

INDIA WILL NEVER SELL KASHMIR

WHY KAK FLEW TO BOMBAY

Kashmir's Premier Kak is in Bombay. Why has he flown from Kashmir? What does he bring? Here is the story.

PANDIT Nehru's arrest in Kashmir brought the mighty beams of the world's arc lamps crashing in on Kak's Private Slave Valley.

The anger of the Indian people boiled over in huge demonstrations and hartals.

The wrath of Kashmir brought their struggle to a new high level.

Fast Moving Events

Kashmir cannot be crushed by terror.

Kashmir can light a new fire of struggle which sweeps through the whole of Prince India.

These two straight facts dawned with a bang on the Political Department. Things began to move fast.

The Viceroy called the Nawab of Bhopal and gave him his instructions.

In a few days, the Nawab of Bhopal had succeeded in inviting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to pay him a visit in his State.

The Bhopal-Sardar talks took place in the Nawab's Palace.

A message was flashed across the ether to Kashmir....

"Kak must go to Bombay. Sardar Patel is willing to meet him and work for a settlement. It will be worth your while"—this was the essence of the message the Nawab of Bhopal sent to his brother Prince of Kashmir.

Another message went from Bhopal to the Political Department telling them that the great Nawab had pulled off the trick.

Kak flew straight to Bhopal, where the Nawab gave him all the details of the talks he had had with Sardar Patel. Together they worked out a formula for a settlement.

Kak flew to Bombay and began talks with Sardar Patel.

Sr Conrad Corfield, Political Secretary, flew from New Delhi to Srinagar to conduct the negotiations directly.

Kak's "Peace" Offer

As I write, the pieces on the chess table are all in position.

Corfield and Maharaja Hari Singh wait at the end of a telephone line in Srinagar. Kak is in Bombay.

Kak will offer the following terms:

- Removal of the ban on Pandit Nehru's entry into Kashmir.
- Release of the Kashmir leaders.
- The appointment of a Committee to advise the Maharaja on framing a new constitution.

In return, Kak will ask for the following:

- Calling off the Kashmir movement.
- Dropping the 'QUIT KASHMIR' slogan.
- Expulsion from the National Conference of all radical elements.
- Trials of all National Conference workers alleged to have participated in 'violent acts' to be continued.
- An enquiry into 'the connection of Russia and the Communists with the Revolt'.

These are Kak's peace terms. These are the terms which the Nawab of Bhopal believes from his talks with Sardar Patel that the Congress will accept.

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The Presidential Procession at last year's Annual session of the Kashmir National Conference at Sopore. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Khan Abdus Samad (of Baluchistan) with Sheikh Abdulla.

KASHMIRIS DEMAND JUSTICE

New Armies Of Peasants and Workers Rising To Continue Fight For Freedom

From Our Srinagar Correspondent

6-7-46.

The last three days have been worse than ever. And as they carry out their dreadful torture, the soldiers and the officials gloat:

"Premier Kak has gone to Bombay. The Congress leaders called him. Your movement is over. A settlement is taking place."

SETTLEMENT? A settlement in Bombay?

And then suddenly some officer will leer at us and say:

"In 1846, you were sold in far-away Amritsar. Your price was fifty lakh rupees. Today you are being sold in Bombay. The price is the 93 votes of the States in the Constituent Assembly."

Shut up, you brutes, shut up! Do you think we can ever believe that?

Our movement shall continue....

The Rising Of Mirpur

We know why Kak has run to Bombay. Because he was scared of what has been happening up and down Kashmir since he dared to stop Jawaharlalji from entering the State.

In the last one week, the whole of Mirpur district has seen a thousand processions converging on Mirpur town. They are kisan processions, carrying the Red flag with the White Plough—the Flag of the National Conference—singing songs of struggle. They are shouting your death warrant, Kak:

"Quit Kashmir"
"Quit Kashmir"
and yet again:
"QUIT KASHMIR".

Yes, that is why you have run to Bombay, Kak. Because Kashmir is getting too hot for you. You have gone to ask for mercy from the leaders of the Congress. But mercy cannot displace justice. And it is WE who will give you justice.

Because every hamlet in Badgam flies the National Conference flag. Because here a new army is rising—an army of freedom, of Kashmiri peasants, who do not tremble any more every time they see an official, but hold their heads high up; of Kashmiri women who can march and make speeches and not weep when they see their children murdered before their eyes....

Yes, that is why you have fled to Bombay, Premier Kak. You imagine you will get a Certificate of Innocence from the National Leaders. You will never get it. For they have no right to give you any certificate. Only the mothers of our dead, the laughing children you have turned into orphans—only they can give you the certificate you deserve.

The Workers' March

The Silk Factory workers have been on strike since the day Sheikh Abdulla was arrested. How you tried to get them back to work! Your lathis, your promises of rewards, your bribes—nothing worked. The factory remains closed. The workers are on the streets—another ARMY, Kak, training to meet you in battle....

Yes, that is why you fled to Bombay....

Speak Badshah Khan

Badshah Khan of the Pathans has seen with his own eyes during the last three days what is Kashmir today. The thousands on the streets fearless. The terror of the world the truth, Badshah Khan. Tell them that no compromise or settlement must stand in the way of the people's justice. The murderers must be brought to book.

In Jail... Dead And Dying

Yes, even as I send this letter to you, the news has come that two prisoners in Jammu jail have DIED, died of the hateful conditions in which they are kept.

Two more are dying.... Raja Mir and Mohiuddin Zohra, a lawyer.

Dwarkanath Kachru, Secretary of the All India States' Peoples Conference, is kept locked in a dirty, dingy cell in Muzaffarabad. Night and day he is forced to remain in the cell.

What are you going to do about it, leaders assembled in Bombay?

Talk to Kak? Forgive him? Make a pact with him? No, never.

Nothing Can Stop It

March on Kashmir, Panditji, march on Kashmir. Kak's engineers are building huge iron gates at Kohala and Domel to prevent your coming. But nothing can stop you, for you have the might of India with you.

Give us the chance to throw out our chests and tell these scoundrels with not a doubt in our heads:

"India—our National Congress—will not sell Kashmir. India will back us. India will help us free Kashmir."

Dirty Deal Cooking

Look out, Kashmir... Look out, India... Look out, all you who have fought and given your blood that Kashmir might be free... look out....

There's a DIRTY DEAL cooking in Bombay....

Read again and yet again the story of Kashmir's struggle. Read on this page the latest news from Kashmir. The people are fighting.

In 1846, the Kashmiris were sold for 50 lakhs of rupees. That was by the British....

Don't sell the Kashmiris again.

Don't make a deal over their dead bodies.

A deal with Kak is a deal with Kashmir's murderers. Kak's hands are scarlet with Kashmiri blood.

You cannot make a deal with Kak.

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WHY KAK RAN BACK TO SRINAGAR

THE latest news is that Kak has flown back to Srinagar.

What happened? Why did he beat such a hasty retreat.

I am in a position to give the full story.

Kak met Sardar Patel. He brought him an invitation to visit Kashmir and see things for himself. He brought him certain forged documents purporting to expose "Russian intervention in Kashmir."

Kak then met Maulana Azad, and timidly put out the suggestion that the Maharaja thought would solve matters if Sardar Patel and not Pandit Jawaharlalji went to Kashmir.

Yes, Maulana Sahib rightly thundered at Kak for this infamous suggestion: "Go and meet Panditji yourself. He it is who represents the Congress on all matters relating to Kashmir."

All of a sudden Kak sought an interview with Pandit Nehru.

Panditji refused to meet him. In the meanwhile Kak heard representatives of the National Conference—Ghulam Karim, M. M. Bakshi, G. M. Sadiq, Jhambhaji Kaul were arriving in Bombay for the States Workers' Conference.

Meeting.

Office, 1's lies would cut little ice when they arrived.



HOARDERS WIN A BATTLE

First Step Towards Free-Trade?

Bengal's Premier Mr. Suhrawardy has lately started using strong language against rice 'hoarders' in Bengal. At New Delhi he demanded rice imports to "foil the hoarders' game".

But his deeds are out of tune with his words.

A SHORT, ten-line Press note of the Bengal Government issued on June 21st shows that rice hoarders are leading him by the nose.

The note cancels the existing ban at present in force on any firms employing 200 to 1,000 hands buying rice in the open market and to buy it, instead, from the Government.

It is a short note, but its consequences are serious.

Business Firms Chief Rice Hoarders

In 1943, Bengal's business firms were among the chief rice hoarders. They bought up rice right and left and then charged cut-throat prices for it. In fact, the National Chamber of Commerce was caught red-handed buying up rice in the name of bogus firms which never existed. There was a big scandal and even the Famine Enquiry Commission indicted the business firms for it.

So in December 1943, firms employing over 1,000 hands were fined from buying rice in the market. But it was later discovered that the bulk of Bengal's business firms employed 200 to 1,000. So this loop-hole was later closed.

Govt. Beaten By Rice Traders

But the Bengal Government has already been beaten by the big rice traders this year. When the Press note was issued, there was in Government godowns just enough rice to keep rationing going in Bengal's nine rationed cities for five and a half months. There were no stocks therefore to sell to business firms.

Hence this order. And it shows the hoarders have got a free hand.

It is well known that big rice traders have cornered rice that

WASTAGE IN GOVT. GODOWNS

Bengal's Communist MLA's sent a memorandum to the Ministry on June 20th.

In it, they listed 42 news-items appearing in Bengal's 12 leading dailies between July 1945 and May 1946 about wastage of rice and paddy stocks in Government godowns.

The papers include the Bengal Muslim League daily Azad and The Statesman—known for siding with the Ministry.

Not one of these news-items has ever been contradicted by the Bengal Government.

The total shows that one maund of rice or paddy out of every thirty has been wasted.

Why has not one corrupt official responsible for storing Government rice been tried for this criminal sabotage? Why has not even one official responsible been kicked out of service? WHY?

was sold in the market from January to May.

Why did not Suhrawardy requisition traders' stocks and supply the business firms that way?

'Isolated requisitioning', said Bengal's Civil Supplies Minister, 'might result in the disappearance of much more stocks than what had been requisitioned' (Hindusthan Standard, June 15th).

Why No Anti-Hoarding Drive?

Why not total all-out requisitioning? A real anti-hoarding drive backed by popular parties at a fixed time all over Bengal?

The Bengal Ministry does not explain why.

Perhaps it will hurt and annoy Suhrawardy's patrons too much?—Shaw Wallace, British rice traders who control the European votes in the Assembly and the Constitution-making Body; Ispahani—the Birla of the Muslim League and Jinnah's watch-dog on the Bengal Muslim League; and the Indian Chamber of Commerce, who represent the 'Hindu' rice traders who have a more powerful organisation—political and business—than the Europeans or the Ispahanis.

Kisans Won't Tolerate it This Time

But these hoarders did not give Mr. Suhrawardy a safe majority in the Bengal Assembly this time.

Millions of Muslim peasants did. And they live in East Bengal—which is the worst-hit in this year's famine.

They put up with the 1943 famine. But they won't stand another one. Mr. Suhrawardy had better look out. Muslim and Hindu peasants have died separately before. This time they will fight together and—live!

FACT OR FICTION?

Amery said there was famine in 1943 because Indians were 'over-eating'. He has been thrown into the dust-bin. But his spirit marches on.

'A PIECE OF FICTION'—this is the comment of Ministers and food officials of Bengal on newspaper reports of rice prices shooting sky high.

In fact, they have decided upon drastic Press censorship of all such news. According to the Bengali Communist daily Swadhinata, such a decision was taken unanimously at a Government House 'Food Conference' which met on June 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

Certain Muslim League circles have been saying that the 'famine scare' is just a political stunt against the Muslim League Ministry.

Well, here is a table of such news printed in newspapers which are certainly not anti-League. On the contrary, they are bitterly anti-Congress and anti-Communist.

'The Statesman'

If anything, The Statesman is a friend of the Muslim League Ministry and bitterly hostile to the Congress and the Communist Party.

Here are A.P.I. reports of high prices printed in The Statesman.

Price per maund	Place	Date
Rs. 45	Kalganj (Dacca)	June 8th
Rs. 35 to Rs. 40	Parts of Tipperah	June 8th
Rs. 30 to Rs. 35	Parts of Noakhali	June 7th
Rs. 35	Parts of Faridpur	May 31st

'The Azad'

This is the Bengali Muslim League daily—bitterly anti-Communist and anti-Congress.

Price per maund	Place	Date
Rs. 35 to Rs. 40	Parts of Dacca & Noakhali	June 11th
Rs. 35	Pabna (Serajganj)	June 7th

'The Millat'

This is the official weekly of the Bengal Muslim League. It quoted the following rice prices per maund in its issue dated 14th June:

Rs. 30 to Rs. 38	—in different 'hats' (markets) in Dacca.
Rs. 30	—in Kishoregunj.
Rs. 30 to Rs. 35	—in Chandpur.

