

1/18/E24

TO THE MOON

TO THE STARS



Vol. XI-No. 25 June 23, '63 25 p.

SO NEAR IS THE SKY

DESTINATION MOON... DESTINATION MARS... DESTINATION ALPHA CENTUARI... NOT YET ARE SUCH ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE AT THE COSMODROMES INDICATING THE ITINERARIES OF GIGANTIC SPACESHIPS GRACEFULLY BLASTING OFF THEIR LAUNCHING RIGS. BUT THE DAY IS NOT FAR OFF, YONDER IS THE REALITY. IT IS NO LONGER A DREAM BUT WELL WITHIN THE GRASP OF MANKIND. A NEW LANDMARK HAS ALREADY BEEN ESTABLISHED.

dock in space, that is bring their spaceships together, or whether a third cosmonaut would go up to join them. But one thing was clear: the Soviet success had astounded the wishful thinkers who revel in scepticism about Soviet

superiority in space flights. Not long ago, American newspapers boasted that although Soviet spaceships are bigger, American spaceships are more sophisticated, packed with more instruments and
* ON BACK PAGE



ment of Soviet science. Bykovsky has broken the record of the longest space flight: he was up in space for more than 119 hours and made 22 orbits around the earth. Valentina stayed up for more than 70 hours and made 49 orbits. These were flights of utmost precision. The previous record were also made by two Soviet cosmonauts—Nikolayev and Popovich. Nikolayev logged 55 hours and 64 orbits while Popovich logged 71 hours and 49 orbits.

As against this, the American record of 34 hours and 22 orbits, set up by Gordon Cooper on May 17 last, pales into insignificance. We are not belittling the American at-

By
Sadhan Mukherjee

tempts, but only pointing out how far USA is lagging behind in the space race.

The latest success in Soviet space technology is just what is expected of the Soviet Union. It is no accident that the first woman cosmonaut is a Soviet citizen. It could not have been otherwise. In the space race the Soviet Union has all along been in the lead, years ahead of USA, both in rocket power and in spaceships.

It is Yuri Gagarin, a Soviet cosmonaut, who for the first time blazed the trail of mankind into space. Since then, the USSR has been steadily moving from triumph to triumph, ever reaching greater dimensions. It is only in a socialist society that opportunities of such proportions can be offered for development of talent, and women have exactly the same privileges as men.

The new achievement of Soviet space technology gave rise to all types of speculations and conjectures. Rumours were rife as to whether the cosmonauts would try to

Salute, Comrades

BYKOVSKY is the first man to be admitted to the Communist Party while actually in cosmos. On June 18, the Central Committee of the CPSU granted Bykovsky's request, made from space, for Party membership. Khrushchov cabled to give

him the good news that he has been accepted as a Party member. Valentina Tereshkova is already a Party member. The world communist family is proud of its heroic and courageous young members. Salute, Comrades, from all Indian Communists.



Valery Bykovsky: Longest in Space

Valentina Tereshkova: First Woman Cosmonaut

The triumph of Soviet science and technology reached new heights in cosmic exploration with the latest Soviet space flights, and particularly when Valentina, the first woman cosmonaut of the world, rocketed up into space to orbit around the Earth on June 16. Up there, another Soviet cosmonaut, Bykovsky was already waiting for her, and together they heralded the beginning of a new phase in space flights.

THE space pair has returned safely to earth and with their magnificent achievement, a new leaf has been added to the history of mankind's daring and triumph over nature. Today, a new jewel glows in the crown of the world socialist system, outshining the biggest ever diamond on earth.

the first song of humanity in space. It symbolised the desire of mankind for peace. This time from the cosmos resounded the sweet voice of Valentina singing the song of mankind's widening horizon and of the none-too-distant future of universal happiness.

Not long ago, a Soviet cosmonaut Pavel Popovich sang

But the space flight of the first woman cosmonaut was not the only achieve-

SIGN PEOPLE'S PETITION : JOIN MARCH TO DELHI

MALAVIYA QUILTS

editorial

OIL MINISTER K. D. Malaviya is out of the Cabinet. The "inquiry" is over. The Minister's resignation has been accepted

by the Prime Minister.

Reaction is distributing its sweets. The oil barons of the West are toasting each other. Another victory has been scored, another push has been given to the Indian Cabinet to the Right.

On the surface, the cause for Malaviya's removal appears to arise from the obnoxious and despicable practice of collecting funds for party purposes from businessmen, seeking licenses from Central and State Ministries. No one can condone the misuse of official positions for party fund collections.

But it is NOT this malpractice, which has earned the Oil Minister his quit orders. If that were so, the first to go should have been the most notorious of the men in power, through whose hands currency-lined manila envelopes are reported to pass in a never-ending stream. If that were so, the inquiry would surely have included the other Ministers whose names are inscribed so dutifully in Serajuddin's account books.

No, the Serajuddin affair was only the mask. Behind it lay hidden the witch-hunters, who seek to carry this country away from the glorious independence, won after the sacrifice of the lives of our martyrs, into the arms of foreign imperialism and fascist reaction.

Are Indian democrats to keep sitting waiting and watching, doing nothing while the witch-hunters pick their prey one by one, till they reach their goal—the complete reversal of the basic policies of this country?

The removal of Malaviya following the exit of Krishna Menon, cannot be dismissed, as some people would seek to do, as an "accident".

The political trends these events reveal should rouse all who stand for the basic policies, to give up the partisan and sectarian prejudices, which prevent them from uniting to meet the menace of imperialist interference from abroad and of reaction at home.

History teaches us that at moments of grave danger, when reactionary forces begin to advance step by step, it is the disunity of democratic forces which provides reaction with its most deadly weapon.

THEY SHALL NOT DIE

LEARN THESE BEAUTIFUL NAMES BY HEART... for we have to fight to see that these remain the names of the living and not of the dead...

- * SAFIRA JAMIL HAFEZ
- * LAILA RUHI
- * ZAKIYA SHAKIR

The Government of Iraq has invoked the sentence of death against these three outstanding leaders of the women's movement. Their lives are in grave danger...

Safira is the 25 year old General Secretary of the Iraqi Women's League. Her husband was executed only a few weeks ago together with Salam Adil, General Secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party.

Laila is a medical student in her final year at college. Zakiya is the mother of two children and a founder member of the women's organisation of the country.

From all over the world, protests are being sent to the President of Iraq, to the UN Secretary-General, demanding that their lives be spared.

Safira must live to carry forward the glorious cause for which her husband gave his life.

Laila's patients of tomorrow, the sick and diseased of Iraq, wait for her to complete her education to be able to serve them.

And Zakiya's children... they shall not be orphans. These flowers of the working people of Iraq must live.

India's masses view with horror the new murders and executions being planned by the power-mad Iraqi authorities.

Storm the Iraqi Embassy in Delhi with your protest letters and resolutions... let every organisation, every individual, demand that

IRAQ'S HEROINES SHALL NOT DIE!

(June 18)

NATION

★ BY VIGILANTE

WHAT PRICE BORDER SECURITY?

USIS Filming Ladakh Defence Line!

US imperialists are known the world over for their spying activities and sabotage against democratic governments in newly liberated and independent countries. The CIA is notorious for its activities which envelop every branch of US foreign policy and which has its own special agents in the US missions abroad. More than any other, the countries in Asia should know from experience what it is to invite the Americans to run one's own affairs.

POSING as pedlars of "freedom", "free enterprise", "free world" and like commodities, all neatly packed in glossy American Way of Life, these US agents have, wherever they could enter, interfered in the domestic affairs of other people, bought judges to sell their countries, and generally made themselves comfortable in other people's homes. Post-war history knows how countries had lost their independence and security and self-respect, having fallen prey to the prying activities of US agents.

Government should therefore exercise great caution when US missions here extend their activities to areas which are vital to the security and independence of this country. A Srinagar report says that a film depicting life in Ladakh with special emphasis on defence of this border area against the Chinese is being prepared for showing to audiences in America.

The film is sponsored by the United States Information Services which sent a team of photo and cine experts recently to Ladakh. It is further reported that a special feature of this film will be depicting the help rendered by US transport planes in airlifting supplies to Ladakh during last year's fighting there.

Any argument that this is part of "introducing" India to the American public in the context of the Chinese aggression and American assistance would not justify what the report reveals. The USIS venture could very well mean spying on our Himalayan borders, taking photographs of strategic areas and our defence installations and all that goes with it. We have already had such experiences by the courtesy of US tourists.

When Indian nationals are barred from going freely to our border areas and taking photographs, why should foreigners be allowed to do this? Has the government taken precautions to see that the USIS venture does not siphon away strategic information about our border areas?

Is the Government of India's Films Division associated with this venture and has the government scrutinised the films shot by US teams? The government owes an explanation to the country of what is happening.

COAL CAPITALISTS CANNOT DELIVER GOODS

CRITICS of the public sector are fond of praising the efficiency of the private sector and comparing it with the slow pace of progress in the public sector. That is how they run down the public sector industries, trying to show that the private sector is more efficient,

with quicker expansion and more results.

Here is a report which debunks this argument for what it is worth. The private colliery owners have not responded to government measures and assistance for modernising coal mining.

They have not been able to utilise the World Bank Loan made available to them by the government. Out of Rs. 16.74 crores offered, they could draw only Rs. 8.75 crores so far. There is no likelihood of the private colliery owners utilising the balance of the World Bank loan before the end of 1964.

The government is therefore reported to be considering the diversion of the unutilised loan amount to the NCDC. It is certainly a welcome thing, since there is urgent need to develop our coal industry and the Nation cannot wait upon the coal capitalists to do the job.

RETIRED CIVIL SERVANTS RECRUITED BY BIG BUSINESS

ACCORDING to a government press note, in the last two years, 30 retired members of the All India Services, namely the ICS, IAS and IPS have joined commercial firms with the permission of the Union Home Ministry.

This is a very disquieting state of affairs, which has dogged the

administration over the past so many years and which had been strongly condemned by MPs in Parliament. Yet the evil persists.

It is claimed by the government that before permission is given for a retired officer to join a commercial firm, government considers whether the officer while in service had such dealings with the new employer as would suggest some past favour, or if his commercial duties will be such that his official knowledge and experience could be used to give the employer an unfair advantage.

But everyone knows that all this is just for the record. The fact is that even before a top class officer of the government retires from service, he is booked by some private firm on a fat salary for the obvious purpose of dealing with the government, using his influence in the service.

While in service, many have an eye on future employment in private companies and try to make themselves "useful" to the capitalist bosses. The result is a snow-balling process of corruption in administration.

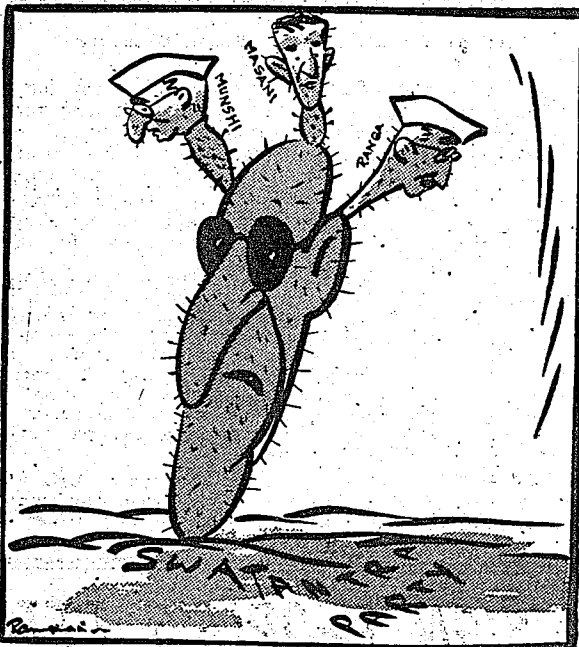
A glance through the advertisements in the daily press would show how the system operates on both sides. Business concerns advertise for persons with government experience, openly suggesting that their services are required for "liaison" work with government departments. On the other side, senior officers about to retire are also found to advertise themselves for employment in the private sector, giving their special qualifications, like experience in incometax etc.

