Swatantra, could not forget their differences and made all attempts to disrupt this unity. They tried to question the bona fides of the Party and to attack the Party. In fact these people seemed to be thoroughly disappointed by the bold stand taken by the Communist Party.

As usual, the PSP excelled all others in this attack on the Communist Party and H. V. Kamath devoted a good part of his speech to this disruptive job. A spirited reply to Kamath came from Renu Chakravarty, who pointed out that patriotism of parties will be decided not by mud-slinging but by action. Harekrishna Mahatab, Deputy Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party also remarked that this was not the time to settle old scores or for inter-party disputes.

But the game of reaction was not merely to attack the Communist Party. It was more deeper and sinister, as it began to unfold the very first day with the speech from the Swatantra benches. For instance, here are a few gems from the speech of the Swatantra Party leader N. G. Ranga:

"Non-alignment has not served us, does not serve any longer."

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INDIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS SOVIET PREMIER

★ From Masood Ali Khan

MOSCOW, November 12

T. N. Kaul, India's Ambassador in Moscow was received by the Soviet Premier on Friday. A friendly and cordial exchange of ideas took place.

FRIENDLY relations between the two countries are to continue and the Soviet side values India's friendship and appreciates her role in preserving and strengthening peace in the world. Indian sources revealed here.

Yesterday a meeting was held at the Indian Embassy to meet the new Ambassador which was attended by Indians working in Moscow and the big colony of Indian students. T. N. Kaul and K. P. S. Menon, the former Ambassador who is back from a rest in the Crimea, addressed the meeting and explained India's stand on the border conflict with China.

The Indian Ambassador declared that India appreciates and values her friendship with the Soviet Union and Indians, while explaining their point of view with regard to the India-China conflict should not say or do anything which could harm Indo-Soviet friendship.

The Indian Ambassador also said that India was not going to change her peaceful foreign policy of non-alignment.

It has been revealed here that

the Soviet Union is fulfilling all commitments to India with regard to supply of equipment and aid. And as we know now the supply of MIG jet fighters will begin in December and the Soviet Union will also help in setting up a factory to build these fighters in India. The value of this help to India is obvious.

On Saturday, T. N. Kaul and the staff of the Indian Embassy visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath with the following inscription: "From T. N. Kaul, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of India, as token of eternal friendship between India and the Soviet Union, to the immortal V. I. Lenin."

The news of this wreath laying ceremony and the text of the inscription were published in Pravda on Sunday.

Earlier, meetings were held by Indian students and Indians working in Moscow in support of the policy of the Government of India to defend India's borders. Resolutions were adopted and decisions taken to help the cause of the motherland in every way.