No, censorship won't abolish the famine. It is the East Bengal districts which are hardest hit this time. West Bengal and North and Central Bengal are better off on the whole. Millions of Muslim peasants in East Bengal did not send 115 Muslim League MLAs into the Assembly to form a Ministry which would bring a second famine within three years.

The Muslim League Ministry 'permits' them to die in silence—but not to make a song about it in the newspapers. But they won't be silent for long. Let the Ministry look out!

ABOLISH PERMANENT SETTLEMENT!

At a Press conference on June 13, Bengal's Ministers and food officials were asked why the Government did not ban big traders from buying large stocks of rice. Why should not the Government directly buy up whatever rice the kisans could spare?

'Owing to the system of permanent settlement,' their spokesmen, Bengal's Food Director S. K. Chatterjee, replied, 'and in the absence of village records of lands and production... it was difficult to assess the surplus of each producer...'

If this 'permanent settlement' system stands in the way—why should it not be scrapped?

The permanent settlement is the agreement the British conquerors made with landlords they had created as the pillars of British rule.

Under the ownership of these landlords, Bengal's cultivated land has expanded by 1 per cent in the last 30 years when her population has expanded by 20 per cent.

No Improvement In 30 Years

They make Rs. 10 crores every year and spend it away in luxury.

(A certain zemindary in East Bengal passed into hands of the Court of Wards because the zemindar ran into a debt of Rs. 93,000 to his wine-merchant).

They do so little to improve agriculture that—the crop yield per bigha of land has not increased by even one chatak in the last 30 years.

Before the war, the Flood Commission investigating the problem recommended the abolition of the permanent settlement and of landlordism in Bengal.

After that came the 1943 famine.

In 1943 the Bengal Government said there was 'no time' to put through 'radical changes'.

When the famine passed, they said there was no famine, so there was no need to make any radical changes!

This joke can't go on any more. Under landlordism, India has been through 22 famines under British rule.

Saying there is 'no time' when there is famine and 'no need' when there is not, won't do any more.

The permanent settlement must go—and right now!

"ALL'S WELL" PROPAGANDA MEANS NO IMPORTS

In trying to make everybody believe all is well in Bengal, the Bengal Ministry is cutting off our imports.

ON the basis of official figures, Bengal's Communist MLA's have calculated that Bengal is short of food grains this year to the extent of 20 lac tons—or three times the 1943 shortage which took away 35 lac dead. Bengal's big rice traders are banking on this shortage to screw prices up to Rs. 40 per maund.

And yet, Bengal's officials and Ministers have been saying that the shortage is only 'slightly' above normal and the reports of rise in prices are a 'piece of fiction.'

The result is: Bengal is hardly getting any imports.

Let Food Ships Arrive

We shall believe this piece of good news when the food ships arrive from Burma and don't get sent off somewhere else in India.

But it is worth remembering for the present that even if we get this 25,000 tons of Burma rice, it will be more than wiped out by exports that have taken place from Bengal this year.

The Bengal Civil Supplies Minister has announced that a 35,000 ton 'rice loan' which Bengal had given to the Central Government will not be repaid. The Central Government has also refused to send the 83,000 tons of rice it had promised Bengal for keeping Calcutta rationing running.

Time To Speak Truth

Suhrawardy's policy of playing down the famine at home and playing it up abroad won't work. It will lull our friends to sleep and help Government of India Food officials to score debating points against us and refuse to give us imports.

It is time to speak the truth and get other Popular Ministries to help Bengal and force the India Government to let India's leaders fix up imports from Indonesia.

Have You Read Them?

A PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND

by A. L. Morton

Rs. 7-14

This is not only a history for the people, but is a history of the people of England. It shows the main lines of development which have in turn contributed towards the structure of society as it exists today. "Great men" are only dealt with as part of these larger movements and the reader will not find needless details of the private lives of Kings and Queens.



SATURDAY SAGA

Rs. 1-9

A collection of contemporary short stories made by the Progress Publishing Co., Ltd., London. In collecting these stories, the Editorial Committee have simply tried to choose good contemporary writing not tied to old patterns of thought. Except for one, all the stories appear for first time.



MARXISM AND POETRY

by George Thomson

Re. 1-14

In this essay, which is written in a clear straight-forward style, has been distilled the conclusions drawn from years of arduous research in many fields. The wealth of information on which it is based and the vigour of the handling lift it to the highest level of contemporary criticism. It is both deeply felt and boldly argued.

Please write to any of our bookshops at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Poona, Nagpur, Bezwada, Calicut and Trivandrum.

PROVINCE-WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR RELEASE OF BENGAL'S POLITICAL PRISONERS

All PARTIES, ALL SECTIONS CO-OPERATE

By wire from Nikhil Chakravarty. Calcutta, July 5.

For the last two months, Bengal has been witnessing a remarkable popular movement throughout the length and breadth of the Province. To every Bengalee, the long agonising imprisonment of her brave sons has always been a matter of bitter humiliation, but never before have the common people from every class and community come forward in such large numbers and with such determination to move for their release.

With the installation of the League Ministry, the Pre-Reform Release Campaign Committee under its energetic Secretaries, Niranjan Sen and Choudhury Moazzem Hossain (Lal Meah), appealed for a province-wide campaign for release so that the hands of the League Ministry might be strengthened in forcing the unwilling bureaucrats to release them.

The response to this appeal went beyond all expectations. On previous occasions, whenever the Committee had made appeals for a campaign, it was only the Communist Party together with a sprinkling of individual Congressmen and others who responded.

Not Confined To Students Or Political Workers

But this time, hundreds of statements signed jointly by Congressmen, Leaguers, Communists, Forward Blocists, Mahasabhaitees and others came from every district—from district towns, sub-divisional centres and remote villages.

In the previous years, it was the students and political workers who organised such campaigns. But it was not so this time.

Among others some of Calcutta's leading doctors like Dr. Sandari Mohan Das, Dr. Abdul Malek themselves issued a statement in support of release.

Among Bengal's peasantry too, this call for release brought forth unprecedented stir.

Kisans of the Hajang belt of Mymensingh held meetings and demonstrations.

In the interior of the Untouchable kisan area, Pikhunya, voices were raised for release.

From among Muslim kisans of Kishorganj and Dacca, there came immediate response.

And in the interior of Chittagong, there was a ceaseless campaign by kisans and bhadralogs together for the release of their own sons whom they had once provided succour and shelter in their battle against British imperialism sixteen years ago.

Stirring Among The Workers

But what surpassed everything was the remarkable stirring among the workers, not confined merely to those who owe allegiance to the Red Flag. The entire body of the working-class came forward to participate in this campaign. Pottery, biri, jute and textile, iron and steel, port, tea—workers of all industries came forward.

Of course, the entire bhadralog community of Bengal has come forward to demand release of the heroes who have passed into legend among them.

The bureaucracy in keeping these prisoners banked on two calculations:

FIRST, bitter anti-Communism among Congressmen would, they hoped, prevent any powerful campaign since many of these prisoners have turned Communists inside prison.

In fact, it was this which had kept away many important leaders from active participation in this movement in the last two years. But the tremendous popular enthusiasm moved even the leaders to join in this campaign. Congressmen from districts readily took part and in many places took a lead in this campaign.

meetings all parties have demanded withdrawal of bans on Subhas Chandra Bose.

The entire Press of Bengal with the exception of the Statesman and Ananda Bazar Patrika, has been giving full support to the campaign. Amrita Bazar, Jugantar, Nationalist (now run by Forward Bloc), Bharat (run by the official Congress group), and Azad (League daily) and the Communist daily Swadhinata have splashed every demand for release of prisoners.

The SECOND calculation of the bureaucracy was that perhaps the Leaguers would keep away from this movement for release.

But not only did the Release Campaign Committee get active help from League leaders like Choudhury Moazzem Hossain (Lal Meah), M.L.C., and Mohammad Habibullah Bahar, M.L.A., but a large number of district League leaders openly identified themselves with this movement.

80 League MLAs Demand Release

In Burdwan district, the League Workers' Conference demanded prisoners' release.

In the very first week, not less than 80 League M.L.A.s sent memos to the Chief Minister Suhrawardy, demanding release.

In the face of this tremendous upsurge when Suhrawardy met the All-Parties deputation on May 17th, he not only had to say that he was in "sympathy with the demands," but that he would release them, even if it meant some risk. And he said that he would finish going through all cases by June 15.

But June 15 has come and gone. No doubt, the terrific campaign has been responsible for release of 10 Pre-Reform prisoners, but 100 yet remain

behind the bars. From all indications, it appears that the European group and the bureaucracy are putting maximum pressure on the Ministry to prevent the wholesale release of prisoners.

During the last one week, the Ministers in answer to questions of League MLAs and others are reported to be spreading this explanation for their delay in releasing the prisoners:

The League MLAs, most of whom come from East Bengal districts, are justly anxious to raise the minimum and maximum prices of jute, which are unjustly kept low at the pressure of the White Jute Kings to the ruin of jute growing peasants. The Ministry's Committee would raise this question, it is expected, in the coming Budget Session.

European Group's Threats

It is understood that the European group is threatening the Ministry that if they release the prisoners, the Europeans in the Assembly will not permit any tampering with jute prices. The Ministry as it has a very precarious majority against the European and Congress opposition, fears that alienating the Europeans might mean fall of their Ministry.

One very prominent League leader, who was actively helping the Release campaign, said that they, knew that in matters of release, they could count on Congress support. But on the question of jute prices, they could not count on Congress support against the Europeans, since the Congress was committed to bring about the downfall of the League Ministry. "So they would prefer to pass jute prices this time by compromising on the question of the prisoners' release."

Defeat Their Calculations

Such a weak-kneed attitude of the Ministry can be fought by a bigger campaign on the one hand and by Congress leaders assuring the Ministry of their full support on the question of jute or any other measure for peoples' relief, and assurance that the Congress will never support the Europeans against the League in any measure whatsoever.

Today the common people of Bengal, both Hindus and Muslims, are anxiously looking forward to the Congress leaders for implementing this and thus rescue the League Ministers from the clutches of White Sahibs and thereby secure release of Bengal's brave sons still kept behind the bars.

Recently Released Prisoners			
Name	Case	Sentence	Political Affiliation
Haripada Bhattacharjee	Asanullah Murder	16 Years	Communist
Kanan Goswami	Daspur Murder	16 Years	Congress
Bhuvanath Manna	Daspur Murder	16 Years	Pro-Communist
Sital Bhattacharyya	Daspur Murder	16 Years	Pro-Communist
Benode Bera	Daspur Murder	16 Years	Pro-Communist
Benoy Roy	Grasby Shooting	14 Years	Communist
Benode Datta	Absconding from Chittagong Armoury Raid	11 Years in jail	Congress
Asu Bhardwaj	Faridpur Spy Murder	11 Years	Communist
Amulya Chaudhury	Faridpur Spy Murder	9 Years	Communist

A PATRIOT'S NOTEBOOK

Intelligence--Top Secret

ONE of my correspondents has sent me a copy of Eastern Command's "Security Intelligence Summary" for May 1946. These monthly summaries are top-secret documents meant only for very high and trusted officials. They put out the official military view of the month's events.

One of the most interesting sections in the Summary I have received is Part II on "SECURITY"

Under the heading "Subversive Activities" comes the following:

"Units are warned that the Oriental Cafe in Barrackpore was found in the past to be contacting British and Indian troops and distributing the People's Age. The keeper of this cafe is a Communist and may still be in contact with troops." And yet another piece:

"In Panagar Bazar, an eating place frequented by IORS was found to be continually playing a gramophone record... It was made by Lieutenant Dhillon of the INA and was very anti-British in tone, exhorting its listeners to 'free India from bondage', etc."

How fearfully, terribly subversive! Indian troops reading a political paper like People's Age, listening to seditious talk about freeing India! Scandalous, absolutely scandalous.

One can almost imagine the Colonels—whisky and all—tearing their last hairs in frenzy at the very thought that such 'horrible' things have begun to happen in THEIR army.

Freedom and THEIR army. Never. The anti-imperialist People's Age and THEIR army—IMPOSSIBLE.

Hypocrisy And The Auk

And yet on March 28, Commander-in-Chief Auchinleck in his "Appeal to all Officers", said:

"The great event of India's history is about to take place, viz., the

transfer of power from Britain to India."

The Indian people have learnt through years of imperialist terror what "transfer of power" must mean. Not paper "Declarations of Freedom", like the ones you know so well how to make—but the withdrawal of British troops and the building up of a patriotic Indian army ready to fight at the people's command.