Here is a typical example picked up from a daily newspaper:

"Taxation man, with 15 years' efficient record of service as officer in Central Service available in six months' time for engagement in senior post with prospects. Minimum starting emoluments expected in the region of Rs. 2,000 p.m. with usual benefits. Please write Box..."

It is high time the evil was effectively curbed. Otherwise, any hope of weeding out corruption in administration would fail to materialise.

THE DESERT FLOWER



Up there in space the first Woman Cosmonaut

Most Astounding Achievement of USSR

Joint Flight of Valentina & Bykovsky

★ FROM MASOOD ALI KHAN

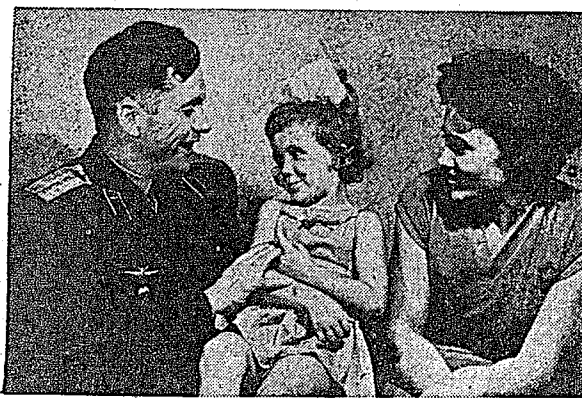
MOSCOW, June 17: The Soviet Union continues to astound the world. Everybody knew the staggering news within minutes that a woman—a Soviet woman—had soared up in a rocket and was circling the earth in spaceship Vostok VI.

HER name, Valentina Tereshkova, is on everybody's lips on all continents. Daughter of the Soviet Land; for the first time in human history a woman steering a spaceship—this news was broadcast by Moscow Radio after mid-day on Sunday and Moscow and the whole of the Soviet Union went mad with joy.

According to tradition, crowds immediately gathered on the Red Square and shouts of "hurrah" and "long live Valentina" rent the sky. Some hoped that they might reach her up there as all eyes were directed upwards in love and admiration. There is no limit to the pride of the Soviet people for their young and daring heroine as the whole world rejoices in this great triumph with open heart.

Valentina : A Former Worker

Valentina Tereshkova is 26, a former textile worker, who had lost her father in war when she was only three. She comes from a peasant family from Yaroslavl. Her father, before he went to the front, worked as a tractor driver. Valentina, her elder sister



WE ARE ALL HAPPY: Cosmonaut Pavel Popovich, his wife and daughter Natasha

Ludmila and younger brother Vladimir were brought up by their mother Elena Fyodorovna who worked in a textile factory for her living during the difficult years.

So Valentina or Valya, as everybody here lovingly call her, comes from the very thick of her people, a worthy daughter of the Russian working class who has hit the headlines all over the world and become the world's Number One sensation. She is a typical product of the socialist system, an active Komsomol member, fearless, honest, full of determination and ready to serve her people and socialist motherland.

It is symbolic, I think, that

earth's gravitation has added, it seems, all that power of attraction to herself. Already there is a big crop of poems singing praises of the world's heroine. Amazingly clear pictures of the woman cosmonaut from space were broadcast a number of times by Moscow Television and millions saw her beaming smiles, floating the film camera and other objects in spaceship to demonstrate weightlessness. The Americans, when they tried to arrange such a broadcast from space last time failed miserably. There is a new name for it now—Cosmo-vision.

Television also showed Khrushchov talking to the Soviet spacewoman and Valentina hurtling across the heavens at the cosmic speed answering the Soviet Premier.

Unique Present To Women's Congress

Everyone is proud but, of course, proudest of all are the women—the Soviet women and women all over the world now assembling in Moscow for the world's Women's Congress. What a wonderful and thrilling present this is for them from the Soviet Union, a harbinger of the future status of woman all over the world under socialism.

"Women can take the place of men not only on earth but also in cosmos" Evgenia Gur-lakova from Kharkov declared on the Red Square yesterday. And her husband and other men agreed, their eyes shining with pride. "This

Valentina from space thanked him in an excited voice and promised to do everything in her power to fulfil the task given her by the motherland.

Khrushchov's Message

Khrushchov said that all are happy today but women have a special holiday. "We dined today at home. There were many women at the table. They are all so proud and go about in such an elated mood and so happy that it is impossible even to approach them. Moscow and the whole world was living only this event," he said. "We are, of course, also proud of comrade Bykovsky. We have already greeted him warmly. Now we can say you are going round in space in a pair." Khrushchov said that they will get a worthy reception when they reach Moscow and wished them a happy landing.

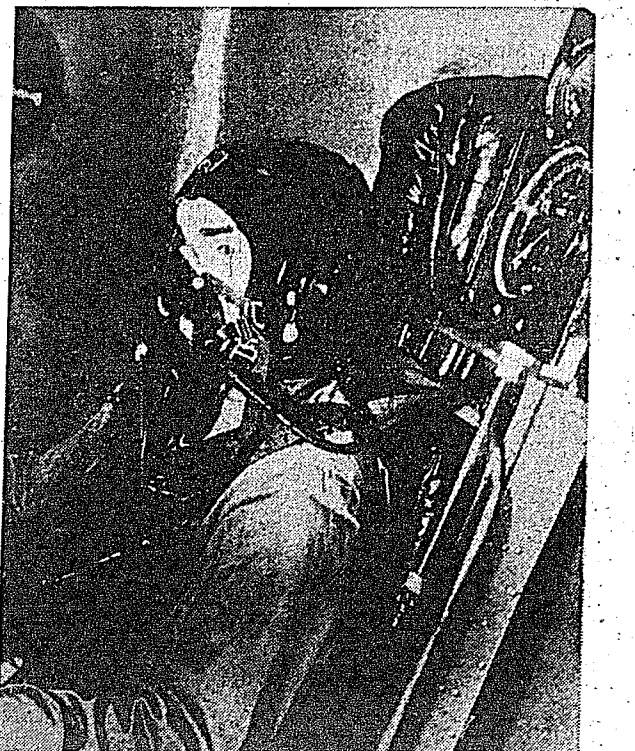
Bykovsky : YCL Member

The other spaceman cosmonaut Valery Bykovsky, who is also a Komsomol, went up in orbit on Friday and is still there. He said that the badge of the Young Communist League with Lenin's portrait was on his breast. "All of us have to be worthy of it. The Komsomol can rely on me," he said.

The two cosmonauts have established contact by radio and are sending joint reports to earth. Two stars talking to each other! When Lermontov wrote that "Star to Star speaks", he could never dream of such a miracle in heavens brought about by his descendants.



WE HAD BEEN UP THERE AND MORE WILL FOLLOW: Yuri Gagarin, Gherman Titov, Pavel Popovich and Andrian Nikolayev



Cosmonaut Bykovsky before his Voyage into Space

PANDITJI—YOU ARE WRONG

The Prime Minister's Press Conference on June 15 was a lively affair. The announcement of the acceptance of the resignation of Ministers Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim and K. D. Malaviya was sensational enough. Following it came questions on a possible Cabinet reorganisation.

It was when a correspondent asked if steps will be taken to bring about "greater ideological affinity" in the Cabinet—that the Prime Minister came out with the rather strange statement that "India is a very mixed country, mixed in many ways." He went on to add that "trying to drive in any one way does not reflect the true position in India."

Please remember the context in which this statement was made. A Minister, who is openly associated with progressive policies and is known to be one who has fought in defence of the basic policies against the Rightwing in the Cabinet, had been virtually hounded out of the government. This, following the removal of Defence Minister Krishna Menon, had quite obviously tilted the scales in the Cabinet in favour of the more notorious of the Rightwing Ministers.

Progressive circles hoped to hear a forthright statement from the Prime Minister in defence of the excellent work done in the Oil Ministry by K. D. Malaviya; they were sorely disappointed. Beyond a declaration that Malaviya's policies would be continued, for they were national policies—nothing else was said, nothing which may have helped to silence the Jackals, who now seek a new victim after they have succeeded in hounding out of the government, the two strongest sup-

porters of the Prime Minister and his positive policies.

No, Panditji, the country is not "mixed"; it is you who have lost your bearings a little under the barrage of the Rightwing offensive, it is you who were a little "mixed" up, when you addressed the press last week.

What needed stating at this moment was the determination to stand by the basic policies and against any efforts to shift government policies in a reactionary direction.

Instead, we have this extraordinary thesis of ours being a "mixed" country. The conclusion obviously is that the policies must be very "mixed", too.

But the Congress Government is openly pledged to bring about socialism. What's "mixed" about socialism?

The vast masses in this country remain poor and hungry. No "mixed" country can help to end this poverty and hunger.

As long as there is this "mixed" ideology which means surrender all along the line to the pressures and blackmail of the monopolists and the imperialists—so long will the danger remain to the very independence of this country.

The Cabinet reorganisation

must reflect the wishes of the vast mass of people, who have stood by the basic policies through the worst days and who are voicing with increasing confidence and vigour the demand:

Out with the agents and henchmen of the Indian monopolists and foreign imperialists, out with the open and hidden opponents of the basic policies!

EMERGENCY AGAIN

THE Prime Minister and the Home Minister have been at pains to defend the continuance of the Emergency. The latter has extolled it to the skies—it has led to so much "good" for our country.

But public opinion has begun to ask more and more questions, which need answering.

During his press conference, the Prime Minister went out of his way to say that government was still considering the opinion of the eminent jurists, who believe the DIR to be a violation of the Constitution. He added that more and more releases were taking place, and gave the impression that the great majority of detenus would be free.

Words are, however, little consolation, when hundreds continue to be in prison, particularly in West Bengal.

The release campaign must be intensified, while the demand that the Emer-

gency be ended is made powerfully and effectively.

ANTI-NEHRU CONSPIRACY

THE sensation caused last week by the open attack made by *New York Times* on Prime Minister Nehru tended to be dismissed by some, including, it is said, the Prime Minister himself, as of little consequence and meaning.

Those with longer memories recalled how in November itself the lobbies in Parliament had begun to buzz, just before the cease-fire, with sinister calls for the removal of the Prime Minister and for the taking over of Emergency powers by the President.

There is now available decisive proof that the *New York Times* editorial was no flash in the pan. It was part of a planned campaign inspired by the C.I.A. bosses in New Delhi itself. Further steps in

the campaign include the following:

● Rajaji, the archpriest of the Right, has been quick to echo the *New York Times* this week, and quite openly wrote in *Swarajya* that in his opinion, the Prime Minister and the President should change places!

● The anti-Nehru speeches by Kamath, Hem Barua, Toofan & Co. at the PSP Conference at Bhopal appeared to many delegates, often to follow or coincide with lunches and private pow wows they had with a certain energetic and active American lady who attended the conference throughout, took copious notes and entertained the US lobby in the PSP sumptuously. She was said to be attached to the removal of the US Consulate in Bombay, to the USIS, and some alleged that she was a key cadre of the CIA itself.

It needs little more than commonsense to see how the enemies of our country have as their main targets, the Prime Minister himself, Menon and Malaviya were the stepping stones...

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Interads

MK-13

JUNE 23, 1963

WE are proud to publish this exclusive article, sent to NEW AGE by the outstanding leader of the freedom struggle of the South African people, Dr. YUSUF M. DADOO.

Known all over the world for his courageous leadership of the people of Indian origin in South Africa fighting against the racist regime—Dr. Dadoo's views will be read with the deepest attention in our country.