The Auk talks so virtuously of "transfer of power" and advises his British Officers to serve "the new India" loyally.

"Serve India loyally" by banning even the word "Freedom" in the army, which you pretend you are building up for us.

Enough of your hypocrisy! India refuses to be taken in.

The Guns Of Satara

SATARA is a name of which our people are proud. For in this Maharashtra town some of the most vicious atrocities were committed by the British during the days after August 1942, and here also took place some of the most heroic popular actions of the National Movement. It was in Satara that the famous Patri Sarkar (Parallel Government) took control in a large number of villages.

Sjt. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister, recently made a tour of Satara.

All Satara expected him to take action against the guilty officials who had committed atrocities on the people. Sjt. Morarji Desai did nothing of the sort.

Instead he called upon all Satara's warriors to surrender their arms. The people responded vigorously to this call. It was the Congress which wanted the weapons back. There could be no refusal. A spectacular meeting was arranged where guns and other arms were to be handed over to Mr. Desai.

But at the meeting, the Minister refused to receive the arms himself. Pointing to the Superintendent of Police who was present, Sjt. Morarji said:

"The honour of receiving back the arms belongs to Superintendent Sahib. And he alone can have it."

And with their heads bowed at this humiliation, Satara's heroes handed their historic weapons to the hated police officer.

These heroes, whom all the atrocities our rulers could devise, did not, could not, crush—surrendered to you, because you were the National Movement.

But you were not content with that Sjt. Morarji. You made these great sons of our Motherland rub their noses in the dust at the feet of a Police Officer—a man who represents all that Satara hates, all that has meant hell and torture for the people all these years.

Sjt. Morarji, among the forces which brought you to power were the guns of Satara. Take them away, if you must, but don't hand them to the people's enemies.

Every gun in the hands of the people is a gun for freedom.

Every gun in the hands of the British and their officers, their police and their army, is a gun which can and shall be used against the National Movement, against you, Sjt. Morarji and against us.

Dungarpur's Sword

THE Maharaja of Dungarpur is a modern Prince. There is an interesting story going round the States these days of the stand he took at the June session in Bombay of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. And many a Prince is quoting Dungarpur.

The Princes were discussing—behind closed doors—the question of "Responsible Government" and "new Constitutions," elections, and all the

other unpleasant things which somehow or other have to be discussed.

Various opinions were expressed. But the Maharaja of Dungarpur is, as I said, a modern Prince. So he has modern ideas. He declared:

"We won the right to rule by the sword and as long as we have the sword, so long shall we rule."

The Princes cheered. Dungarpur felt very proud.

But Maharaja Sahib, this was not new. You robbed this beautiful argument from your masters, the British. We have given them their answer. We shall give you yours too.

Guts: Made In England

THERE was a tea-party the other day in the Nizam's Hyderabad.

Of course, it was a very select gathering. But a friend has managed to secure for me a report of what happened.

The British Resident was there and surrounding him, fawning on him, were a number of members of the feudal hierarchy of Hyderabad.

The Resident spoke: "Well, what do you fellows think? Will the Maharaja of Kashmir be able to hold out against the mob?"

The hangers-on grinned sheepishly, rubbed their hands, flashed their jewels. The smartest of the flatterers replied:

"That depends, Sir, on whether the Political Department backs him."

Splendid! This guy will get on. He knows how to please the Resident. The others looked at the smart fellow enviously.

But the Resident was not particularly impressed.

"My dear fellows, if you ever see any guts in an Indian Maharaja, take it that we have put them into him... The very fact that Kashmir arrested that Sheikh fellow is proof that we are behind him."

The flatterers all began to nod their heads, to grin more sheepishly than ever.

The Resident moved to another table.

Ramesh Chandra

COMPROMISERS TRIUMPH

There was no enthusiasm in the Bombay A.I.C.C. Session. This everyone felt, irrespective of political differences. The cause lay deep though few realise it. The old and established leadership pleaded for acceptance of the British-manufactured Constitution-making Body.

All the essential features of the British plan that made it an imperialist plan were explained away as mere limitations and the plan as a whole supported as a freedom plan.

The fundamentals of our freedom movement were summarily sacrificed and the new sweet words of the Cabinet Mission taken seriously. All the crying contradictions between what the Congress had stood for and the British had offered were whisked away by talking of Congress strength.

THE delegates did not feel easy and hence not very enthusiastic but yielded. The dominant idea was: Let us give the Working Committee the chance it asks for and see what happens, because there does not appear to be any other alternative.

The upshot of the A.I.C.C. decision in plain words is that the Congress, the greatest freedom organisation of our country, has decided to try out the British plan for the future of India.

British imperialism is already the junior partner of American imperialism and has lost its old dominant position in the world.

The New World Background

It can no more play its old game of balance of power in Europe where new democracies have not only come into being, but are being established and growing strong.

The colonial world is rising in revolt and the old tactics of keeping control of whole countries by bribing their reactionary feudal ruling classes is no more working before the new awakening of colonial peoples.

The retention of India within the British Empire or at least the guaranteed use of India as a safe military base, with new pacts with Indian Big Business for joint exploitation of Indian resources for war needs, a new partnership with Indian political leadership become its dire need.

The British ruling class is, therefore, making a desperate bid for a new Indo-British alliance and is prepared to use very liberal words through the Labour Government to trap the Indian leadership into its new plan.

Only when this new world background, the new strategy of the British over-lords are kept in mind that the grave danger to our freedom movement will stand out in its new perspective and the full implications of Congress acceptance of the British plan become clear.

Taking Independence On Trust

The most glaring feature of the British plan is that there is no recognition of Indian independence in it.

How does the leadership explain it?

Gandhiji in his one-hour speech said that Pethick-Lawrence had assured him that he had not come to cheat India and that he genuinely wanted to transfer power. And he added, as if the British Ministers were more than Congress members, inmates of his own Ashram:

"He is an old man like me. Why should he speak lies? Why should I assume that?" Sardar Patel, the strong-man, said:

"From the very beginning we said if it is decided that you will quit genuinely only then we talk to you. We repeated this so often that the Cabinet Mission used to complain that we were needlessly doubting their bonafides, till it became difficult for us to doubt their sincerity."

The myth of British sincerity was buried in 1920. It is being revived by the leadership in 1946.

Ever since 1930, the Congress pledge to the people has been that only on the basis of recognition of Indian independence could there be Indo-British negotiations.

In 1946, the Congress leadership has gone ahead with negotiations without any such declaration.

All that the British have offered is the alternative status of a British Dominion or 'independence' on Egyptian model.

When the Congress leadership accepts the British offer, freedom-loving Indians must realise that for this leadership independence was only a slogan for the people and not a fundamental principle when dealing with the British. More, India is not being led towards her independence, but into a new partnership with British imperialism, to fulfil a new role designed for it by the imperial power.

The most amazing revelation of the blindness of the Congress leadership came when it explained the British manufactured Constitution-making Body as being just the Constituent Assembly the Congress had been asking for!

"The State paper issued on May 16 gave us this right to summon a Constituent Assembly to frame our own constitution. This is what we have been demanding all these years. . . . The thing we have been asking for years has been accepted and we have now to work our own way."

Essential Facts Hidden

What is denied and hidden from the people are some essential facts which make all the difference.

FIRST, the British offered Constituent Assembly is not a sovereign Constituent Assembly based on recognition of Indian independence but has to function under the shadow of the British power itself, with the British army here, with the British Viceroy as the head of the Government, etc.

SECONDLY, most vital decisions cannot be taken by a majority but will have to go for arbitration to the British appointed Federal Court.

THIRDLY, one-fourth of the seats are reserved for the Indian Princes, the British puppets.

The form is of a Constituent Assembly, the reality is the old Round Table Conference in which various Indian elements are so placed that they go on quarrelling among themselves and the British remain as the arbitrators.

Room Left For Endless Deadlocks

Anyone who has cared to read the British proposals at all seriously knows that the British have left room for a series of endless deadlocks in the Constitution-making Body, the only solution provided for being a series of formal or informal awards by the British or a break-up.

If faith in British sincerity becomes the starting-point

facts have to be denied, ideals vulgarised, and the end becomes ignominy, the humiliation of British arbitration.

The British strategy in these negotiations has been to switch the Indian freedom movement from the demand for independence to a demonstration of Indian differences so that the British get into the strategic position for guiding the course of constitution making.

In fact the chief argument they make in favour of their plan is that it is the only practical solution of irreconcilable Congress-League demands.

Both leaderships have justified their own acceptance of the British plan with the argument that it breaks the intransigence of the other side and meets its own demands substantially.

Unity: Saved Or Sacrificed?

The biggest argument which the Congress leadership made at the A.I.C.C. was that the Congress has won the battle of Indian unity and the League has lost its battle of Pakistan.

The line of argument runs as follows:

FIRST, that the danger of partition is gone. The League leadership said exactly the opposite to its Council!

SECONDLY, that compulsory grouping will be smashed in the Constitution-making Body. The League leadership feels confident the other way. The margin of votes is very narrow. Both sides are busy calculating votes.

THIRDLY, that "there was sufficient scope for enlarging and strengthening the central authority" (Maulana Azad). Mr. Jinnah, again, said exactly the opposite.

The British game has worked. The Indian political leadership has been torn further apart by their proposals.

The Whips on both sides are busy buying votes.

Constitutional pandits are being nominated to the Constitution-making Body to fight the battle of interpreting the British proposals.

And each side takes for granted that the British dare not break with it but will see its own reasonableness and the other's unreason!

This despite all the events of the last three months, when British double-dealing has been exposed for all to see except for those who refuse to see it.

When it is remembered that the British plan is based on a denial of Indian independence then the proposed Union Centre assumes a different meaning as embodying the military unity of India, which the British need for their own military plan, and nothing more, and far away from the political and economic unity of an independent India which has been the Congress aim.

Letting British Sow All-Round Disruption

The Muslim League Convention made Congressmen bitter when they heard Mr. Jinnah confidently looking to the British as his allies against the Hindu Congress.

The widely whispered words of the Congress leadership are the same, that the British will not rely on the League any more but are anxious for Congress support instead!

It is not only a blind but a bankrupt leadership at bay. It is mouthing the slogan of unity of India but letting the British disrupt India as it has never been disrupted before, its freedom movement today, its communities and nationalities tomorrow.

The Indian Princes have been

the most faithful stooges of the British. In their new constitutional plan, with twenty-five per cent representation in the Union Centre, they are meant to hold the balance of power for their British protectors between the warring Congress and League blocks.

The British propose to declare them "independent" to encourage the Congress, the premier people's organisation, to enter into alliance with Indian autocracy, their own hardly-veiled agency.

The Indian Princes — New Allies

The Congress leadership has readily swallowed the bait. Sardar Patel declared at the A.I.C.C. session:

"We hope that the Rajas and Maharajas will mix with their own people and come forward to serve their people and thus really become the natural leaders of the people as they claim to be. If they decide to do this they have nothing to be afraid of. They may even come into the Congress."

Enslavers of one-fourth of our people could not hope for a more generous gesture or better words from the leadership of the great Congress!

by P. C. Joshi

It is generally believed that if the Princes nominate 50 per cent non-officials in their delegation to the Constitution-making Body the Congress will be satisfied.

The States' peoples who look to the Congress for liberation are being asked to sit back and trust the Congress leadership—"The Princes have realised that they have to live with us." (Sardar Patel).

This despite the role the British have assigned for the Princes, despite the living experience of Kashmir and the humiliation suffered by Pandit Nehru. In fact, the very jailor of Pandit Nehru, Premier Kak, was a welcome guest during the Bombay A.I.C.C. session to meet Sardar Patel.

If British puppets are to be treated as Congress allies, much has to be forgotten and forgiven!

Compromising And Disruptive Policy

After sixty years of sufferings and struggles and the unprecedented awakening of the war years on the one hand and the visible weakening of the British imperial power, on the other, India was on the eve of power.

What are the main characteristics of the policy of the leadership which has advocated acceptance of the British plan?

FIRST, it is a compromising policy which, instead of asking for recognition of Indian independence from the British representatives, is willing to negotiate a new Indo-British partnership.

SECONDLY, it is a disruptive policy which, instead of struggling to solve Indian differences, looks forward to the British Government for a solution, who only exploit and accentuate these differences.

THIRDLY, it is a reactionary policy which seeks the alliance of the Princes.

Just because Congress leadership is what it is, it has swallowed and not rejected the British plan, and is unable to formulate an Indian plan of immediate independence, abiding unity, and true democracy.

Instead, its policy is one of surrender to British imperialism, struggle among Indians, and alliance with Princely autocrats. It leads not to power for India, but plays into British hands.