That our South African brothers should find somewhat wanting in concrete solidarity steps is a serious matter. NEW AGE is confident that the solidarity meetings round the South Africa Freedom Day will help the government and all sections of our people to remove weaknesses in our policies, and restore that image of India, battling resolutely for national independence and peace, which may have been blurred a little in recent times...

The call made by the National Council of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity to observe South Africa's National Day of Freedom on June 26, as a day of solidarity with the people of South Africa by holding meetings throughout the country will be received by the 12 million oppressed non-white people of my country, South Africa, with deep gratification.

JUNE 26, this year, marks a new decisive phase in the national liberation struggle of the South African people against Apartheid, racial discrimination and white minority rule. South Africa is in the throes of civil war. The country is ruled by draconian laws enacted by an all-white Parliament and by a State armed to the teeth by the most modern and destructive weapons of war. All the trappings of democracy have been thrown overboard and the Verwoerd regime is resorting to the vilest Nazi technique of torture and

police brutality has known no limit. The African National Congress, the South African Communist Party, the Pan-Africanist Congress and the Congress of Democrats (a body of progressive whites) have been declared illegal organisations.

Under the anti-Sabotage Law of 1962 and the No-Trial Law of 1963, people have been sentenced to death, and to prison sentences of 10 and 25 years. Over 30 people are under house-arrest and thousands are in detention or banished to remote places.

The former members of the banned organisations and many trade unionists, if not jailed or outside the country, are subject to such bans and restrictions on their residence, movements, and right to speak and write, that they have been entirely silenced.

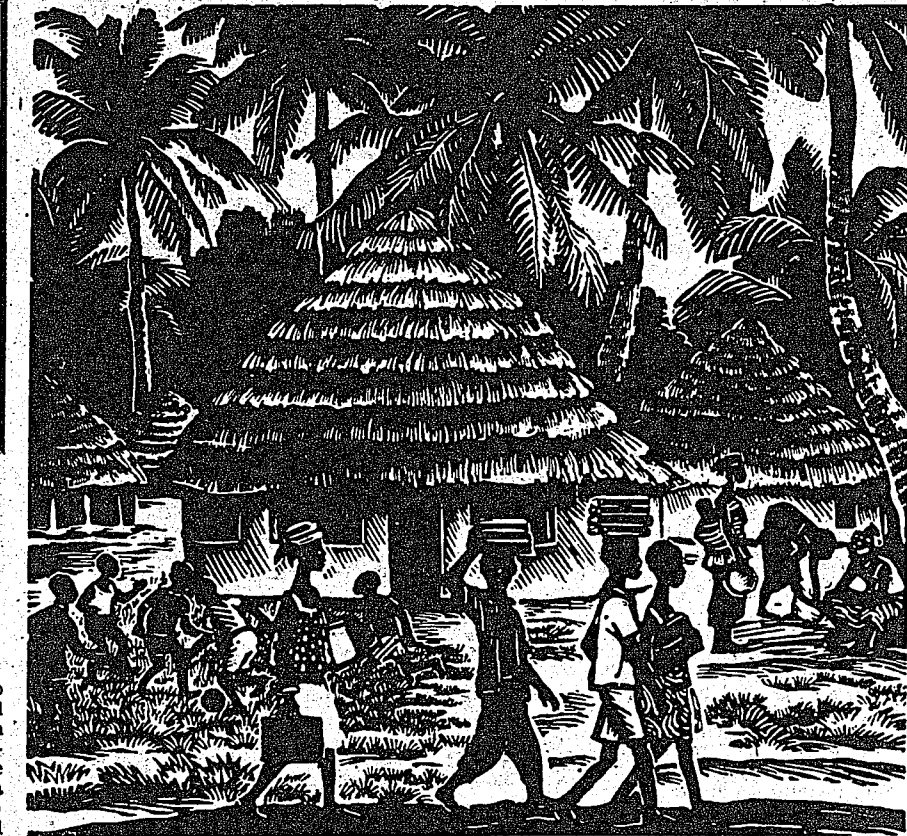
The reign of terror, however, has not deterred the freedom fighters from the revolutionary path of struggle. The people are fighting back. As the government stops legal and peaceful channels of protest and resistance, the oppressed people are turning to methods that are illegal and non-peaceful.

brutality to silence all opposition to its inhuman policies of Apartheid and white domination.

Verwoerd's Repressive Measures

The fascist dictatorship of Verwoerd has brought all legal and peaceful methods of struggle to an end and has out-lawed nonviolent resistance. The first National Day of Freedom initiated on June 26, 1960, by the calling of a one-day national strike as a protest against the enactment on the Statute Book of South Africa of the Suppression of Communism Act and other equally iniquitous laws, marked the beginning of a great new wave of united, co-ordinated and planned struggle of the people of all races and colours against Apartheid tyranny and for basic human rights.

Between 1950 and the Sharpsville Massacre of 1960 when several scores of peaceful African demonstrators were shot down in cold blood by the trigger-happy police, a glorious chapter in the history of mass non-violent struggle for freedom has been written by the courageous and determined African, Indian, Coloured and White-freedom fighters of South Africa. During the last three years,



sible for a people to live in abject slavery! The situation is grave and fraught with serious consequences not only for the people of South Africa, but for the safety and security of the independent states of

but the hopes held out by many people in Africa that a free India would play a dynamic and active role in the struggle against colonialism and racism have not been realised. India's freedom meant a

the newly liberated countries of Africa. Never has the moment been more urgent than now for India to resume her rightful and legitimate role in the world-wide anti-colonial struggle. It is to be hoped that

INDIA MUST STAND BY SOUTH AFRICAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Africa but also for the peace of the world.

Recognising this, the Moshl Conference of Afro-Asian Solidarity earlier this year, with the active participation of the Indian delegation, called upon all participants to render full support to the South African Freedom struggle.

Actions of Solidarity

And more recently, the Addis Ababa summit conference of African States resolved to bring full diplomatic and economic pressures on South Africa and Portugal and to deny landing rights to their aircraft. It was also resolved to set up a special committee with headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam to provide full facilities for military training and financial assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique.

In pursuance of these decisions, a move has already been made at U.N. headquarters by African delegates to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the effective application of sanctions against South Africa and Portugal.

The moment has come for active international solidarity action. India has imposed sanctions against South Africa since 1946 and has supported U.N. resolutions,

great deal to peoples struggling for freedom and, particularly, to the oppressed people of South Africa, who have had the privilege of the presence and guidance of Gandhiji for almost two decades at the turn of the century.

But where are the dynamic activities of a free India to use her influence and might to make known to the Western Powers that their support for reactionary white regimes by trading with them and supplying them with arms is an unfriendly act?

Where is India's Support?

Where are solidarity actions of practical support by offering asylum to victims of oppression and providing national liberatory movements with the wherewithal for sustaining and conducting struggles? In this important respect India sorrowfully lags behind

the call of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity to observe the South African National Day on June 26 (by holding meetings on that day and the fortnight which follows) will meet with country-wide response and that it will help to galvanise the government and people of India into taking positive action at U.N. and in all the forums of Afro-Asian and international solidarity movements, for the complete isolation of the South African Government and the ending of Apartheid and white minority rule.

NO ARMS FOR SOUTH AFRICA!
IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION OF U.N. RESOLUTION ON SANCTIONS!
ALL OUT SUPPORT FOR SOUTH AFRICAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS!
LONG LIVE WORLD SOLIDARITY AGAINST COLONIALISM & RACIALISM!
FOR PEACE AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE!

An Exclusive Article by **Dr. Yusuf Dadoo**

CPC DISTORTS MOSCOW DOCUMENT

CPSU Central Committee Statement

★ FROM MASOOD ALI KHAN

Moscow, June 19: PRAVDA today published a statement of the Central Committee of the CPSU about the latest letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China dated June 14 which was delivered in Moscow on June 15 by the Chinese Ambassador.

THE statement of the CC of the CPSU, after shortly tracing the background to the correspondence since the CPSU proposal to stop polemics made at the Congress of the Socialist Unity Party in Berlin, declares the following about the latest Chinese communication:



N. S. Khrushchev Inaugurating CPSU Central Committee Plenum

3 "it contains groundless attacks on the CPSU and other fraternal parties. All this gives rise to deep regret."

"The Central Committee of the CPSU considers that the publication of the letter of the CC of the CPC in Soviet press at this time would require a public reply which could lead to a further sharpening of polemics, would not be in accordance with the understanding reached and would be against the opinion of fraternal parties on this question.

"This should not be done all the more in view of the coming meeting of the representatives of the CPSU and the CPC on July 5. "The CPSU once more expresses the hope that in the interest of strengthening the unity of the ranks of the world Communist movement, the Chinese comrades would show readiness to concentrate efforts on that which unites the CPSU and the CPC and all fraternal parties in their great struggle against imperialists, for the victory of socialism and communism all over the world."

It has been noted here that in spite of the fact that the long Chinese attack was delivered on the eve of the CC meeting of the CPSU, the Central Committee on the very first day of its proceedings adopted a statement on the matter and heard a long report from Luchoo on the tasks of the Party's ideological work, which has been published today in the press.

NEW AGE

★ From Man Singh Rahi

INTUC DISSENSIONS THREATEN PEACE

UJJAIN: The factional squabble between the president of the Madhya Pradesh unit of the INTUC RAMSINGHBHAI and Minister of Labour V. V. DRAVID has reached new heights. The state Congress leaders have failed to bring about a compromise.

POLICE authorities' intervention alone could prevent a physical clash between the supporters of the two INTUC bosses at a public meeting organised by the minister's supporters a few days ago.

While Dravid was addressing the meeting, Ramsinghbhai suddenly came with his supporters and captured the stage and the microphone forcibly! Slogans and counter-slogans were raised, and Ramsinghbhai launched into a fullscale criticism of Dravid. The meeting went on till three in the morning—a record for the INTUC.

It is understood that Governor Pataskar called the two leaders and advised them to keep the peace. Supporters of the two groups were creating considerable tension in the town.

AITUC leader, Homi Daji, MP, addressing a public meeting

ing in the Janta Chowk on June 8, called upon the state and central governments to make adequate arrangements to safeguard peace in the industrial area. He threatened all the time by the struggle inside the INTUC. He pointed out how the anti-trade union methods of the two INTUC bosses, which they had used in an effort to suppress the AITUC, were now being used against each other.

Spotlight

Unenviable PSP

The PSP's National Conference, meeting after a lapse of full 44 months in Bhopal, did little to get the party out of the ditch in which it is today. If anything, it sank a little deeper into the mire.

AT Bhopal, one more from among its national leaders bid adieu to the party's leadership, thus keeping alive the disastrous series of bow-outs, which, on all estimates, is to continue *ad infinitum*.

Bhopal registered a loss of about two and a half lakh members from the party's rolls, the membership figures being only 99,440 today as against 340,952 in 1960-61.

The General Secretary's report was a long lament over innumerable faults of commission and omission. Where it tried to relieve the gloom, the effort was propped up by patently ridiculous statements such as the one claiming that "in the new Parliament, the PSP outshone all the other Opposition parties."

The General Secretary, however, rightly recalled the PSP's debacle at the polls as well as the kick that it received from its opportunist allies in Kerala. He, however, wrongly tried to shift all the blame for Pattom's defection on the Congress. He said: "By encouraging Sri Pattom Thanu Pillai to defect from the party, the Congress destroyed faith."

If he could realise it, the implications of such a statement are extremely uncomplimentary to his party: it would mean that, in his opinion, Pattom was no more than a moron even when he occupied a seat in the party's topmost body—the National Executive—and that the love of a lucrative office could inveigle top party leaders of the PSP out of it!