The Right-wing leadership looked supremely self-confident but its self-confidence is based on the sand of what is popularly called trust in British sincerity.

Denial Of All Living Experience

It is rightly conscious of the immense strength of the Congress and makes the following calculations on the basis of which it hopes to win through.

FIRST, the British cannot run the country without Congress support and hence will establish an Interim Government that suits the Congress, and bypass the League if need be.

SECONDLY, the British will not interfere with its efforts to blow up grouping.

THIRDLY, that the British will get the Princes to meet the people's demands half-way and the Princes will side with the Congress against the League first, and later on against the British.

FOURTHLY, the Indo-British treaty will be Congress-dictated and not British.

These are a series of illusions, which are not only a denial of all past history but of all living experience. They will burst one after another. And at every stage the issue will be, does the Congress leadership take a further step in the direction of surrender or is forced to realise which way it is drifting.

It is an extremely unstable situation. The British hope to pull the Congress their way and the Congress leadership expects to do otherwise. It is a game in which the Congress team is blind-folded but not the British.

Congress Leadership Not Really Confident

Despite all self-confident assertions of Maulana Azad and Sardar Patel the entire Congress leadership does not feel very easy and really confident.

Gandhiji sees "darkness" and not "light", though he advised all to follow the Working Committee.

Pandit Nehru did not paint the Constitution-making Body in as rosy colours as Maulana Azad and Sardar Patel had done, but said that he,

"Could not say what its outcome would be. May be it would not function but break-up or that it would produce some kind of a constitution which might be desirable and workable. All these things were possible. If the Congress did not succeed with the Constituent Assembly they could change their tactics."

Way Forward To An Indian Plan

The new period is the gravest that has ever faced our freedom movement. The British have set their trap their best, with all their main pegs stuck into our weakest spots. The common people see through the British plan the moment it is explained to them, but they see no practical way out and hence acquiesce in the policy of the leadership.

On the surface of the Indian political scene are only unprincipled intrigues against each other and humiliating faith in the British. But from the bottom, from the ranks of the common people, both Hindu and Muslim, a new wave of popular struggles is rising in larger and larger number of industrial towns and Indian States.

A country-wide campaign against the British plan and for an Indian plan instead, in the Constitution-making Body, and a rapid development of popular struggles is the elementary duty of all patriots and above all of the Leftists. That is the way to blow up the British plan and prevent the surrender of the Indian leadership to it.

LEFT DEBACLE IN THE AICC

There was keen disappointment and resentment among the eager crowd of Left-minded youth, standing outside the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, where the AICC was meeting—as soon as the result of voting on the main resolution was known.

OPPOSITION was expected from 85, 35 of whom were reported to be Forward Blocs, while the remaining 50 followers of the Congress Socialist Party. Our reporter, who was among the crowd outside, heard bitter criticism of the Left leadership: Why did they not organise better? Why did they make such apologetic speeches?

Independent papers, which had put up a stand against the compromising policy of the Congress Working Committee, explained the collapse of the Left by saying that "their speeches were apologetic and did not build up a well-reasoned case" (Free Press Journal, July 8)

The bulk of the papers, which support the Right-wing line, hailed the 'rout of the Left' as proof that the entire country is behind the policy of the Congress High Command.

This is certainly not a fact. While the bulk of the Congress following has full faith that the present policy of the Congress leadership would bring freedom and well-being, an increasing number of politically active youth and a section of organised workers and peasants are getting restless and dissatisfied with it.

The poor opposition put up by the Congress Socialist and Forward Bloc members within the AICC against the compromising policy of the Congress leadership is surely no measure of the rising discontent against it.

The anger and disappointment of the Left-minded youth outside the AICC hall with their Socialist and Forward Bloc leaders within, is not only understandable, but symptomatic.

Rift in Leadership

The Left-minded Congressmen expected the leaders of the C.S.P. and the Forward Bloc to take a firm stand against compromise by advocating total rejection of the Cabinet Mission's proposals and by taking a stand for developing mass struggle for winning complete independence.

That this did not quite correspond to reality was revealed already in the meeting of C.S.P. leaders which took place in Bombay on the eve of the AICC session.

In this meeting, which was attended by some 22 C.S.P. leaders, the question was discussed whether the resolution of the Working Committee accepting the long-term plan of the Cabinet Mission was to be opposed or not in the AICC.

The Congress Socialists from the United Provinces, headed by Mohanlal Gautam, held the view that the resolution should NOT be opposed, while Jai Prakash Narain and others were for opposing it.

Gautam argued that the main C.S.P. leaders, Jai Prakash Narain and Lohia, had previously held the view that they should go into the Constituent Assembly, and that was also the decision of the Central Committee of the C.S.P. He was against changing that decision now.

Jai Prakash Narain, while admitting that he had held that view earlier, pleaded for the change. The youth and our countrymen in general, who are dissatisfied with the compromising tendencies of the Congress High Command, expect us to lead them. If we do not oppose this policy of the High Command the youth would lose faith in us. This is what the leader of the Congress Socialist Party said.

The votes taken at this meeting showed that 11 voted for opposing the resolution of the

Working Committee, seven for supporting it and 3 or 4 remained neutral. Thus a majority was for voting against the resolution in the AICC.

All the same, only 21 out of the total of 50 C.S.P. men in the AICC voted against the resolution! These were mostly from Bombay, Bihar, the Punjab, etc.; the C.S.Pers from the U.P. voted for the resolution.

Thus the majority of the C.S.P. men in the AICC voted with the Right-wing and for its compromising policy. Those who voted against had already shown a degree of vacillation which was reflected in the speeches of their leaders.

Jai Prakash criticised the plan and the British made Constituent Assembly in which every deadlock would be solved by a British award.

He said that the Congress by accepting the Mission's plan had agreed to recognise the League on an equal footing and thus proved our inability to solve our differences.

He advocated mass struggle which would force the Government to negotiate with the Congress alone. He advised the Congress leaders not to hope for a new Interim Government—the British would not give it.

It was a mild pleading with the leadership—not a sharp nailing down of their policy as one of compromise and surrender to imperialism, to the Indian Princes and to the vested interest who stood to profit by it.

It was not a sharp attack upon the pathetic faith of the leadership that the British imperialists were now quitting and independence could be won by negotiations, upon their repudiation of the present as well as future mass struggles.

He had no lead on the vexed question of forging Hindu-Muslim unity.

Same Line As Right's

In fact, he neither exposed the compromising and disruptive policy of the Congress leadership nor put forward an alternative revolutionary line of advance—towards a sovereign Constituent Assembly—forging popular unity on the basis of principles of self-determination and justice—and developing mass struggles.

It was not an accident that Jai Prakash Narain was at first of the opinion that the Right-wing policy of working the British-sponsored Constituent Assembly should be supported. Both this attitude of support as well as the present stand of apologetic opposition to the Right-wing policy arise from the fact that the C.S.P. leadership agrees with the main digests of the Right-wing policy.

FIRST, the C.S.P. leadership, like the Congress High Command, seems to believe that British imperialism weakened within, and faced with the rising powerful liberation movements in India and in the colonies, is on the point of surrendering power.

It is only a question of negotiating the last lap of freedom either through negotiations or through another satyagraha struggle.

The reality is that imperialism in a quandary, far from being on the point of surrendering power, is launching upon a new manoeuvre to seek a new social basis for the perpetuation of its imperialist feudal domination. It is offering junior partner-

ship to Indian Big Business in the imperialist monopoly and wants the support of the popular Indian parties to pass off this deal as a freedom plan while it is really only a new lease of life to imperialist rule.

This is the real meaning of the Cabinet Mission's plan, and when Congress leaders greet and accept that plan as one leading to freedom, they are serving the interests of the industrial Big Business and betraying those of the freedom-loving Indian people.

The C.S.P. leadership does not see this grim reality and thus does not pursue the policy of sharply exposing this compromising trend but is acquiescing in it.

SECONDLY, though the C.S.P. leadership talks of launching a mass struggle for winning independence, its attitude towards the actual mass struggles that are breaking out in all parts is not far different from that of the Congress High Command.

The mass strength and people's unity needed for the final battle can only be built up in the present struggles of the workers, peasants, and of the States' peoples.

Jai Prakash Narain talked of rejecting the present Constitu-

ent Assembly and of organising and preparing for a struggle like the 1921 non co-operation movement.

He did not say a single word about the present struggles that are breaking out in fields and factories and in the States and did not criticise the Congress High Command's policy towards them.

They are even more vehement in cursing the reactionary League leadership, but on the question of winning the masses of the common Muslims, who follow the League, to unity and joint struggle, they are as bankrupt as the Congress High Command.

Hindu-Muslim Unity

THIRDLY, on the crucial question of Hindu-Muslim cleavage, which the imperialists are seeking to exploit to the utmost, the C.S.P. leadership has no other policy than the one pursued by the Congress High Command.

The two key slogans which must form the main plank of forging Hindu-Muslim unity and defeating the disruptive game of imperialists and reactionaries are just absent from the C.S.P. policy, viz.,

(1) Building the solidarity and unity of Hindus and Muslims in the common workers' and peasants' struggles,

(2) To work for the acceptance of the right of complete self-determination of linguistic and culturally homogeneous national units as a basic democratic right so that the vexed question of Pakistan and unity of India can be solved by people's vote and not by the disruptive alternative of an imperialist award—and thus create conditions for the voluntary unity of all Indian nationalities for the common good.

Instead, we found the same anti-Muslim trend in all Left speeches in the AICC that was present in the speeches of the Right-wing Congress leaders.

These three weaknesses characterised all the speeches of the Left leaders—whether of the C.S.P. or of the F.B.

The result was that Maulana Azad found it quite easy to make mince-meat of them. "The opposition", he said, "had conceded that the leadership was working for freedom and only objected to their going into the Constituent Assembly".

He added, that the opposition had confused heads and faltering feet.

The debacle of the Left leadership in the AICC must be an eye-opener to all young Left ele-

WARNING TO RAILWAY BOSSES

It will be remembered that the all-India railway strike scheduled to begin on the 27th of June was averted only when the Railway Board agreed to refer the main demands of the railwaymen to an adjudication and to grant interim relief to the men amounting to nine crore rupees. Lakhs of railwaymen on the line and in the workshop carried out this last minute decision with an exemplary mass discipline—a sign of their rapidly growing organised strength.

But the gentlemen of the Railway Board and the railway authorities seem to think that it was a sign of weakness on the part of the railwaymen. They seem to think that the truce is a good opportunity to make isolated, treacherous attacks on railwaymen and to smash their solidarity and organisation.

Individual railway authorities have begun victimising active Union workers and making other provocative attacks on railwaymen.

The game is quite obvious on the North Western Railway, where the authorities have begun mass suspensions as well as arrests of active workers of the Union on trivial and false excuses. (See pages 6 and 7.)

In the Perambur workshop of the M. & S.M. Railway, a ten-day stay-in strike involving 8,000 men was called off only last week. This was provoked by the precipitate action of the authorities in wrongfully charge-sheeting fifty men.

On the South Indian Railway, there is a growing unrest among the workers on the issue of nine office-bearers and active workers of the Union who were victimised for absenting themselves without leave for preparing for the strike-ballot. The authorities are going further by framing new and arbitrary rules for the punishment of the staff. The situation is explosive.

In the Parel workshop of the G.I.P. there was an eight-day stay-in strike involving 8,500 workers. (See pages 6 and 7.)

It is quite clear that the railway authorities are deliberately pursuing this policy of pin pricks and provocation. It is quite likely that the railway bosses, encouraged by the fact that there is no popular government at the Centre, are preparing for a grand betrayal of the railway workers and are set upon disorganising their organised strength to offer resistance to that betrayal.

The arrogant railway administration will soon find that they are making a huge miscalculation which is bound to recoil upon them. These individual skirmishes would lead not to the scattering of the workers' strength as they imagine, but to its local and all round consolidation.

The responsibility for provoking a series of sporadic and isolated strikes in the workshops and on the lines, which will impose further hardships on the public in these critical days, must however be squarely placed on the shoulders of the railway administration and their managers, who are resorting to dangerous and treacherous tactics in order to cheat the workers of their justified demands.

The common people, and citizens, who had backed with magnificent solidarity the great strike resolve of the railway workers, must realise that the fight is not over and they must support the railwayman, who is fighting against this new, sinister conspiracy of the railway bosses. They must see that the popular provincial authorities do not allow the local police to join hands with the railway bosses in their nefarious game.

THE POSTAL STRIKE

ON July 11, nearly one lakh postal workers all over India went on strike; others are to join on July 15. Their demands, outlined in last week's People's Age, deserve the unstated support of the people.