As for the reverse at the polls, the report recalled the historic letter of the General Secretary of March 7, 1962 to all State Secretaries and National Executive members, in which he had cried out in anguish: "All our hopes have been belied and our plans have gone awry!"

It has to be remembered that all the storms which beset the PSP were of its own making. It has no one else to blame

for the unending misfortunes which continue to drag it downhill at a dangerously fast pace. It is all just because PSP talks Left and acts Right. It professes socialism but allies itself with socialism's worst enemies. (Witness Kamath's wail over Jan Saugh's Jaunpur debacle!)

The PSP's National Executive, fixing its election strategy, had declared at Madras on June 19, 1961:

"The cause of the nation, of democracy and of progress is not served by association with forces patently detrimental to the principles we cherish."

But — to cite just one instance, out of myriads — National Executive member Tri-
loki Singh was the chief election manager for Kripalani at Amroha. The latter's anti-socialism, never a secret since he quit the PSP years ago, was vociferously proclaimed by himself the very next day after his victory. He came out with a six-point programme which denounced "socialism" as too vague an idea and called for a halt to nationalisation!

The people, with their abundant sense of humour, have coined innumerable amplifications for the initials PSP, many of them unprintable. But all are agreed that the PSP has consistently stood for professions sans practice. And that precisely is what ails this awkward agglomeration in Indian polity.

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Is This Democracy?

The Senior Vice-President and six other members of the Municipal Committee of Rewari Town in District Gurgaon (Punjab) have made serious allegations in a letter sent to the press. They write:

THE president of the municipal committee of this town permanently resides at Gurgaon, about 30 miles from here. He does not command a majority in the municipal committee, Rewari and there are only 5 members in his party out of 13. But since he is a Congress MLA and a member of the executive committee of the Punjab Congress legislature party, he is occupying the chair with the help of the government officials who dare not displease him.

"The municipal administration is at a standstill for the last two years as the president has no time to manage the affairs of the committee and the majority group is not allowed to work by him and the government officials."

Is this true? Is this the democracy about which certain men in high places boast so much all the time? And what is going to be done about it?

★ By GARUDA

lop an offensive capability." The US Chairman of the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff was being interviewed by a team of top American journalists on what the latter euphemistically described as the comparative military might of the USA and the USSR.

The aim of the interview actually was to propagandise America's imperial might against Socialist and liberation struggles of the people all over the world. Taylor, however, gave away the case at the very start by saying that "the Communists" have "an important advantage" in the guerrilla method. He tried to pass off US weakness in this regard as a virtue by pleading, rather speciously, that "it has never occurred to us that we would ever want to subvert a friendly country."

Taylor's plea is fallacious on two accounts. The Americans do have a very active agency for subverting "friendly governments". Who does not know the CIA? Secondly, the American strategists were never averse to using the "guerrilla method". Haven't we heard of Diem's counter-guerrillas trained by US Generals?

General Taylor, who started by saying that America had no use for the guerrilla method, because it regards the very idea as atrocious, concluded his interview, rather oddly, with the following:

"Guerrilla warfare is very expensive in manpower. Unhappily, the record proves that you need from 12 to 20 counter-guerrillas to get one guerrilla."

So, the cat is out of the bag! Guerrilla warfare can be waged only by people fighting for freedom, not by the gendarmes of imperialism. Taylor's statement concedes that America refrains from it simply because the grapes are sour!

General Taylor's interview has dutifully been publicised in India by the Bombay tabloid Current. It will be harsh on its editor to say that he should have had the wit to anticipate the opposite effect of serving Taylor as his paper's *pièce de resistance*.

The Lobby Exposes Itself

THE American lobby feels let down by the US prevarication over Bokaro. But it betrays its servile thinking by not daring to accuse the culprit. Instead, it tries to blame the Government of India. Thought, this lobby's most notorious mouthpiece, complains that "the Government of India has been working up popular sentiment on lines dangerously similar to what happened in Egypt."

Now will Thought think—if it is capable of that—what it is saying? America double-crossed Egypt over the Aswan Dam project. It promised help but backed out of it because Egypt would not accept the political strings attached to the American offer. The leaders of Egypt, however, were determined to go ahead with their great national project, and they received a handsome offer of help from the USSR. The people of Egypt now have this project with Soviet aid while the USA steers in the juice of its own refusal!

The above are well known facts of history. But what does Thought say? It pleads:

"India's political leadership is much too mature really to do anything so rash (!) as what Egypt's revolutionary military junta did when Western aid fell short of its expectations (!) for building the Aswan Dam."

Based on a shamelessly distorted presentation of history, this plea shows the lobby up for what it is—a pack of Judases.

Thought, when it advises in the next breath against "gigantism in planning economic development" and asks the nation to forego current consumption rather than depend on foreign aid, strikes a farcical pose which tickles the ribs.

One can laugh to death at this derisive performance.

PEOPLE'S PROTEST SWELLS

ORISSA CAMPAIGN

★ From Nandkishore Patnaik

CUTTACK, June 13: In response to the call of the CPI and the direction of the Orissa State Council of the Party, people all over the State are coming out in processions and meetings to demonstrate their anger against the rising prices and acute food crisis in the State.

THE State Council gave a call for observance of a fortnight from May 29 to June 13 and a series of meetings and demonstrations were held in various centres in different districts.

At Barbil, the working class town of Keonjhar district, a big meeting was held on May 27, under the auspices of KMFU Union,

In Athgarh, on May 27, a big meeting was held in the sub-divisional headquarters which was attended by people from all walks of life. Communist leaders Brajakhore Patnaik, B. Rath, G. Behera and others demanded the opening of fair price shops on a wide scale. Dinabandhu Misra, a local mukhtar presided.

city, rising high prices, for nationalisation of banks and the oil industry, etc. TU leader H. Behera was the main speaker. Ram Chandra Das and others spoke on the resolutions.

Cuttack: The people of Cuttack witnessed a big demonstration on June 9. People from all over the district—from Chauddwar, the textile centre, Kujang, Patla, Althgarh, Cuttack town and other areas—marched through the main thoroughfares shouting slogans. The procession terminated at the municipal town hall where a big gathering waited to accord them a hearty reception.

The meeting was held under the presidency of the District Secretary of the CPI, Loknath Choudhury.

A resolution was adopted demanding abolition of Orissa-Bengal food zone; State-trading in foodgrains; opening of more fair price shops; stocking of foodgrains in rural areas obtained from outside the state and provision of par-boiled rice; distribution of fallow lands and all surplus land (after land reforms) among the tillers for increasing agricultural production.

The resolution also demanded the nationalisation of banks, oil, foreign trade, coal mines, sugar and jute mills, realisation of evaded income tax, etc. It further demanded the scrapping of

the Compulsory Deposit Scheme.

Communist leaders Ramkrushna Pati, Durga Charan Mahanty, Dussasan Jena and Brajakhore Patnaik also addressed the gathering.

They called for signatures in countless numbers to the great People's Petition to Parliament.

In many other places meetings and demonstrations were organised. Reports have been received from Dighpandi (Ganjam), Aska, Chhatrapur, Sambalpur and elsewhere where meetings were held.

The wave of protest meetings continues.

DELHI: TWO LAKH SIGNATURES AND 20,000 MARCHERS

DELHI, June 18: There has been enthusiastic response in Delhi to the call of the Central Secretariat of the CPI for a campaign against high prices, anti-people taxes, the CDS and corruption, and for nationalisation.

THE state council of the CPI, meeting yesterday, decided to collect TWO LAKH signatures on the People's Petition and to mobilise 20,000 people to join the all-India demonstration in front of Parliament.

KERALA: Trade Unions Call For A Protest Day

TRIVANDRUM, June 15: All over Kerala, June 27 will be observed as a protest day against the rise in the cost of living, the anti-people taxation measures of the state and central governments, against the enhanced bus fares and against the obnoxious system of police "verification" of all workers in government services and in government-owned industries.

THE Working Committee of the Kerala State Trade Union Congress meeting at Ernakulam on Monday has decided to call on all affiliated unions to observe this day by holding meetings and demonstrations.

Till July 15, signatures on a mass scale are to be collected on a memorandum prepared by the KSTUC for the withdrawal of oppressive taxes, control of prices, scrapping of the compulsory deposit scheme and reduction of the enhanced bus fare.

This signature campaign will pave the way for the collection of signatures to the People's Petition to Parliament.

In Kerala, a large number

of workers are affected by the compulsory deposit scheme, including workers in the rayons, rubber, chemicals, aluminium and certain engineering firms, as well as school teachers, bank employees, clerks in commercial establishments and government employees. The enhanced bus fare hits all sections hard: even students have to pay the increased fares.

The so-called police verification has made it impossible for any young man, who is not in the good books of the local Congress bosses, to secure any job in the State. Workers are actually being discharged on the basis of "verification" reports from government-owned industries, state transport and FACT.

It has been decided to hold the state trade union conference in September at Ernakulam.

ALLAHABAD: 10,000 SIGNATURES

THE Allahabad District Executive Committee of the CPI has decided to collect at least 10,000 signatures to the People's Petition to Parliament.

It has also adopted a programme for collection of funds for sending a large number of persons to take part in the demonstration before Parliament.



A view of the Cuttack meeting. Inset: Ramkrushna Pati

presided over by its general secretary Haribandhu Behera, who was recently released from detention and also acquitted in a murder case. It was also addressed by Dibakar Roy and D. Satpathy and other union leaders.

Baripada: A largely attended public meeting was held under the presidency of advocate Khagen-dranath Jena in the district headquarters of Mayurbhanj to demonstrate the people's resentment against food scar-

State Executive Secretary Gurucharan Patnaik inaugurated the meeting and called upon the people to stand united in defence of our country and against the policies responsible for the miseries of the people.

BIHAR: FIVE LAKH SIGNATURES

PATNA, June 14: A detailed programme to enlist the widest support in the state for the campaign in support of the People's Petition to Parliament has been worked out by the Bihar state secretariat of the Communist Party.

IN a statement the secretariat welcomes and fully endorses the call of the Central Secretariat of the Party and says—"This call will certainly be responded to by millions of our people on a country-wide scale and will be the starting point of a great mass campaign which will help to unite the people, force the government to modify its policies and isolate the reactionary forces which are making sedulous efforts to mislead the discontented masses towards a suicidal policy."

The secretariat has decided to organise popular protest in connection with the national campaign, also against the unjust tax proposals of the state government. Imposition of a surcharge of 12½ per cent on land revenue, of an irrigation levy of Rs. 3.50 per acre on all possible beneficiaries, in addition to en-

hancement of water-rates of the actual users.

The secretariat has called for the collection of FIVE LAKH signatures to the People's Petition to Parliament.

Meetings and demonstrations are to be organised all over the State, particularly at every district headquarters on July 1, when the CDS comes into force.

Based on a shamelessly distorted presentation of history, this plea shows the lobby up for what it is—a pack of Judases.

Thought, when it advises in the next breath against "gigantism in planning economic development" and asks the nation to forego current consumption rather than depend on foreign aid, strikes a farcical pose which tickles the ribs.

One can laugh to death at this derisive performance.

District conferences on a wide basis are planned before the Delhi demonstration, and the setting up of broad popular committees has been suggested.

Bazar hartals to voice the protest of shopkeepers are also likely to be organised.

A march to Bihar Assembly in September is envisaged to be followed by a state conference.

Of special interest is the decision to set up popular consumers' committees in towns and bazars to demand and ensure sale of essential commodities at reasonable prices, de-hoarding of cornered stocks and putting down blackmarketing and corruption.

PUNJAB: 20 Jathas To Cover 1000 Villages En Route Delhi

JULLUNDUR, June 17: "The entire Party in the state will mobilise itself as never before and move the masses in every district." These words of the CPI state secretary, AVTAR SINGH MALHOTRA are not born out of wishful thinking.

A LREADY a Party Letter in Punjabi (2000 copies) and Urdu (1000 copies) is in the press, containing the CPI

central secretariat resolution and circular, and detailed directions of the state secretariat. Punjabi and Urdu

translations of the Petition have already been distributed: articles have appeared in the Party daily Nawan Zamana; a huge poster is being brought out.

Meetings held in connection with collections for the Party harvest fund are being used to popularise the Petition and the campaign.

The state secretariat of the CPI has asked every single district to organise one big jatha (squad) on foot and another on cycles, to proceed to Delhi for the demonstration in front of Parliament. There will be at least 20 such squads, which will march for a week to ten days, covering over a thousand villages and several cities en route—in all of which there will be receptions and send-off meetings.

WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN

Millions of women throughout the world will be sending their representatives to participate in the mighty gathering of women scheduled to meet in Moscow from June 24 to 29, 1963. This World Congress, convened by the largest international organization of women, the Women's International Democratic Federation, will mark a milestone along the path traversed by women in recent years in their effort to build a society where progress, freedom, justice and peace will prevail, where women will win a life of dignity and equality and share with men responsibilities to their families and their nation, as workers, citizens and mothers.

INDIAN women, too, are sending a fairly large delegation of over 30 representatives to this Congress. Among them are outstanding personalities like Aruna Asaf Ali one of the valiant freedom fighters in the national liberation struggle, as well as one whose contribution in building the Delhi Women's League (branch of All-India Women's Conference) is well-known; Kapila Khandvala,

By

Renu Chakravarty, MP

President of the National Federation of Indian Women, former Education Officer of the Bombay Corporation and a leading educationist; Subhadra Joshi, Congress Member of Parliament, whose courageous fight for the cause of women and the oppressed, finds echo in the precincts of the Lok Sabha and outside; Dwarkabai, President of Anjuman-e-Khawateen of Hyderabad, and a prominent doctor; Lilavati Doctor, the well-known educationist, and many others.

This Congress has aroused interest in every part of the world. From Africa comes the news that Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South-West Africa, Gambia, Rhodesia, Uganda, the Congo, Morocco, Senegal, Angola and Madagascar have all heard about this Congress, and are hoping to attend, in spite of all the difficulties against which countries fighting for their freedom and those newly-free, facing the problems of their age-long

poverty and backwardness, are struggling.

The Federation of Women's Organisations in Nigeria has held a Conference in Lagos on May 24 and 25, 1963 and the very discussions they have held on marriage, dowry, child protection, women's education, the status of Nigerian women, and protest against "songs that are an insult to the dignity of women" show how common, in spite of local differences, are the problems and aspirations of women, whatever the colour of their skin and from whichever continent of the world they may hail.

That is why the first item on the agenda of the Congress is: The responsibility of society to guarantee the rights of women as mothers, working women and citizens and the need for women to struggle to win, defend and implement these rights.

This question will be discussed with intense interest and will be introduced by a report by one of the members of the Italian delegation. Italy's women have rich experience in this field of activities. For Indian women who have struggled to change the iniquitous feudal laws and customs, who are in increasing number, seeking jobs and education, this discussion will be of great use in their work.

The women's organisation of Cuba will report on another item on the agenda, which is also of deep concern to women throughout the world. The defence of the rights of all children to life, well-being and education. In Cuba, after the revolution, they have car-

ried out a wonderful, almost spectacular and successful campaign to eradicate illiteracy, which they call "the fight against analphabetism".

For us in India this will be of great importance, because we are engaged in the struggle to secure education for all our children and also to make special efforts to make up the lag in women's education. In primary education, in



Renu Chakravarty

the first two years of the current plan, while 43.3 lakh boys have been enrolled against a target of 62 lakhs, in the case of girls, the enrolment has been only 27.7 lakhs against a target of 34 lakhs.

While the enrolment of boys in the age-group 6-11 years has reached 90.5 per cent in 1962-63, those of girls will be only 47.8 per cent. In the middle and secondary stages, too, the percentage of enrolment of boys will be twice or thrice those of girls.

Thus, the task to make up this lag is a challenge, which must be met by the women's movement of India and the government, if we are to move forward to fulfil our tasks and responsibilities.

There will be women from countries like Angola, South Africa, and other countries in Asia and Africa fighting for their freedom from colonialism and its rapacious rule. Indian women who have today won the right to vote, who are today struggling for a better life, know above all that the right of political freedom from the subjection of imperialism is the first step before any progress can take place in the lives of women or their families.

Fight for National Liberation

That is why women throughout the world will salute their sisters fighting valiantly for their national liberation and will express their solidarity with them in their heroic struggle against imperialism. We in India have not only fought for freedom from British imperialism. Even today women in India are showing their determination side by side with their menfolk, to maintain and strengthen the independence of India, by supporting the policy of non-alignment, developing their own economy and resolutely opposing any attempt to impair the country's indepen-

dence in return for military "aid".

The people of India stand for the defence of their borders against attack from any quarter, and they pledge they will never attack anyone, for the nation believes in peaceful co-existence and it is only in such a way that a backward country like India can progress.

That is why our government has the people's support when they offer a no-war pact with Pakistan. That is why, in spite of the Chinese attack, the Parliament of India has accepted the Colombo proposals made by the six non-aligned Afro-Asian powers, to pave the way for opening of talks to settle the border dispute with China peacefully.

The deepest desire of Indian women is that out of this travail, a peaceful way may be found to resolve the dispute in consonance with the dignity of India. It will be the endeavour of Indian women to make known these aspirations to this world gathering of women.

For women are one of the most potent forces for peace. In the words of the letter written to the late Pope John XXIII by Madame Eugenie Cotton, the beloved scientist-President, nay Mother, of the Women's International Democratic Federation:

"Millions of women and mothers throughout the world consider peace as something beyond price for defending their most prized possessions, the life of their children and the happiness of their families"

All The World Over

That is why we see women in Africa, in Great Britain, in Japan, in Algeria, all over the world rising to strive for peace and to ban the nuclear bomb. The peoples of the countries that possess the atom bomb, those that do not, those who have already suffered the terrible consequences of the nuclear explosions in Hiroshima, are all especially determined to see that never will these diabolical weapons of mass destruction of civilization and mankind, of born and unborn generations be permitted to be used.

A war today will inevitably lead to a nuclear war with all its disastrous consequences. That is why women will pledge their all to ban the atom bomb, to seek an agreement on total and complete disarmament—for therein lies the salvation of mankind and the progress and prosperity of both those who are industrially advanced as well as those underdeveloped countries so crying in short supply of food, education and employment.

That is why above all other subjects to be discussed at the Congress, the cornerstone around which all discussions will revolve will be the agenda: **WOMEN IN THE DEFENCE OF PEACE AND UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT.**

Women will pronounce themselves undeniably for life against death, for peaceful co-existence and peaceful solution of disputes, against war and interference in the

internal affairs of nations, for complete disarmament and against stockpiling of atomic weapons and the suicidal arms race.

Women are mighty force. The great obstacles that stand in their way can be swept away by the united will of half of humanity. Let no narrow considerations of political or economic ideology or the colour of our skin divide us. The fate of our children, of our homes, the life and dignity of all women are far more

important than anything that divides us.

This World Congress of Women is open to all organisations and individuals who stand for Progress, Freedom, Social Justice and Peace. May this Congress be a personification of the unity of the women of the world—a unity which will make invincible the preservation of peace, win for all the right to political and economic freedom, for the dignity of womanhood and the happiness and security of our children.

... there Cannot be, and never will be, real freedom until women are free from the legalised privileged position of man . . . V. I. Lenin

FIGHT FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Such great social changes of recent decades as the emergence of socialism as a world system and the collapse of imperialism's colonial system have brought radical shifts in the status of women in the capitalist countries as well as in the now liberated colonies.

WOMEN have become a more important factor in society, particularly in the production sphere. Early this century the number of women engaged in production averaged 20 per cent of the gainfully employed population. Today women represent more than a third of the labour force in the majority of capitalist countries.

In 1900 women had no political rights in any country. Sixty-three years later they enjoy full or somewhat restricted rights. In more than 100 countries, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims the equality of women with men in all spheres. As a result of the struggle of all the progressive forces, including the women, the majority of countries have constitutionally recognised the right of women to employment and their equality with men in political and civic affairs.

Nevertheless, women are still far from full equality. Energetic efforts must yet be made to ensure the de jure and de facto right of women to employment, to eliminate discrimination in labour relations and political and civic affairs, and to give women a higher status in the family and society.

To further the interests of Big Business, the system of education in the capitalist countries is arranged in such a way as to make it difficult for women to be the equal of men in society. According to UNESCO data, there is marked discrimination against women in technical and vocational education in both accessibility and subject matter. Boys learn a trade, while girls are taught domestic science or the trades of strictly "women's" spheres of the national economy.

In France, though nearly 250,000 women are employed in the metallurgical industry, there is but one vocational training centre for women; this prepares 400 skilled workers a year for the entire country. Out of every 100 women workers, sixteen are skilled, 45 semi-skilled and the rest are unskilled.

In the German Federal Republic, only seven per cent of the working women are skilled. Forty-four per cent are

By ELENA BLINOVA

semiskilled and 49 per cent are auxiliary workers.

One of the most shocking forms of discrimination against women in labour relations in all the capitalist countries is the inequality with men in remuneration for work. Employers flatly refuse to introduce equal pay, although this principle is laid down in the constitutions of the capitalist countries and confirmed in Convention 100 of the International Labour Organisation.

To date only 43 of the 107 ILO member-countries have ratified this convention. Official statistics indicate that in all the capitalist countries, women of the same qualifications as men and doing the same work receive less pay.

The average annual wage of women in the United States is nearly 50 per cent less than that of men. In France the average hourly earnings of a working woman are 16 per cent less than those of a man; in the German Federal Republic, 32 per cent less. In Italy, the women's

movement and labour movement have managed after a hard struggle to reduce the difference in pay in industry and commerce from 16 to 10 per cent on the average, and in agriculture from 40 to 30 per cent.

Equal pay is not a strictly women's problem. It looms large for the entire working class and all working people in the capitalist countries, for by lowering the wages of women the employer is able to maintain a generally low wage level for both women and men.

In late years, more and more women have been drawn into production. Employment of women is on the upturn in industry, agriculture, and other branches of the economy and culture. At the same time a woman remains a wife, mother and home-maker.



Poster of Latin American Congress

To combine socially useful work with her family duties a woman must have suitable conditions, but far from every country provides these conditions.

In 1952, the ILO adopted Convention 103 concerning the protection of motherhood, which stipulates the right of women to maternity leave of at least 12 weeks, benefits during the period, time off

BEST WISHES TO THE CONGRESS

To the delegations from over a hundred countries assembled at Moscow for the World Congress of Women, NEW AGE sends its best wishes. The Congress must be, it WILL be a resounding success... The unity of the women of the world is a powerful factor in the struggle for peace and disarmament, national independence, democracy and socialism. Moscow must strengthen this unity still further.

To the Women's International Democratic Federation, led by the still-young-at-eighty Eugenie Cotton, NEW AGE sends its special message of solidarity.

To the women of the Soviet Union, acting as hosts to the Congress, to the reception committee, headed by the celebrated Nina Popova, NEW AGE sends its affectionate congratulations. The women of the Soviet Union, enjoying today the fruits of equality and happiness, which socialism alone can ensure, inspire the women of all lands...



support of all the progressive forces in Italy.

Experience has shown that women achieve the most in protecting their rights and interests when the trade unions or women's associations guide their actions.

ism inspire the women of the capitalist countries in their efforts to win real equality. Recent years have shown that the working woman in the capitalist world contributes largely to labour's common battle against the vested interests and the policy of curtailing the workers' rights.