The Caretaker Government at New Delhi, whose employees the strikers are, hopes to be able to crush and break the strike by making use of the following weapons:

- The army and the police.
- The disruption which it hopes will be caused by the fact that there are a number of Unions, some of which have come out against the strike.
- The cooperation of members of the public, who in the name of social service, discharge the functions of the postmen.
- The employment of new staff from among the demobilised soldiers and other unemployed sections.

It is the duty of the political parties, of the organised working class movement and of the public to foil these attempts.

—The Popular Provincial Governments must declare that they refuse to allow their machinery for law and order to be used to break this legal strike.

—The public and the postal workers must treat anyone who undertakes the duties of the strikers, for whatever motives, as a blackleg and organise a social boycott of any such person.

—Every popular party, every trade union, must throw in its entire strength to support the strikers.

If these steps are carried out, the postal strike will be won in the shortest possible time—and a new, powerful section of the working class will have been steeled and become an integral part of the freedom movement.

It is the duty of every single individual to see that these steps ARE carried out.

The ignoble collapse of the Left in the AICC was due not to lack of oratory on the part of their speakers—but to lack of an alternative line and a lead.

Whither Left Elements?

● They failed to show that the acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's plan was a lowering of the flag of Indian independence and a surrender to imperialist plan. They showed NO concrete way in which the plan could be defeated.

● They failed to expose the facile faith of the Congress leadership in the Mission's award having solved the question of Pakistan, and to show that a policy based on it can only lead to bitter Congress-League conflicts and shameful reliance on imperialism to fight each other.

● They failed to expose the anti-struggle policy of the Congress leadership with the result that their slogan for struggle remained as bogus as that of the Right-wing leadership.

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STRIKE DIARY

TEXTILES

MADRAS: The strike in the Madras and Coimbatore mills which started on June 11th...

Andhra: The strike in the Andhra mills which started on June 11th...

Calcutta: The strike in the Calcutta mills which started on June 11th...

Coimbatore: The strike in the Coimbatore mills which started on June 11th...

Delhi: The strike in the Delhi mills which started on June 11th...

Madras: The strike in the Madras mills which started on June 11th...

Mumbai: The strike in the Mumbai mills which started on June 11th...

Patna: The strike in the Patna mills which started on June 11th...

Rangoon: The strike in the Rangoon mills which started on June 11th...

Trichinopoly: The strike in the Trichinopoly mills which started on June 11th...

CLERKS

PATNA: The strike in the Patna clerks which started on June 11th...

RAJAHMUNDRAM: The strike in the Rajahmundry clerks which started on June 11th...

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Arrests, Dismissals Of NWR Worker - Leaders

MANAGEMENT PROVOKING GENERAL STRIKE

By wire from our Correspondent July 7.

With the withdrawal of the strike notice by railway workers, the North Western Railway's General Manager, A. G. Hall has declared war against the workers.

During the preparation for the All-India strike, a new life came to the N.W.R. workers; there was a new sense of organization, a new military unprecedented among them.

And up with the loyal and potential leaders who monopolized the existing N.W.R. Unions and who tried to sabotage preparations of strike, the workers themselves took the leadership.

The last week of June saw a terrific heat wave in the Punjab and hundreds died of heat-stroke. About a hundred people from the Lahore Railway Workshops fell down while working in so much heat that they died on the spot.

Mrs. Ibrahim went to Mr. Jawahar, the in-charge of the Workshops, and related her story of hardships the workers were undergoing. The wooden-headed Jawahar refused to listen to Mrs. Ibrahim.

The N. W. R. bosses get business.

This was too much for the workers. They immediately gave a call for a day-strike.

The strikers came down at last and announced a day-and-half day's holiday, and said that the authorities in future would make proper cooling arrangements and provide ice, etc.

The next day came an order for the suspension of Amar Singh, President of the N.W.R. Workers' Union, Lahore, on the fantastic plea that he had been on some railway official.

On July 1, the workers spontaneously struck work and demonstrated as a protest against their leader's suspension.

Seven Arrested

General Manager Hall took the law in his own hands. He picked out seven of the best workers of the Union and arrested them. In order to terrorize the workers, the police began to raid their homes at midnight, abusing the workers and using insulting language to women of the household.

So far, seven leading union members have been arrested. They are, Malik Pals (130 D.L. India), Muhammad Akbar Khan, Muhammad Amir Jan, Muhammad Amin, Niranjan Singh, and Abdul Ghani and Abdul Wahid. It is reported, have been arrested against seven others, including Jagjit Singh, Secretary of the Union.

The strikers became furious and were ready for action. A meeting of the delegates of the Union was called on July 5, to consider the situation.

"We shall fight against victimization," was the slogan raised by the workers. They decided to be in a mood to fight back. Foreign workers, will the N.W.R. bosses create another strike? Force another General Strike?

Japani Palno Datt, Vice-President of the British Communist Party, greeted the delegates of half of the working class of England.

Mr. G. I. P. Parel Workshop Strike

Management Forced To Climb Down

Over 140 men working under him, of their right to promotion.

The decision was all the more irritating because he had continued them in service even when they had reached their age limit and despite the express orders of the Director of the Railway Board to the contrary.

To add insult to injury, he even remarked that the "junior men were unfit for the higher job". Obviously he was out to establish a dangerous precedent!

Unhindered complaints about had rationed, etc. only heightened the tension. It was double waters the Works Manager was in. But out for discussion, he planned having to it. The halt was thrown and it caught up less a fish than Shukla, the local Congress Socialist leader of the Union.

Conspiracy

In a secret conference with the boss, Shukla attempted to tempt some of the workers, as a face-saving device, the Works Manager generously offered to "take up the juniors after a month's trial, provided the increase was matched with their work."

Of course, under terms of the conspiracy, the workers were to be kept in the dark. And Shukla did it better than the boss expected!

July 1st dawned! And when at 8 a.m. the area called the men to work, they found the 36 at their jobs and not near 26 as the workers came out on strike. Next day Shukla's deal also came to light!

Betrayed by the "official" leadership the men fought under Sherif (Mohammed) and Bhambhani, their old and respected leaders. Right from they fought, Hindus and Muslims, Muslims from the U.P. and Marathas from Maharashtra, clerks and workers.

On the 5th they led a deputation to the General Manager. The sanction behind the deputation was the terrific conspiracy of workers they had gathered inside the workshop that day to elect them.

And the General Manager bowed before that strength. Promotions to the 140 and old workers were granted and he promised to strongly represent the just demand of the temporary staff of the Railway Board—a demand which was reported by the Railwaymen's Federation also.

But on the 8th, he explained to put up the necessary notice in the workshop. The men already in work on a day-down strike. Finally the notice was put up. On the 9th at 11 p.m., eight days after they had stopped work, the 1400 marched in a spirit of jubilation to "Lal Bahadur Shastri" and what a triumphant entry it was!

—By P. B. HANGNEER.

26,000 INDORE WORKERS' STRIKE VICTORY

For 12 days from June 11 to June 23, 26,000 workers of the seven textile mills of Indore were on strike. Never before had Indore witnessed such a glorious demonstration of working class solidarity.

The workers' demands were simple:

1. An increase in wages from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 a day.

This demand was first made in October, 1944. An officer was appointed to look into the case in February, 1945. He did nothing.

2. The standardization of wages (the wage increase) would be made within three months.

3. The rest of the demands would be settled in three or four months—even earlier if it is humanly possible.

On these distinct assurances the strikers, the Indore workers have won in their biggest action ever. If the strike tries to back out of its assurance, the workers are ready more than ever for another, final struggle.

Police Repression

The workers used all the old weapons.

All meetings and processions were banned in the mill area.

The biggest weapon on which the employers counted was the role of Mr. David, the leader of the local branch of the Hindustan Masdoor Sevak Sangh, that "Tribouret"-type organization sponsored by Mr. Birla.

Mr. David assured the employees quite openly that the management would "see to it that the strike does not take place." He tried every sort of ruse to keep the workers in, but he failed to do his promised duty by the owners.

The workers' down soon became "Mandore Jagal David Bhagat" (The workers woke up,

THE BIGGEST STRIKE-WAVE EVER

The country is passing through a big strike wave larger than the big one we have ever had before.

It is a wave of strikes which is sweeping across the country, from the north to the south, from the east to the west.

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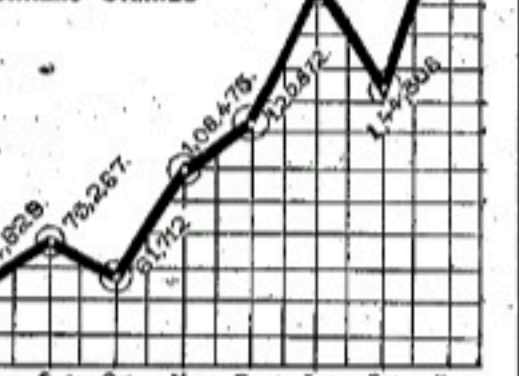
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STRIKE DIARY

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

RIISING TIDE OF WORKERS' STRIKES



(Number of workers on strike every month during the period August 45 to March '46. Compiled from a report of India Labour Quarterly)

G. I. P. PAREL WORKSHOP STRIKE

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—By P. B. HANGNEER.

LAKHORE: June 11: The strike in the Kaypee Industries which started on June 11th...

KALAHASTI: June 11: Through a strike for 14 days, MM steel factory workers have won half of their demands.

CALCUTTA: June 11: After 10 days of struggle against the police and goondas, the strike in the Bengal Jute Mills has to be withdrawn as the local Congress leaders of the Jute Mills have decided to withdraw their support from the strikers.

After eight days of strike, the Manager with some stocks and goondas beat up the picketers and then walked over their protest lines.

Demand were—two months' bonus, a 2nd wage increase of Rs. 1 for all, minimum wage of Rs. 3, Rs. 75 to 100 per cent in callous, more with pay, etc.

CALCUTTA: June 11: The Management of the Hindustan Iron and Steel Works, Bokaro, declared a lock-out on June 11. The Labour Commissioner's Award in the dispute had been turned down by the Management. When in protest, the workers went on strike. The strikers ordered a lock-out.

The strikers are peaceful, but the owners are intent on the police to break the strike. The Labour Minister has been approached for general intervention.

BANGALORE: June 11: Workers of the Goodall Mechanical Workshop went on a day-down strike over its payment of Dearness Allowance.

CALCUTTA: June 11: Following a day-down strike for workers on June 11th, the management of the S. M. Singh Workshop declared a lock-out on June 11.

The lock-out continues. The men demand—reinstatement of a dismissed worker, 25 per cent wage increase, one month's bonus with pay in a year, etc.

June 11: The strike of 250 men in the Indian Machine Tool Works, which began on April 15, continues. The new demand—reinstatement of 11 workers who were dismissed. The Management is using the police to break the strike.

June 11: Workers of the Harnam Engineering Works have decided to demand the reinstatement of two dismissed workers. Other demands: Rs. 20 as Dearness Allowance, Rs. 20 as gratuity, etc. The Labour Commissioner has refused to intervene as the strike has been declared illegal.

June 11: 450 workers of the Hindustan Iron and Steel Works have been on strike since June 11, to demand—higher wages and D.A. (which all now they are not getting), one month's bonus, Provident Fund, leave with pay, reinstatement of 11 workers dismissed before the expiry of the strike etc., etc.

June 11: The strike and lock-out of Andhra Mill Co. Iron Engineering Works continues. Picketing is going on and over 40 workers have been arrested so far. 50 more are "wanted".

The police guard the gates with tanks parked in front of the workshop. They are ferociously getting villagers to look-logs.

TRANSPORT

BOMBAY: June 11: About 250 civilian drivers, etc., attacked in the Transport sections of the Royal Navy, struck work for increase in wages, etc. The strike spread involving in all 800 men.

Police intervened and arrested several. In the end the agreement signed and the strike was called off.

VIJAYAWADA: June 11: 2000 Port workers began their strike on May 10, for an increase in basic wage and Dearness Allowance, payment of Victory Bonus, reinstatement of 100 dismissed, reinstatement of 1000 dismissed workers, etc.

Ministry personnel is operating the dock. The police have arrested four workers, arrested and incarcerated many more.

The unionists have for settlement like reinstatement and reinstatement of an effort to look into grievances, etc., have been turned down by the boss.

JUTE

BANGALORE: June 11: After 10 days' strike the Kathirai Mill workers have formed the Management to reinstate dismissed workers.

CALCUTTA: June 11: The lock-out of 5000 workers in Assam, since May 1945, has been lifted. During the lock-out process and still workers remained on strike. Efforts to bring the Jute Department on 15th June failed. The workers returned work but the owners have so far reinstated 100 workers. Reinstatement to the Labour Minister has not been granted.