Millions of working people in France, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Britain, the United States and Latin America are struggling to achieve their economic and political demands, and everywhere women take a prominent part.

The stupendous strike of French miners last March offered a vivid example of working class unity and solidarity. The working women of France and the wives of the strikers gave invaluable assistance to their husbands, brothers and comrades in the struggle.

Women demonstrated in cities throughout the country. Women's deputations visited the government and Parliament by the score to demand higher wages, a shorter working week with no cut in pay and longer paid vacations. The employers were forced to make concessions.

Italy's working women and labour as a whole can take pride in their notable achievements of late years, especially in the struggle for equal pay. According to data of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, sixty-three of the renewed collective agreements, affecting some 2,730,000 working women, reduce the difference in pay by increasing the wages of the women. Of this number, 24 agreements stipulate absolute equality in pay.

Last December 13 witnessed another victory. The Italian Parliament prohibited the dismissal of working women who marry. This was a joint victory of the women's movement and labour movement with the

from work for nursing and a guarantee of no dismissal during maternity leave.

By January 1 of this year, only eight members of the ILO had ratified the convention: the Soviet Union, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Uruguay and Ecuador. Neither the United States nor any of the capitalist countries of Western Europe had endorsed it.



Eugenie Cotton

The shortage of children's institutions seriously affects the interests of the working woman in the capitalist countries. France provides only 634 nurseries with 23,792 places and 786 kindergartens with 32,900 places for four million children up to the age of four. The great majority of working women receive only 50 per cent of their regular wage during maternity leave.

The situation is still worse in the dependent countries and colonies. All the mentioned forms of discrimination are aggravated by even greater exploitation, malnutrition age-old prejudices and racial discrimination i.e. all the consequences of colonial oppression.

Women's great achievements in the lands of socia-



Poster issued by Iraqi Women's League

The World Federation of Trade Unions, with a membership of 120 million, focusses great attention on equality for women. In 1956, the Federation sponsored, a World Congress of Women Workers in Budapest, which had a wide response and was attended by numerous actions in defence of women's rights. A second conference of this kind is slated for October this year in Bucharest.

The largest and most influential women's association is the Women's International Democratic Federation, numbering 200 million members in some 90 countries. The Federation, in its 18 years of existence, has done much to unite women, irrespective of race, nationality or religion and political affiliations, in a common struggle against the capitalist exploitation of the working woman, for the happiness of the children, national independence, and peace and friendship between nations.

It has initiated many large-scale international undertakings. The latest is the forthcoming World Congress of Women in Moscow.



БЕРЕГИТЕ МИР!

A Soviet Poster for Peace

Indian Peacemarchers Welcomed in Berlin

★ From Kunhanandan

Indian Bhoodan workers, PRABHAKAR MENON and SATISH KUMAR, who are on a 12,000 kilometre long march for peace from Delhi to Washington via Moscow, reached GDR capital Berlin last Sunday, after a fortnight's tough trek from Warsaw. They were cordially welcomed by the German Peace Committee and other cultural organisations.



Prabhakar Menon (third from left) and Satish Kumar (second from right) in discussion with members of the "Erich Weinert" club in Berlin.

THE GDR Foreign Minister, Dr. Bolz, received them last Monday. The Indians told the Minister they spread the message of peace and brotherhood all along their tour and want to help to bring about disarmament, particularly banning of all atomic weapons, as a pre-requisite for world peace and prosperity for all peoples. Dr. Bolz hailed their courageous efforts and physical penance for peace and explained proposals of the GDR Government to achieve peace in Europe and co-existence between the two German States.

9000 Km on Foot

In an interview, Menon and Satish told me they have already covered on foot 9,000 kilometres on their way from Delhi via Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany.

Everybody Wants Peace

"We are convinced that thousands of men and women we

have met in these countries passionately love peace and hate another war."

After four days in the GDR they left for West Germany. At the frontier crossing to West Berlin, the GDR border guard wished their fellow-Indian peace-fighters "all the best" for the rest of their journey.

Cold Reception in West Berlin

PRABHAKAR Menon and Satish Kumar said later they received a very cold reception in West Berlin, which is a NATO base and under joint occupation of British, US and French forces. The Indians said:

"This is our first disappointment during 9,000 kilometres march from India." Responsible officials of West Berlin Senate (city Government) refused to meet them.

"When we arrived in West Berlin, we were directed to the Information Centre and taken on a sight-seeing tour of the city in a car and had no opportunity of having personal talks with people, which is our main aim."

Chance to Meet Officials Denied

They added that all their attempts to contact acting Mayor Albertz or other senior City Government officials, either directly or on the phone were rejected.

"We were not even given an opportunity to contact Reuter News Agency in London. As a result, we left West Berlin earlier than scheduled."

While leaving West Berlin, the Indian Bhoodan workers told the press:

"East and West Berlin seem to us as different as day and night. Our first glimpse of the 'free world' was disappointing."

Potsdam Reception

From West Berlin they crossed to Potsdam, a GDR town, on their way to West Germany. Deputy Mayor of Potsdam received them. In a public reception, he paid a tribute to the patriotic endeavour of the Indian peace champions and praised the great Indian people, symbol of peace in all centuries and who never wanted a hot or cold war.

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by Jolly Mohan Kaul

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FACTS BEHIND THE CRISIS IN British Guiana

★ By LAJPAT RAI

WRITING gleefully, Time, the weekly U.S. news magazine (June 17) observes:

"Jagan still clamours for independence from Britain. But London which had originally hoped to cut British Guiana loose last year, suspended all talks after a series of riots in February 1962. The continuing unrest seems likely to postpone independence indefinitely—at least under Jagan."

forces of reaction, one has to peep into the recent and past history of this beautiful little country, known as the "land of glistening waters."

British Guiana is the only British possession on the continent of South America—a legendary land, which Shakespeare described as "all gold and bounty".

This country has an area of 83,000 square miles, nearly

of the sixteen sugar mills in the country.

Between themselves, the Big Four own 80 per cent of the best drained and irrigated sugar and rice lands. These four also control the entire retail and wholesale trade, leaving the mill shops to be run by Indians in the countryside.

Again Bookers has the largest share in trade of the country and it is said in Georgetown that "Wherever you buy, you always buy from the Bookers." Incidentally, Bookers employ 40,000 people and if we include the subsidiary employment also, then the figure should go up to 65,000.

When the best lands are owned by a few foreign companies, little is left for the people to cultivate. The last census disclosed that the average farmer had 3½ acres of poor quality land, while 15 to 20 acres of well-drained and well-irrigated land is necessary to provide a decent living to a farmer's family. The poverty of the people of British Guiana was described by Paul Blanchard, a former US State Department official in his book "Democracy and Empire in the Caribbean" in the following words:

"The labouring population of this area lives at a level below human decency. The outward signs of poverty—ragged clothing, bare feet, children with bloated bellies, shacks made of flattened cans and the lines of unemployed workers waiting at closed gates."

Low Wage Workers

According to a survey conducted by a government appointed committee in 1952, the average working class family in Georgetown earned a total of 7.4 dollar per week, while its minimum expenditure per week comes to 8.2 dollars. The average weekly wage of a labourer on the sugar and rice plantations in 1952 was 2.7 dollars i.e. about Rs. 8.5. Not only that, the workers had no political rights. According to the above-mentioned report:

"The plantations are little kingdoms in themselves. The workers have no rights to organise themselves. They are evicted from the company houses for the slightest disobedience."

It was this misery, degradation and terror that gave birth to the trade union movement and political consciousness in British Guiana. The first trade union known as British Guiana Trade Union was organised in 1922 followed by the British Guiana Workers' League in 1931 and the Manpower Citizens Association. In 1941, British Guiana Trade Union Council was organised affiliating various trade unions.

This firm owns large sugar estates producing seventy per cent of sugar; has 12 largest sugar plantations and eleven

The first elections under a restricted franchise took place in 1947, though the constitutional reforms were granted in 1943 on the recommendation of a committee appointed in 1928. In this election there were two forces opposed to each other; the trade union movement against the racist organisations, one of Indians, the "East Indian Association" and the other of Africans, the "League of Coloured Peoples", both of which were financed by Bookers and other companies.

Adult Franchise

In 1950, the British Government sent the Waddington Commission to British Guiana to take evidence and recommend further changes in the constitution. The growing demands of the people could no longer be ignored. The Commission recommended that limited franchise based on literacy, property and income be swept away, and that full adult suffrage and a two-Chamber legislative system be introduced.

PNC's Manoeuvre

In January 1950, the People's Progressive Party (PPP) was organised out of the old Political Affairs Committee formed by Cheddi and Janet Jagan, and the now defunct British Guiana Labour Party, led by J. B. Singh. Since then the PPP has been the dominant force in British Guiana's politics, the pacesetter of all political activity and the embodiment of the aspirations of the people.

The Party had two outstanding leaders, namely Cheddi Jagan and Forbes Burnham, who spared no effort in taking the Party programme to the widest sections of the people. The Party had a progressive programme inspired by socialist ideas and based on— (a) complete independence; (b) racial harmony and unity; (c) land reform and curbing of vested interests in the Guianese economy; (d) social security; (e) universal education and people's housing programme; and finally, (f) the achievement of a socialist society.

In the 1953 elections, the PPP won 18 out of 24 seats, and on May 28, Dr. Jagan formed his Cabinet and was sworn in as the Prime Minister of British Guiana.

This victory, however, was too much for the British imperialists to swallow and as is well known a few months after the formation of the new Ministry the Constitution of British Guiana was suspended and the British troops landed in the country.

Constitution Suspended

The White Paper from the Whitehall declared: "Her Majesty's Government have decided that the constitution of British Guiana must be suspended to prevent 'Communist subversion of the Government and a dangerous crisis both in public order and in economic affairs.'"

Meanwhile, the PPP split. At the instigation of the company interests and the machinations of the British, Burnham broke away from the parent organisation and set up a new party, which he now heads, called the People's National Congress. This was a most unfortunate development. Moreover, Burnham drifted slowly towards a reactionary racist programme till there was hardly any difference left between the PNC and the League of Coloured Peoples.

The 1959 elections saw the PPP and the PNC ranged against each other. In spite of heavy odds, the PPP won 9 seats, while the PNC could only bag three, including that of Burnham. During the elections, he appealed to the racial sentiments of the Negro people, concocted the bogey of Indian domination and accused Jagan of harbouring Communism in British Guiana.

The 1959, the People's National Congress of Burnham merged with the reactionary United Democratic Party, which became the centre of opposition to all progressive policies of the PPP Government. It was this party which instigated the February 1962 riots in Georgetown over the Compulsory Savings Bill, and it is the same party which has now become the spearhead of all reactionary forces in British Guiana.

"Fallen angels" make the worst devils" was proved correct in the case of Burnham. In the present crisis, this party of racialism and reaction has come out in its true colours, by demanding the resignation of Jagan's Ministry and asking the British not to transfer power till there was an all-parties agreement in British Guiana.

There is, however, plenty of support for Dr. Jagan and the Labour Relations Bill in British Guiana. The overwhelming majority of sugar workers, both Indian and Negro, are solidly behind the PPP Ministry.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce, a traders' organisation, has given unqualified support to the Government and has supported the Labour Relations Bill. The British Guiana Rice Producers' Association and the School Teachers Association have declared full support for the present PPP Government.

Thus the fight between progressive and reactionary forces in British Guiana goes on as everywhere else in the world. The British at present are having their laugh. But it will not be the last laugh.



Dr. Cheddi Jagan Photo: Virendrakumar

The present situation was generated by the opposition to a Government Labour Relations Bill, which, according to the leaders of the opposition, would have given the Jagan Government control over trade unions. That the present strike, which is causing so much misery and hardship to the people, is not merely a trade union strike action to have a grievance redressed, but a conspiracy to overthrow the elected government having popular support of the majority of the people, was made clear by Dr. Jagan in his recent statement in the Legislative Assembly.

In his statement, Dr. Jagan referred to the documents and articles (guns, ammunition and chemicals) seized by the police at People's National Congress (PNC) headquarters. Dr. Jagan read out one of the documents seized, which allocated appointments and duties of a military nature to various members of the PNC. He said that the seized documents include a manual of training in the use of firearms and there were others relating to other kinds of military training.

Recent And Past History

In order to understand the present situation in British Guiana, which involves a desperate struggle between the forces of progress and the

as large as Britain, of which 86 per cent is forest, 10 per cent savannah and the remainder, where nearly the whole population lives, forms the coastal belt. Regarding the composition of its population, British Guiana has been described as the "land of six peoples"—East Indians 207,000; Africans 162,000; mixed or coloured 49,100; Portuguese 86,000; Europeans 4,100 and Chinese 3,400.

Sugar In B. Guiana's Economy

Sugar is the sheet-anchor of the economy of British Guiana. Nearly one-third of the total cultivated area of the country is devoted to sugar which constitutes 62 per cent of the colony's export trade. But the best sugar lands are owned by a few British companies, particularly the Big Four of British Guiana, namely Bookers Brothers, McConnell & Co. Ltd., Davison & Co. Ltd. and Demarara Co. Ltd.

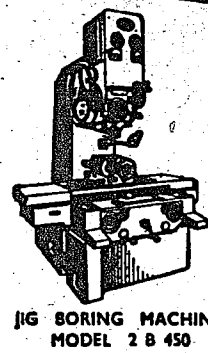
Booker's is the largest of the four. It is the symbol of British imperialism in British Guiana, so much so that British Guiana is sometimes colloquially known as "Bookers' Guiana".

This firm owns large sugar estates producing seventy per cent of sugar; has 12 largest sugar plantations and eleven

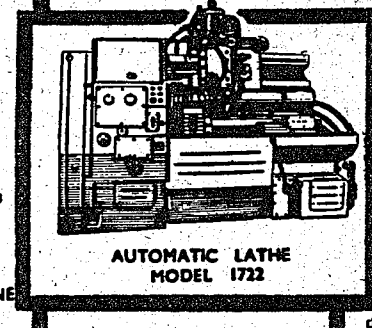
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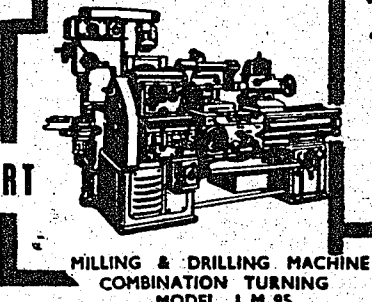
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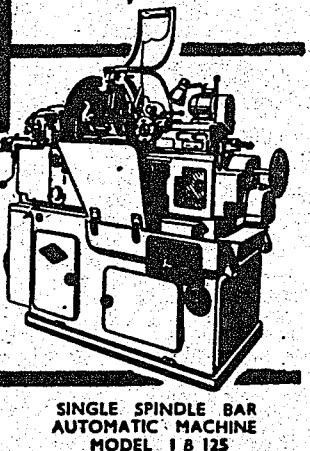
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EUROPE PROTESTS AGAINST RACIAL RIOTS IN USA

★ From Kunhanandan

BERLIN, June 14: Germany and all Europe is seething with anger and indignation at the treacherous murder in Mississippi, USA, of 37 year-old Medgar Evers, one of the leaders of US Negroes, valiant fighter for freedom. This gruesome murder is front line news yesterday and today in all GDR, British, French, Italian, Czech, Austrian and other newspapers.

STUDENTS in Berlin University Campus (Negroes, as well as Whites), were found yesterday wearing on their summer jacket a portrait of Medgar Evers, clipped from *Neues Deutschland* which also carried a moving obituary on the murdered Negro leader. Several youth organisations and Afro-Asian groups in Berlin and other University Centres in the GDR have sent indignant telegrams to President Kennedy, demanding that he put an end to this outrage.

When Kennedy visits West Berlin on June 26, the Berliners will demonstrate and tell him: *Better you had stayed at home, Mr. President, and stopped the cold-blooded murder of black US citizens, before undertaking this mission to preserve our freedom here!*

The Negro leader was shot in the back a day after Kennedy's demagogic announcement of a five-point plan for local action on race problems delivered in his speech in Honolulu to the National Conference of US Mayors. In this Conference, he evaded his responsibility as President to preserve Negro freedom and called for "increased local responsibility in meeting the disturbances."

He further told the Mayors, the

majority of whom are Negro-baiters and segregation chiefs who deny jobs to Negroes:

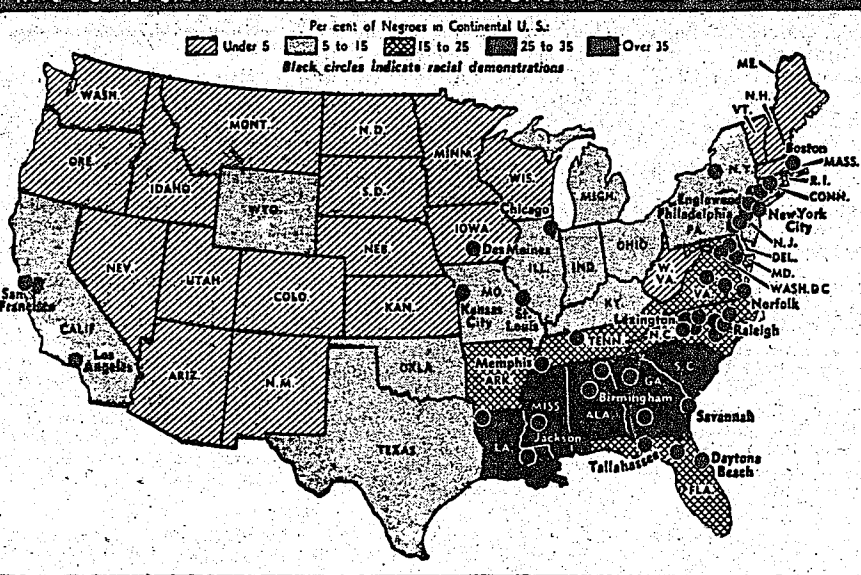
"I do not say that all men are equal in their ability, character and motivation."

The murdered Negro youth was the Mississippi Secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Coloured People. Under his direction, the NAACP was pushing a campaign of demonstrations to break Jackson's rigid racial segregation. He was shot at by a White gangster when he was returning from an agitation rally for integration on June 12. Medgar Evers' life had been threatened often but he repeatedly said *"If I die, it would be in a good cause."*

New York Times writes: "When he was 14 years old, a friend of his father was lynched. Mr. Evers never forgot the sight of this murdered man. In 1961 when he applauded a courtroom defendant in a sit-down proceedings, a policeman beat him over the head with a revolver. The previous night a fire bomb had been hurled into his home. It did not explode."

Except the West German monopoly organs, all newspapers have shown sympathy for this Negro hero who fought against slavery right from his childhood.

RACIAL TENSION - WHERE DEMONSTRATIONS OCCURRED SINCE MAY 1



JFK: BREAK YOUR OWN WALL

A LONG side the race riots in the United States, the latest revanchist outrages in West Germany also have loomed large in the European, especially in the GDR papers, which underlined the similarity in the nature of these incidents.

Neues Deutschland front-paged on Thursday simultaneously pictures of a rally of the fascist terror organisation, *Ku Klux Klan* at the gates of Alabama University, and a photo of a Cologne (West Germany) rally of reveng-seeking Silesian refugees, which wanted reconquest of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Ku Klux Klan and the *Silesian Revanchists* both had a burning cross and a terror flame as their symbol. The Cologne rally was addressed by the West German Chancellor *Adenauer* and the West Berlin Mayor *Willy Brandt*, who supported the claim on Polish territory.

Adenauer described the expansion of the capitalist order of Western Europe to Eastern Europe as the aim of his Government's policy.

A Federal Conference of students from Afro-Asian countries enrolled in West German Universities and colleges was held a few days ago in Goettingen. The Conference demanded the right of freedom for political activity for all Afro-Asian students in West Germany. The speakers cited several instances of racial discrimination against brown and black coloured students in West Germany.

Whispering Gallery

★ By VIJAYAN

A CASE OF ELASTIC CONSCIENCE

The Capital is wallowing in the midsummer dust. All those who could afford have trekked to the cooler summits to escape the scorching loo.

THE last to go was the Prime Minister himself. Before leaving he gave an audience to the gentlemen of the press.

There are gentlemen and gentlemen among pressmen. If you listen to some of them questioning the Prime Minister you will know the difference.

One of them boomed at the recent press conference: *Sir, what are you doing to prevent this liaison between the corrupt politician and the corrupt businessman?*

Pat came the reply: *The non-corrupt press should deal with them!*

The questioner was a Birla scribe. And the Birla mouthpiece has been after Malviya's blood.

During the last budget session of Parliament, Members dragged out some of the skeletons from the Birla cupboards — that of the New Asiatic and Ruby Insurance companies. And mind you, there was not a word mentioned about this in the Birla sheet on the first day.

And again you may not have that soon forgotten all about that project called Chachamma Trust. (Or is it Cheechamma Trust?) It was created by a gentleman called M. O. Mathai. Malayalees used to call him Money Order Mathai. Not because he sent a lot of money orders to Changanasseri but because his initials happen to tally with the expression.

What was at the bottom of the Chachamma Trust? A bungalow (at 9, Tees January Marg) donated to this Trust by Birlaji. Incidentally, this bungalow is next door to the house hallowed by the blood of the martyred Gandhiji. I could go on like this and fill a whole page in the *New Age*.

We don't know what has been made out by Justice Das against Malviya. We would like to know whether any Ministerial VIP from Orissa ever pressed the Centre for awarding this particular license to Serajuddin.

Whatever the roles of the others, all that was intended was to keep Malviya out. He is the only d...d Leftist. And they have succeeded eminently.

THE speed with which the enquiry has been pushed through is noteworthy. We remember how poor C. D. Deshmukh tried for years to get an enquiry started against a *bada* Minister some time ago.

He had an excellent case. A son of the Minister, the moment he acquired a diploma from abroad, was pounced upon by two Marwadi businessmen and saddled with two cushy jobs.

The two jobs which he was supposed to be doing simultaneously fetched him Rs. 6,000 as monthly salary. A 30-year-old boy. Two jobs. Rs. 6,000 salary. How do you like it?

C. D. moved earth and heaven to get this phenomenon enquired into but got nowhere and after that C. D. himself faded out of politics.

Again, the Home Ministry's Special Police was damn quick in completing the process. We wish they were also quick in following up the Daphtary-Shastri recommendations on the Vivian Bose report on the Dalmia-Jains. They said that in regard to six or seven transactions penal action was possible provided some more

OIL Minister K. D. Malviya is out. Three cheers to the oil kings, paralysed socialists and Americanised Congressmen. People say he is driven out because he took Rs. 10,000 from Serajuddin for election purposes to which he himself had confessed.

Other people say that he is punished because he gave a chrome mining lease to Serajuddin for an alleged consideration. But the mine-owner also got a license for a chrome plant. It was issued by the Commerce & Industry Ministry when TTK was the minister.

There was wild rumour that TTK's name also figured in the account books of Serajuddin. We do not know exactly. But one thing we know that as a result of such rumours TTK himself volunteered an explanation in the Lok Sabha.