MISCELLANEOUS

DARJEELING: The Strike Notice of June 11th on behalf of tea plantation workers has been withdrawn as the Bengal Labour Minister has agreed to intervene in the matter.

CALCUTTA: June 11: The strike of 1000 day-labour in the Bengal University, Wadia (Harnam) continues. 10 workers have been arrested so far. A meeting on the 11th of workers and officials considered the owner's (Capt. Harnam) offer, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee attempt to break the strike with the help of the police and lock-ups. It demanded his expulsion from the Congress. It was charged with misrepresenting D.A. funds etc. The owner called the Union will-Congress and formed a pocket union of his own.

The strike of cooperatives of 11 Government hospitals which began in Calcutta, Ranchi, Madras, Bhubaneswar, etc., from June 11th was called off on June 11th as the Government General ordered to pay Rs. 20 as bonus next in office, Rs. 20 as gratuity as also in a weekly paid holiday.

The Government had at first refused to budge. Later it came and prevailed. The staff in a meeting on June 11, along with private members had agreed, in view of the hardship produced as poor patients, to resume work provided the Hospital-General give its consent in writing.

The Medical College Students' Union in a meeting approved the strike. The Secretary, All-India Medical Students' Association appealed to members not to work as cooperatives and thus break the strike. The Assam Medical Students' Association also supported the strike.

BOMBAY: 1000 workers of the three White Food Production struck work on June 11th, for increase in wages and Dearness Allowance; one month's bonus with pay, and advance for Provident Fund.

BUNAR: June 11: The workers of the Oil and Rice Mills are on strike for an increase in wages and Dearness Allowance and 100 leave rules.

JORHAT: June 11: 600 Battery workers (Birla and Co.) have been on strike since June 11. Owners have declared a lock-out and the workers are picketing the gates.

CALCUTTA: June 11: Workmen and 60000 of the British Ship in West Calcutta have forced the Government to reinstate 500 workers who were dismissed for organizing Gita Gulas.

CAWNPUR: June 11: The strike in the Government Harnam and Badli Works called after 25 days.

MADRAS: June 11: 300 workers, including 100 women arrested in procession to the Labour Minister is demanded the opening of the Glass Factory near Pondicherry where owner had declared a lock-out since the work is to be resumed. Demand: 1000 workers arrested in Madras.

MUMBAI: The Central P.W.D. workers withdrew their strike since on June 11 as some of their demands for permanency of job, D.A. to be included in wages, advance for bonus-cost and correspond, eight hour day and Sunday as holiday were conceded.



A view of the meeting of the Indore Textile workers held during their strike.

BEHIND SARDAR - BHOPAL, NIZAM - JINNAH TALKS

Princes Have A Formula To Sell!

It seems to have become quite the order of the day for our national leaders to be the guests of the Princes.

Sardar Patel's visit to Bhopal is only just over.

Mr. Jinnah's State visit to the Nizam has just begun.

What is all this entertainment about? Since when have the Indian Princes developed this love for our leaders? And since when have our leaders started accepting the invitations of these hated autocrats—these henchmen of the British?

Since when and why?

The secret is all wrapped up in two magic words: Constituent Assembly.

There are 93 votes which the States have in the Constituent Assembly—93 VITAL votes.

Whose are they going to be?

The Princes' or the peoples' votes—that is the battle being fought out in the mighty wave of struggles which is sweeping the States from Kashmir to Cochin and Travancore, that is the battle being fought out in the inhuman repression launched with a new ferocity and intensity by the Indian Princes.

But that unfortunately is NOT the question which was uppermost in the Sardar-Bhopal talks or will be uppermost in the Jinnah-Nizam talks.

Princes' Formula

The Princes have a formula to sell. And these two historic meetings are the first trials to see if it will sell, if it will be accepted by the leaders of the Indian people.

This formula is a formula for States' representation in the Constituent Assembly and amounts to this:

* Fifty per cent of the States representatives to be nominees of the Princes.

* Fifty per cent to be chosen by the present Assemblies which exist in the States.

What will such a formula mean? The complete domination of the Princes over the 93 votes the States command. For everybody knows that the present States' legislatures are completely farcical bodies with, in most cases, a majority of officials and nominated members.

And yet an authoritative source reveals that the formula was "favourably" viewed by Sardar Patel. Mr. Jinnah's opinion is not yet known.

Compare the States Peoples Conference's demands with the Princes' formula. Have you compared freedom with slavery?

Then why should there be any talk of compromise?

For the simple reason that like the British, the Princes are capitalising on Congress-League differences. Bhopal quite glibly tells Sardar Patel that the Princes are in favour of a "United India"—and that they will throw their votes in with the

Congress against the League.

The Nizam tells the opposite to Mr. Jinnah.

Very simple—their strategy. But then so was Wavell's double-dealing. Yet our leaders did not see through it.

And now again, in the presence of the sweet words of the Princes, they forget that the Nawabs and Nizams, the Rajas and Maharajas are neither for "United India" nor for "Pakistan," but only for the retention of the British, for the building of British military, political and economic bases in the States, and the continuation of their own brutal bossdom of their people.

Blow up the Princes' formula. The States peoples are strong enough to win their battle and enter the Constituent Assembly over the heads of their Rulers—provided the national leaders support their demands and NOT the Princes' formulae.

A "Warning" For Panditji

SIR C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Diwan of Travancore, is an important man in the Princes' world—he says so himself. At a Press Conference in May he openly declared that "besides Travancore and Cochin, a large number of North Indian States have entrusted me the right to present their case."

And more than that, Sir C. P. modestly admitted that he had a hand in drafting the Memorandum presented by the Princes to the Cabinet Mission.

Yes, Sir C. P. is a powerful man—not only in Travancore. And what he says is important too. He had some pretty smart things to say at a Press Conference he held on June 15. Here is a list of some of them:

"I warn... not to strain the already strained feelings by making speeches and passing resolutions of the kind the States' Peoples' Conference has passed."

Princes "Made" Congress

That is not all, Sir C. P. continues: "It cannot but be freely acknowledged that but for the support given by the Indian States and their Rulers, the Congress would not have had the bargaining power which it has with the British Government, and the Congress not be in the strong position it enjoys at the moment."

In fact, according to Sir C. P., the Congress has been "made" by the Indian Princes and the support they give! And so he warms up to deliver a broadside:

"Though this is being recognised by the Congress leaders in general, some leaders like Pandit Nehru are still making unreasonable statements and allegations against the States."

"It is surprising that after receiving the cordial support of all the States, Pandit Nehru should make such inopportune and aggressive statements about Kashmir."

Ah, now we understand. It is a warning. The States will withdraw their "support" from the Congress if there is any more "interference" with the Princes' Feast of Terror.

Hands off Kashmir! Says Sir C. P. —OR—and here is the biggest threat of all—our NINETY THREE votes will NOT go with you, Pandit Nehru.

Yes, it is the 93 votes again. The British have played their cards well. Give their loyal hirelings, the Princes, votes and make them arbiters of India's destiny.

A bright plan. But will it work?

Princes Our "Own" P

A DEPUTATION which claimed to speak for the Punjab's Hindus met Sardar Patel at Birla House, New Delhi, on June 28.

Of course, it was a deputation which spoke for the Maharaja. It talked of "Muslim Leaguers passing off as Nationalists who wanted to create a Pakistan in Kashmir". It talked of its anxiety "to see that the position of the Ruler of Kashmir was not weakened simply because he was a Hindu."

This kind of talk has been put out by the Maharaja and the Political Department for a long time.

But what is shocking is the report, given in the Lahore Tribune of June 30, of the reply which Sardar Patel gave to the deputation:

"Sardar Patel... said that Pt. Nehru was a Kashmiri and was entitled to an entry into Kashmir but neither he nor the Congress Working Committee supported the 'Quit Kashmir' agitation."



The Nizam of Hyderabad

"Quit India" applied to Foreign rulers of India and a similar cry could not be raised against Rulers of States who were Indians.

"The Congress Working Committee wanted the establishment of a responsible Government in the States but the removal of the Princes was not a part of the Congress policy. The Congress could not take up the question of Amritsar Treaty. To the Nationalist Indians both

Pt. Nehru and the Maharaja were their own...."

The Princes our "own"? Somehow it does not ring right. Pandit Nehru and the Maharaja on one and the same level.

Either the report is false—or may be, politics have gone upside down, or, may be, only the ninety-three votes are doing their job.

I hope it is the report which is false.

COCHIN BATTLES AGAINST FEUDAL CASTE-RIDDEN SLAVERY

From Our Special Correspondent

In Cochin, a new struggle has begun. And new repression too.

Cochin is caste-ridden—it is among the most caste-ridden parts of India. The highest caste is that of the Ruler (excluding, of course, the caste of the White Diwan). The landlords come next. And so on. At the bottom are the Untouchables who are, for the most part, agricultural labourers, the serfs of Cochin.

FOR years this structure has remained intact, despite all the much-vaunted "progress" of Cochin.

To fight against it and for social equality, the Untouchables have come together and formed their own organisation, the S.N.D.P. Yogam under their own leaders.

As a first step, the S.N.D.P. Yogam has been agitating for the right of free entry for the Untouchables into the temples. This agitation has merged with the general campaign of the Kisan Sabha and all progressives to end the horrible feudal oppression which prevails under the Cochin landlords' dispensation.

The very latest ban on Untouchables came a few months ago when a notification was issued, prohibiting the use by Untouchables of certain public roads near a temple at Irinjalakuda.

Untouchables' Protest

The Untouchables wanted a cancellation of the order. They began to fight.

On June 23, under the joint auspices of the S.N.D.P. Yogam, the Pulaya Mahasabha (organisation of the Pulayas, an Untouchable community) and the Communist Party, a meeting of the entire population of Irinjalakuda was held to challenge the ban. After the meeting a giant procession paraded the streets.

When the procession reached the forbidden road, it was stopped by the police, led by the District Magistrate and Inspec-

tor. Without any notice, a lathi charge was made. But the people stood firm beneath a rain of blows. Many including Syt. Gangadharan (Organising Secretary of the S.N.D.P. Yogam) were severely injured.

Arrests were freely made. Among those arrested were Syts. Gangadharan, Unni (the Communist Party Branch Secretary) and Chatur Master and Karuppan, Untouchable leaders.

Later two more Communists were arrested: K. V. K. Warriar—a lawyer, and Subramanyam, a leading Trade Unionist. They were beaten severely in the lock up.

More Terror

On June 23, the same day that these events were taking place in Irinjalakuda, there was terror in another part of Cochin.

On June 22, a demonstration of 3,000 had protested in Cranganore (a landlord-ridden Taluka) against Pandit Nehru's arrest in Kashmir under the joint auspices of the Praja Mandal, the Communist Party and the S.N.D.P. Yogam.

On the next day a similar "Kashmir Day" demonstration took place at Azhikot, a village near Cranganore.

Suddenly, as the procession approached the house of the biggest local landlord (one Khan Sahib Karikkulam All), a pack of 500 goondas armed with knives and lathis set upon the processionists, beat them, robbed them and burnt the flags they carried.

More than one hundred persons were wounded including the Praja Mandal leader E. Gopalakrishnan and Communist workers like A. Bhaskaran and Gopi.

Not a single policeman intervened. In fact goondas openly ran into the police station to beat up members of the public who were seeking shelter inside.

The police refused to arrest the goondas.

A deputation met the Diwan to ask for a non-official enquiry into the incident, but he refused to agree to this.

Azhikot is today a village of terror. The goondas are at large. Their master, the landlord Karikkulam All, is safely protected by the State. After all he is loyal, paid a lakh to the War Funds and in return was made a Khan Sahib. And then the Diwan likes him....

But Cochin's new upsurge started with Irinjalakuda will sweep Azhikot with it.

All Cochin Up In Arms

These events have roused the entire State. Mass meetings, demonstrations, hartals, protesting against these orders and the police terror, have taken place all over Cochin, at Trichur, Puthukadu, Mattancherry, Pallurithi and Ernakulam. In these meetings, Praja Mandal, Communist and S.N.D.P. Yogam leaders spoke together and with one voice.

From Malabar the President of the S.N.D.P. Yogam wired: "Malabar is with you."

The Secretary of the Kerala Trade Union Congress has sent a message of complete support to the people of Cochin and calls on workers' organisations to protest against the terror in Cochin.

In Calcutta a public meeting in the Town Hall decided to send a Malabar jatha to Cochin to aid the people's struggle if all prohibitory orders were not withdrawn by July 15.



"Sir C. P. is an important man in the Princes' world."

U. S. Plans For World Domination

Behind Crisis In Indonesia

THE crude atomic bomb demonstration of U. S. imperialism at Bikni Atoll has underlined more sharply than ever the need for control of atomic energy—so that it cannot be put to destructive use. And pertinently, when the world is full of reports that the U. S. Government is prepared to renounce control of the atomic bomb, the Soviet paper, Pravda commented:

"The atom bomb blew up something more essential than a couple of obsolete ships. It thoroughly blew up confidence in the seriousness of American talk about disarmament." (July 3). And in fact the American proposals to UNO for control of atomic energy are only a reflection of this attitude. While they have been boosted as a "gesture to the United Nations," leading international control of atomic energy, in fact they retain control of atomic energy in U.S. hands.

American Proposals

Summed up they propose that:

* (1) An international Atomic Development Authority (ADA) should be set up by treaty agreement between all members of UNO.

* (2) Until this ADA is set up, the U.S. is to continue to hold possession of and manufacture atom bombs.

* (3) After it is set up the ADA by majority vote of nations particularly can call for military force (including the use of atom bombs) to be used against

any country violating the rules of the ADA.

"This plan," reports Reuter, "is designed to prevent the veto rights of the Great Powers in the Security Council from blocking swift punitive action by the United Nations..." (Bombay Chronicle, June 15).

Thus two points emerge out of the U.S. proposals.

FIRST, that atom bombs will continue to be produced by the U. S.;

SECONDLY, the ADA will be so set up that the British and Americans by using the votes of their satellites (the twenty Latin American States, the British Empire, Iraq, etc.) can swamp the Soviet and use the ADA as a weapon in their own imperial and war-mongering interests.

The Soviet in contrast has proposed:

* (1) All atom bombs be destroyed within three months and the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes be outlawed.

* (2) The UNO Atomic Energy Commission set up Committees, first to develop the use of atomic energy for constructive purposes; second, to prevent its use for destructive purposes.

'Atomic' Air Force

The Americans, however, are reluctant to accept these recommendations. They feel they are well-ahead of other nations because of their possession of atom bombs and they want to use this advantage, not to establish the peace of the world,

or the security of the U.S.—but their domination of the world.

This fact was revealed in a startling article by Ralf Ingersoll, editor of the New York Liberal paper PM, who served on General Eisenhower's Second Front invasion staff.

Ingersoll reports that an American Air Force "growing in size as well as effectiveness" (today far larger than at the end of the war) "completely re-equipped with B-29 superforts," "was dispersed in Europe in carefully selected bases around the perimeter of the Russian sphere."

Stating that for "policing the beaten Nazi State, there is no possible need for superforts—or jet-propelled (latest fighter plane) fighters..." he underlines that "no staff officer worthy of the name could fail to call to the Commanding General's attention the fact that the Americans now have the capacity of using their streamlined European Air Force to launch a devastatingly surprise attack."

For Third World War

Ingersoll sums up by drawing a parallel between Hitler in 1941, poised for attack on the Soviet and the U.S. today.

"Behind the German bombs in 1941 there were the mobile armoured columns waiting. Behind the Americans in 1946, the Russians see our super post - Hiroshima, five-times-more destructive atom bombs." (Bharat Jyoti, July 7).

And the real intentions of the American imperialists are shown by the fact that today they possess 1,500 atom bombs; in reality they are not so very peaceful but power-mad, are planning a new world war, aimed at achieving total world domination.

The first precondition to any agreement about international control of atomic energy must be the destruction of these 1,500 atom bombs; and it is just this that the U.S. imperialists, so generous with their gestures, are not doing today.

Behind Kidnapping

THE kidnapping of Dr. Sjahrir and four of his colleagues in Indonesia highlights the critical nature of the present situation in that country.

Founded ten months ago, the Indonesian Republic by its brave resistance to all Anglo-Dutch imperial attempts to reconquer Indonesia, has demonstrated to the entire world its strength and its support among the peoples of Indonesia.

The British and Dutch originally thought they could smash the Republic by force of arms; they failed.

They then began negotiations—aimed at splitting the front of the Indonesian people by winning over some supposedly 'moderate' leaders of the Republic by minor concessions; here again they failed because there were no 'moderates' (i.e. men who would compromise with imperialism) among the recognised leaders of the Republic.

This kidnapping is the third attempt to disrupt the Republic. According to Mr. Mohammed Natsir, Indonesian Minister of Information, the kidnapping was organised by three leading politicians, Tan Malacca, Dr. Soebardjo and Dr. Abikoeno.

Dr. Soebardjo and Dr. Abikoeno were notorious in the period of Japanese occupation as collaborators; today Dr. Sjahrir has described them as people "who worked for money before the war, during the war and after the war." Clearly enough these men would not have found it difficult to accept transfer of their loyalty from the Japanese to the Dutch.

Tan Malacca, (who has been wrongly and mischievously

YUGOSLAVIA - A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY

Interview With Yugoslav Ambassador In Egypt.

OUR correspondent in Egypt interviewed the Yugoslav Ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Eshref Badnjevic, in Cairo two weeks ago; telling Mr. Badnjevic of the usual accusation levelled at the Yugoslav people's Republic, headed by Marshal Tito, that it was a police-state and not a democracy, our correspondent asked Mr. Badnjevic for his views on the question.

Here is the reply of Mr. Badnjevic, underlining that the test of a democracy is its responsiveness to the people and its achievements in the cause of the people.

"The question of democracy has been in discussion since the very beginning of formation of modern political parties in the world.

"This question has especially been discussed after the victory over Fascism when the people started arranging their States according to their needs, vital interests and the ideals for which they fought. It was clear that in many countries the big trusts and cartels had had great influence in establishing what should be considered as democracy.

"Their conception of democracy is a democracy of the privileged nations and privileged social classes. Hence their tendency to shape the political life and institution in other countries according to their own conception of democracy.

"This is in obvious contradiction with the principle laid down in the Atlantic Charter and the resolutions of the Teheran Conference.

"They are those who are hindering the establishment of a firm lasting peace in the world. They are trying to help yesterday's aggressors to renew their industries and to rearm, thus throwing mankind in a new, more destructive and inhuman conflict.

"No doubt, it is of vital importance to all liberty-loving nations to prevent this infernal plan.

"Contrary to this conception of democracy, our Yugoslav conception of democracy is based upon the principle that it is a natural and inalienable right of every nation to organise its own State and life in it, free of all foreign interference.

"Our democracy means a true and full government of the people; it means full participation of broad popular masses in the Government and direction of State politics.

"Thanks to this, we are the only country in Europe besides the Soviet Union which has reconstructed in only one year, railroads, industry, enterprises, mining, liquidation of the blackmarket, establishing a stable currency—in one word, full reconstruction of a country which suffered in the war more than any other country.

"These facts have been confirmed by all foreign newspapermen who visited Yugoslavia lately."

described as a Communist by imperialist Reuter) is a Trotskyite leader who has been undermining the strength of the Republic under cover of radical slogans—e.g., nationalisation of all industries and land without regard to the small owner; no negotiations with the Dutch but only armed battle, etc.

While these slogans appear radical, the only effect they would have would be disruption of the internal unity of the Republic.

Strong Measures Needed

It is clear, however, that the kidnapping has certainly roused both the Sjahrir Government and President Soekarno to the dangers facing the Republic. Already both Soekarno and Sjahrir have gone to the headquarters of the Republic, Jogjakarta, in Central Java, to discuss with "leaders of other political and patriotic organisations," "strong measures against extremists."

For carrying out this necessary task—for the leaders of the 'extremists' have shown by their latest acts that they are no radical patriotic elements but virtual agents of Dutch imperialism—the Government is in a strong position.

Recently in order to deal with the critical situation facing the Republic, the leaders of the Socialist Party (Sjahrir and Sharifoeddin), the National Party, (of Soekarno), the Masjoemi (Muslim) Party and the Communist Party, together with Indonesian Women's and Youth organisations have formed a "National Concentration" to develop national unity and co-operation between all patriotic parties and organisations in defence and support of the Indonesian Republic.

This new 'National Concentration' is headed by Dr. Sharifoeddin and Sardjono, Chairman of the Communist Party.

Immediate Problems

Apart from the question of the "extremists", the Republic is faced with two immediate problems; effective unification of the armed forces under a single command and organisation of the productive resources of the Republic. And there is no doubt that in solving these problems, the National Concentration will be of immense importance.

July 9, 1946.

Ex-Services' Association's Meeting

RATINGS DISSATISFIED

THE meeting of the general body of the Ex-Services' Association held last week to discuss its work and elect new office-bearers, did not answer the various accusations put forward by the dismissed ratings.

Before the meeting itself Mr. Purushottamasdas Tricumdas had issued a statement giving the accounts of the Ex-Services' Association and also the story of its activities. At the meeting also Mr. Tricumdas made a speech covering the same points.

After his speech, some former RIN ratings, dismissed for their leadership of the strike, tried to ask questions; these men who had suffered for the freedom of their country were silenced by being told that only members were allowed to ask questions! Elections for new office-bearers were then held and the meeting ended. I met the dismissed men later and they expressed their intense dissatisfaction with the meeting. In particular they asked:

* (1) Why was it that only 38 persons attended the general body meeting—after six months of excellent "organising" work as Sjt. Tricumdas claimed?

* (2) Why was it that the entire list of office-bearers proposed by Sjt. Tricumdas was tamely approved with a maximum vote of only 24?

* (3) How did the Association have only 127 members after six months' work?

* (4) How was it that while Sjt. Tricumdas proudly proclaimed that he was in contact with the Bombay Government, the Employment Exchange, the Registrar of Co-operatives, etc.—only nine dismissed ratings had been found employment by the Association?

* (5) How was it that while Mr. Tricumdas gave one figure for expenditure and collections, Lt. Chandramani, Welfare Officer, had given another?

These questions still remain to be answered; and the very fact that they yet remain shows how weak is the Association; how much hard and honest work must yet be done if it is to be transformed from a coterie of 127 people (of whom only 38 had enough interest to attend the general body meeting!), under the exclusive and very dictatorial leadership of Sjt. Tricumdas, into a real organisation, representing the interests of all ex-Servicemen.

Bombay, July 9.

RESISTANCE STRUGGLE GROWS IN S. AFRICA

Durban, July 6.

The Passive Resistance of Indians in South Africa against the Smuts' Government's Ghetto Act is growing in strength.

At the same time, repression and White hooliganism too are becoming fiercer.

AFRICANS and many progressive, democratic Europeans are joining in the solidarity campaign to support the just struggle of the Indians. One hundred and fifty-two passive resisters are now inside jail—sentenced to terms from six to twenty-five weeks' hard labour. Those arrested include doctors, lawyers, students, merchants, trade unionists and workers.

In Durban, on July 5, a batch of 50 passive resisters were sentenced to four months' hard labour, including a returned soldier J. Padyachee. European ex-Serviceman, J. Francis, was also arrested and the sentence against him is to be announced later.

White Hooliganism

A procession of 15,000 Indians followed the coffin of the 30-year old policeman KRISHNA SWAMY PILLAY. Pillay was attacked by about twelve Europeans and beaten to death by knuckle-dusters.

The South African police, according to the Guardian, South African progressive weekly, is trying to hush up the murder.

Another victim of attack was R. PREMAL, who was kidnapped by four Europeans, tied to a tree, gagged and beaten. Left there all night, he was freed next morning by a passing African.

Indians, Africans and many progressive Europeans held a crowded protest meeting against the Ghetto Act, and in support of the Indians' cause at the Cape Town City Hall on July 3. Over 100, notable among them, Communist Councillor, SAM KAHN, volunteered to join the movement in Natal.

By Cable

From Our Correspondent

The speakers included representatives of African and other organisations and Senator BASSNER, Transvaal Africans' representative in the Senate.

Messages of support were read from many organisations including BILL ANDREWS, National Chairman of the South African Communist Party.

The Cape Town African National Congress has opened a Passive Resisters' Dependants' Fund.

Among those jailed in Cape Town is SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE, veteran Congressman, who raised £3,000 for the Dependants' Fund.

Appeal For Support

Ringling appeals calling for world democratic support have been issued:

"We are doing our duty to all true democrats in fighting for our rights in South Africa" (Dr. YUSUF DADOO, veteran Indian leader, after the sentence of prison was passed on him, see P.A. report last week).

"The tyranny of White herrenvolk (superior race) here is reaching the heights of Nazi Germany. An unrepresented and voteless minority in a so-called democratic country appeals to all freedom-loving people throughout the world to rally to our just cause." (A. I. MEER, Secretary, Natal Indian Congress.)

Statement Of Policy Of British Communist Party

LABOUR GOVT'S PRO-CAPITALIST POLICY CONDEMNED

Pledge To Fight For Peace, Freedom, Socialism

(The following is the statement of policy adopted by the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain on the rejection of its application for affiliation by the Annual Conference of the Labour Party held at Bournemouth in June.

* It sounds a sharp warning to the entire Labour Movement: that this temporary victory of anti-Communists is really the expression of a policy of surrender to British capitalist interests at home and servility to war-mongering American imperialists abroad—a policy betraying the democratic people's movement in Europe and freedom movements of the Asiatic peoples, which can only lead to mass unemployment in Britain and a new war.

* It reaffirms the pledge to fight to build the unity of the British working class despite the opposition of the Labour leaders in daily struggles against reactionary imperialist policy, for peace and freedom of the peoples and against capitalism.—Ed.)

THE rejection of the Communist application for affiliation by the Labour Party Conference at Bournemouth took place after a campaign of calumny, misrepresentation and distortion such as has never before been known in the history of the Labour Movement.

Rejection Of Affiliation

The decision can encourage only the enemies of labour, who now feel themselves stronger to prevent the working class from achieving its demand, and who are bent on world domination, even though this policy may mean a new war.

It is for this reason that the rejection of affiliation has been hailed by Churchill, the Tory Press, and the bitterest enemies of the common people all over the world.

The Conference, in spite of its congratulatory stock-taking of the progressive achievements of the Labour Government—Nationalisation, the Health Service,

the repeal of the Trade Union Act, etc.—could not dispel the deep concern of the rank and file regarding many aspects of its domestic policy, but above all of the disastrous foreign policy.

Labour Foreign Policy

The foreign policy of the Labour Government has brought the country to the stage where there is a serious danger of a complete collapse of Allied unity.

This is the plight to which the un concealed antagonism of the Labour leaders to the Soviet Union, the new democratic Europe, and to Communism has brought the British people.

This policy is making a reality of the Anglo-American bloc, first proposed by Churchill which necessarily involves the breakdown of the United Nations Organisation and, in place of international co-operation, the economic depend-

ence of Britain upon American capitalism, which can result in mass unemployment at the end of the present trade boom, and a new world war.

Nationalisation

The widespread uneasiness of the Labour Movement over the composition of the Nationalisation Boards, over the appeal for the "best brains" from the capitalists, instead of working class representation and control, over the excessive compensation contemplated, is equalled only by the alarm of the workers over rising prices, fares, rents, and the continued delay in providing houses, combined with the inactivity of the Government in ending luxury feeding and the black market in the midst of the food crisis.

The Bournemouth Conference did not seriously discuss these grave questions. Nevertheless, they must be discussed, for on their solution depends the success of the workers' demands.

The lack of an over-all economic plan to meet Britain's serious position was covered over by Morrison's complacent pany-gyric on reconversion.

Anti-Communism

The vicious anti-Communism of the Labour leaders can only bring increasing co-operation with capitalism at home and abroad at the expense of the working class, and the hints and suggestions of the Tories regarding coalition with Labour on foreign affairs are but its logical expression.

The Communist Party warns the entire Labour Movement of the danger which now confronts

the British people as a consequence of this policy. It can only result in a betrayal of the programme for which the country voted at the General Election and a strengthening of Tory reaction.

For Soviet Friendship

The Communist Party will work as never before—for an end to the present reactionary foreign policy; for peace and friendship with the Soviet Union and democratic Europe, and against the exclusive Anglo-American alliance with its dangers of new wars.

This is the only basis on which the unity of Britain, the Soviet Union and America and real international co-operation can be built, the problem of Germany solved, and world peace assured.

We will fight for the carrying out of the Potsdam Agreement, which means denazification, the removal of the Junkers and big industrialists by the breaking up of the great estates and industries as has already been done in the Soviet zone.

British Labour must refuse support for Byrnes' effort to wreck the economy of the Danubian shipping as a means of securing this aim.

The Twenty Years Treaty needs to be made a reality through co-operation with the Soviet Union and the new progressive Governments of Europe, thus avoiding Britain's dependence on ruthless American monopoly capitalism and isolation from every democratic force in Europe.

For Indian Independence

We will fight for the withdrawal of British troops from India and for independence for the Indian people. For the withdrawal of troops from Indonesia and Greece.

For an end to concessions to Big Business, we will demand that Labour uses its power to make nationalisation successful and secures the increased production the nation needs by the co-operation and promotion of workers to key positions of control and responsibility.

We demand that it uses its

emergency powers to proclaim an economic plan and to direct industry to former distressed areas.

We demand that the Government ends luxury feeding, jails the black marketeers, organises increased production of crops for human food.

Fully and speedily operates the Education Act and gives equal opportunity to all children. Halts rising prices by vigorous control and action against employers' profits. Adopts a policy of higher wages and pay for equal work. Increases taxation on the rich and reduces it on the poor. Stops the increase in fares.

Speeds up the housing drive by smashing the building ring, by ending black market building and repairs and by reducing building costs and providing adequate housing subsidies. Rents must not be increased.

Fascist activity and propaganda must be stamped out.

The Communist Party calls for a nation-wide campaign of meetings, demonstrations and mass activity to rally the working class to achieve these demands. It expresses its readiness to work in unity with all sections of the Labour Movement to fight for this policy, and in every daily struggle against capitalism.

Working-Class Unity

Despite Bournemouth, unity of the working class is still the supreme issue—unity against all employers' attacks in the workshops, the Tories, and world reaction.

It expresses its full confidence that this unity will triumph in spite of the opposition of the Labour leaders who seem to be more concerned with preserving capitalism than fighting for Socialism.

In the months that lie ahead the Communist Party will devote the time, energy and fighting ability of every member and Party organisation to achieve these aims. We call upon every supporter to join the Party now, to strengthen its influence in every factory, depot, pit, shipyard, town and village.

We shall redouble our efforts to build stronger trade unions, factory and Co-operative organisations with full protection for the Shop Stewards to face the struggles ahead.

We shall undertake the most extensive preparations to achieve the maximum number of candidates in the coming November Municipal elections so that every important local authority can be strengthened with a group of Communist Councillors fighting for the people.

The Bournemouth Conference has not ended the fight. The deep desire of the working class for a united Labour Movement has received a temporary setback. We shall go forward with new determination and resolve to build and strengthen the Communist Party to continue this fight until the unity of the working class is finally established.

We call upon the workers in the factories, towns and countryside to join the Communist Party on the basis of its fighting policy against capitalism and for Socialism, the only final solution of every problem before us today.

June 17, 1946.

NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF U.S.S.R.

(Continued from page 11.)

As Stalin warned his people:

"We are still 50 to 100 years behind the leading capitalist powers; either we make up this leeway in ten years or they will crush us." (1931).

Secondly, to have allowed their country to remain industrially backward and dominantly agricultural (based on small peasant farms) would have meant the acceptance of a low standard of living for the entire people.

The Soviet people decisively rejected this—and went ahead in the first three Five Year Plans to build up their country's wealth—to increase the defensive might of the Soviet State and the prosperity of the Soviet people.

While the capitalist world went down into the depths of the world economic crisis of 1929-32, the Soviet Union was engaged in its epic of industrialisation under the Five Year Plans.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT 1913-33 & DURING YEARS OF WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS (1929-32)

	1913	1929	1932
U.S.S.R.	100	194.3	359.0
U.S.A.	100	170.2	91.4
Great Britain	100	95.1	82.5
Germany	100	113.0	67.6

From being behind Germany, England and France

in 1928, towards the end of the second Five Year Plan in 1937, Soviet production had leapt up 20 per cent above Germany's, and the Soviet had become Europe's No. 1 industrial power.

When Hitler's invasion, of which Stalin had warned, came, backed by the immense industrial resources of Nazi-conquered Europe, the Red Army could rely on an industry that had expanded more than nine-fold since the years of the Churchill-organised invasion in 1918-21, and on a people whose national income had increased more than eight fold by 1940.

The following figures of Soviet production of war weapons in relation to Britain and the U.S.A. illustrate the power of Soviet industry as a result of the pre-war Five Year Plans of development. (See Table Below).

The new Five Year Plan, like its predecessors, carries forward the same two ideas; to increase the defensive might of the Soviet State yet further, to raise the level of people's prosperity even more.

This is why the entire Soviet people have welcomed it and despite all slander abroad are striding ahead to greater achievement, confident that for them in their own Socialist State, they will face no post-war crises and no unemployment, like the capitalist world.

PRODUCTION OF WAR WEAPONS

	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.	Britain
	July 1940-1945	July 1942-'45	Sept. 1939-June '45
Planes	297,000	120,000	102,809
Guns	315,000	360,000	35,130
Machine & Sub-Machine Guns	4,348,504	7,350,000	3,729,921
Rifles	11,106,211	9,000,000	2,001,949
Tanks	75,000	90,000	25,000

(Hindustan, Lucknow, 24-3-46)

Around the World

Truman's Independence For Philippines—A Hoax

PANDIT Nehru giving a message on the American Declaration of Independence for the Philippines hoped that this independence was not sham—"some countries that are called independent are far from free and are under the economic or military domination of some great Power."

Now I am sure when Pandit Nehru said this he had in mind at least the following three cases of this kind of independence:

(1) In 1922, Britain's Tory imperialists proclaimed the "independence" of Egypt.

(2) In 1932, Ramsay MacDonald, who betrayed British Labour to the Tories, gave "independence" to Iraq.

(3) Just the other day, Bevin "conferred" the same on Transjordan.

Yet, all these countries today are under British economic and military domination.

The latest to "receive" independence are the 13,000,000 Filipinos.

Revealing Facts

And just what kind of independence, the American imperialists have bestowed on the Filipinos will be clear from these facts:

First, the U. S. Army authorities assisted millionaire-landlord Manuel Roxas, friend of American and Spanish big business interests in the Philippines, to get "elected" President.

The U. S.-organised and paid police force of 200,000 saw to it that the mass of peasants were not allowed to vote for Sergio Osmeña, the candidate of all the progressive Filipino parties and workers' and peasants' organisations. Of the 7,000,000 voters only two million—largely Roxas' supporters—were enabled to vote.

And how unpopular this American-puppet Roxas régime is—the follow-

ing appeal to the U. S. Congress on June 14 made by Brig. Gen. Romulo Roxas' representative in Washington, reveals:

"It is important that this bill (the Republic of Philippines' Military Assistance Act) be approved before the advent of independence. To have peace and order we must get assistance from the U. S. Government." (Free Press Journal, Bombay, July 4).

Economic Domination

Secondly, American big business men in the Philippines were allowed to "secure a complete control of the country's economy."

The huge sugar and coconut oil industries and export trade are in American hands.

The U.S. Government had previously given a promise that all Jap-owned property would be given over to Filipinos. Now the Americans have taken over the hemp plantations—95 per cent of hemp output being an export commodity (Daily Standard of Manila).

Thus they have full control of all branches of Filipino industry producing for export.

So the Filipino people cannot use their resources to become industrialised and to raise their standard of living. They must continue as before to be a colonial source of raw material for American industry and to provide a controlled market for American goods. (Free Press Journal, Bombay, May 23).

In order to ensure American economic and military domination, the U.S. Congress passed the following acts prior to the 'Declaration of Independence' of July 4:

(1) The Philippines' Trade Act—this establishes free trade between the U.S. and the Philippines, whose exports are to be allocated as the

U.S. specifies and as among American exporters resident in the Philippines.

(2) The Philippines' Rehabilitation Act—this grants a U.S. loan of \$25 million dollars for reconstruction; but it will be placed in the hands of U.S. officials and the money will be forthcoming on condition the Republic accepts the Trade Act. (Free Press Journal, July 4).

A third Bill—the Philippines' Property Bill legalises American ownership of agricultural lands and plantations in the Islands. (Free Press Journal, May 23).

U. S. Troops Remain

Finally, U.S. troops, too, are retained on Filipino soil, "as anyone can see the importance of the Philippines as a Pacific air base" to the U.S. (General Eisenhower).

The Nation, U.S. Liberal paper, aptly described the situation thus:

"We assisted at the installation of a President who is anti-democratic and subservient to American interests."

"We will grant the Islands nominal independence in July, having bound them hand and foot to American economy." (Bombay Chronicle, May 5).

No wonder, Roxas, U.S.-set up President, frankly admits in his statement that his policy both at home and abroad will be hitched to American imperialism — "whole-hearted co-operation with the United States' foreign policy, particularly in the Far East;" "safeguarding all military, naval and air bases, it may desire to establish here;" "stimulating the influx of American capital into the Philippines." (Amrita Bazar Patrika, July 4).

Thus the truth emerges clear: Truman's declaration of Filipino 'independence' is as big a hoax as Bevin's 'independence' for Transjordan.

And I do not think any democrat anywhere is going to be fooled by the gush of ceremonial epithets—a 'proud day', 'dreams realised', etc., etc.—coming from Truman and MacArthur, and other apologists of post-war American imperialism.

Shanti Prasad