Rumour has it that some other Ministers also figured in the books. One of them is a lawyer-minister. Now a lawyer-minister can always have an alibi. After all he was practising for the Serajuddin firm before he became Minister. Why, he says, he even practised for Mundhra!

CAPITAL TALK Missions To Moscow

Missions to Moscow threaten to be the fashion in New Delhi very soon. Prof. Kabir's venture in May produced good results in improving the machinery for cultural exchange, so long left in a sliphod state. More research students, particularly in applied sciences, are expected to be sent out to the Soviet Union from next year. In the field of translation of important works, better arrangements are expected.

BUT the show has been really stolen by Manubhai Shah. The five-year trade agreement with its vastly increased turn-over and provision for the export of Indian manufactures have impressed both official and business circles here. After the shabby treatment meted out to us by the ECM bosses, the Moscow deal has come as a big helping hand. Experts forecast that in a few years time, India's trade with the socialist world may outstrip her traditional commercial dealings with the West.

The real importance of the Manubhai Mission has been that its success may be effectively used by India to extract better terms from the ECM countries, it is pointed out here.

Once the West realised that in the field of trade India might lean heavily on Moscow, the urgency for offering a better trade deal to this country will be understood in the West. It is not that the Minister for International Trade envisages a break with the West. Rather, the Moscow agreement may help him to put the screw on the West.

The same story is repeated in a different context in the case of steel. Minister Subramaniam's plain-speaking about Bokaro had its desired effect in the right quarters. The American circles in the capital were taken aback and they had the intelligence to realise that the Steel Minister could not possibly have made that outspoken statement without the full backing of the government.

They were also a bit worried at the cryptic manner in which Subramaniam replied — both before Parliament and pressmen — to the query about the possibility of a Soviet offer for building Bokaro. Although the Prime Minister clarified that there had

so far been no specific Soviet offer to set up the Bokaro steel plant, his praise of Soviet help in the economic sphere made them all the more nervous, as they feared that Moscow might eventually step in to set up Bokaro.

The latest news from Washington, giving the statement made by AID boss Bell, completely contradicts the US Embassy statements. To say the least, there is confusion of the worst possible kind.

One of the most important Missions that TTK has ever undertaken would be the one that he is getting ready for Moscow sometime next month. His disappointment in the West has been pronounced. And reports are current here that TTK has drawn up a drastically-reduced Plan programme in the light of the prospects of aid from the West.

However, there is optimism here that TTK may prove to be more successful in Moscow. And whatever he gets there will be properly highlighted so that the West may take note of it. His shopping list for Moscow is yet to be finalised, but it is expected that it will include a number of items covering defence production.

Stop Bokaro Humiliation To Hell With U.S. "AID"

A man by the name of David Bell, who goes with the title of 'Foreign Aid Administrator' of the USA, has added yet another straw to our load of humiliation over Bokaro.

IN NEW AGE'S opinion, this is the LAST straw. Our answer must be to break off negotiations with the USA over Bokaro, and go ahead with plans to build the steel mill, without US 'aid'.

Bell's testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is in complete contrast with the rosy accounts given in New Delhi by US Embassy officials. Bell has said:

ANOTHER survey must be undertaken to find out whether there are sufficient reserves of iron-ores, limestone and coal to "justify the project;

THIS survey might take as long as TWO YEARS to complete. "In any event, it would take a number of months".

Self-respect demands that we stop begging and haggling with the dollar-lords, and tell them we shall go ahead, without their "aid".

If the strong statements made on Bokaro by Steel Minister Subramaniam and later endorsed by the Prime Minister himself, have any meaning, it would be right and in the fitness of things for us to tell the Yanks we have had enough.

evidence is collected. There is no sign of this being done.

Barauni Firing

ENQUIRY DEMANDED

THE All-India Trade Union Congress and its Bihar State Committee have both issued statements condemning the police firing on Barauni workers, which killed two and injured many others.

They have demanded an immediate judicial inquiry into the firing, suspension of the officials responsible, an immediate stop to all arrests and other repressive measures, reinstatement of all retrenched and victimised workers and speedy measures to meet the workers' just demands.

TAIPIECE: One jute correspondent to another: I say why don't you also attack K. D. Malviya? What for? Oh! well, you can have your daughter educated in the United States free. I am still a bachelor, chum. First of all the Americans have to find me a wife!

Cabinet Reshuffle

THE inevitable guessing game has started. How is the Prime Minister going to reconstitute his Cabinet now that two of its members holding important portfolios are about to quit? The Prime Minister has not yet started sounding likely candidates for these posts.

Meanwhile, speculation is rife about the next prey for the wolves now that K. D. Malviya is forced to go in just some six months of Krishna Menon's resignation. Two names are being talked about in the powerful lobby that cover the whole Right from the Swatantra to the Hanumanthayyas, Nanda and Jagjivan Ram. Nanda is really the thorn in his side, as he is known to be against Big Business irregularities and strongly in defence of public sector.

Jagjivan Ram's crime is that he had once pitted himself against Morarji in the contest for Deputy leadership of the Parliamentary Party after Pantji's death in 1961. At that time, all the anti-Right forces had rallied in support of Jagjivan Babu. Such a rallying point can hardly be tolerated by the wolves of the Right.

While another indictment against a Cabinet Minister may take a few more months to be worked up, the Right lobby is

at the moment rather disturbed by the spectacle of the Left Parties going in for a programme of struggle against rising prices and high taxes. The old game of raising the Red bogey hardly works, and their own clamour for ending the Emergency seems to have acted as a boomerang because the Left Parties themselves have taken it up now.

The Jan Sangh circles are not happy over the trends in the Socialist Party. For one thing, Dr. Lohia has not raised an anti-Communist *jehad* even after his victory as they had hoped for. Secondly, inside the Socialist ranks, the antipathy to the Jan Sangh alliance has become quite pronounced.

The Jan Sangh leaders have yet to assess the situation, but their present impression is that at best they may have to participate in the coming anti-tax campaign to retain their own popularity, although the prospects of leading such a campaign are rather dim for them at the moment.

The Swatantras, on their part, had banked heavily on forming the joint front with the DMK in the South. But despite Rajaji's astuteness, things have not turned out to be too good. There are reports that the Swatantra leaders of the North are not too enthusiastic over Rajaji's anti-Hindi stunt, as that may create embarrassment for them in the Hindi-speaking regions, particularly in their strongholds in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

—DIARIST

Release Grasnik

Leading GDR journalist Dr. Georg Grasnik, chief editor of the German Radio Centre, who was arrested in Solingen on May 30, while he was covering Lorenz Knorr's trial, is still languishing in Dusseldorf prison in West Germany.

THE charge against him was that he despatched "dangerous news from Federal Germany."

Protests from all parts of the world against the prosecution of GDR journalists in West Germany are mounting day by day. Journalist organisations and political leaders from several countries have sent protests to Bonn on arrests and demanding his immediate release. British Labour MP Colonel Marcus Lipton said:

"I advise the West German Government to release Dr. Grasnik immediately. His longer detention might do yet more harm to the already heavily damaged prestige of Federal Germany in Great Britain."

Grasnik's wife, who went from Berlin to West Berlin to see her husband was allowed only 15 minutes talk with him. Later she said he was living in solitary prison conditions. A present of fresh fruits she took for her husband was rejected by the prison authorities as "impermissible material".

Dr. Grasnik told his wife he had only been given one telegram of all the mail she had addressed him. Not a single one of the many solidarity messages sent from all over the world were delivered to him.

The keynote of the speeches

in the press festival in Berlin (June 15) organised by *Neues Deutschland*, SED Central Organ, was the demand for the release of Dr. Grasnik. The Secretary of SED Central Committee and Polit Bureau Member Prof. Albert Norden, the main speaker in the inaugural cultural evening assailed the Nazis who run the West German press and said:

"They fear our voice and the sound waves that come from the German Radio Centre, the voice of the German working class. So they treacherously clapped its chief editor behind bars."

New Age joins the worldwide protest against continued imprisonment of Grasnik and demands his immediate release

Delegations from the Editorial Boards of *Pravda*, *L'Humanite*, *Unita*, *Rude Pravo*, *Tribuna Ludu*, *Daily Worker*, *Raboticheskio Dello* and several other Communist papers of Europe were guests on the tribune in this press festival. They all expressed their protest and the indignation of their peoples over the arrest and illegal detention of the GDR journalists in West Germany.

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WORLD

REALISTIC NOTE IN US FOREIGN POLICY

growth, in culture, in acts of disarmament... The impression is being created that the United States Government does not seek to explore avenues for an agreed solution of the German problem and remains on this question particularly on the old positions which essentially merge with the positions of the most reactionary aggressive forces of Western Germany headed by Adenauer, Brandt and other revenge-minded persons...

It is a far cry from John Foster Dulles' plans of "rolling back" Communism to John Fitzgerald Kennedy's "Strategy of Peace" elaborated on June 10, 1963 at the American University in Washington.

HOW tremendously has the world changed during these years that the chief executive of the foremost imperialist power sings an altogether different tune now from that of its chief spokesman of only a few years ago.

"I speak of peace because of the new face of war," says Kennedy. "Total war makes no sense." The experience of the Dulles era as well as that of the first two years of the Kennedy administration has shown that in every military confrontation engineered against the socialist world, the US has either had to retreat or been fought to a standstill with no advantage gained.

Over and above, a worldwide movement for peace embracing the widest millions and the most diverse classes and governments arose, seeking to stop the atom-maniacs, who became identified in people's minds as rulers of the US, from destroying the world.

The people of the USA, fed for a long time on McCarthyite lies against Communism, buttressed by the myth of US monopoly or superiority of atomic power, began after the orbiting of the first Sputnik in October 1958 to see through the mendacity of their rulers' propaganda.

It is constantly assumed warlike posture made the USA ever more unpopular and stated coming in the way of achievement of its imperialist aims. Moreover, the revived economic might of USA's imperialist rivals and their bid to secure equality with it even in the field of armaments began to pose new problems.

It was, above all, the growth of Soviet industrial and military might and the Soviet Union's consistent policy of peace which compelled the US ruling circles to launch on an earnest quest for new policies which would be practical and feasible in the new period. Needless to say, it is not the old aims but only the old means of striving for those aims that are sought to be replaced.

WAR NOT INEVITABLE

"We need not accept that view. Our problems are man-made. Therefore, they can be solved by man. Peace need not be impracticable and war need not be inevitable."

It was not on any idealistic concept of universal peace, etc. but on "a more practical, more attainable peace" that he wanted to focus their attention, a peace which would be based on a series of concrete actions and effective agreements which are in the interests of all concerned.

IMPERIALIST DESIGNS

Having said all this, however, Kennedy made it clear that so far as the objectives of the US foreign policy were concerned, no change in them would be expected. He reiterated the US resolve to "strengthen" the United Nations, that is, turn it into a weapon of collective colonialism; to preserve the military alliances that the US has organised all over the world and bases and all that goes with them; to preserve the tension in West Europe and over West Berlin; to persevere in its efforts to remove differences inside the non-Communist world, for example, in the "Indian sub-continent... despite criticism from both sides."

Under Uncle Sam's Umbrella "PEACE CORPS" TRAINING

Can you float on water for 90 minutes with your hands and legs tied? If not, better don't try to join the American Peace Corps; you won't be accepted.

A recent article in the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE on how the Peace Corps people are trained for service in Latin America clearly proves that the announced aims of the Peace Corps—generous economic, labour, medical and other assistance to the native population—are not its real aims.

The article reveals that 880 Peace Corps volunteers are now undergoing a twelve-week course at the University of New Mexico. Attention paid mostly to their physical fitness, and the training methods used could well be envied by any school for saboteurs.

"A final examination," the paper writes, "requires volunteers to bob up and down in the school swimming pool for 90 minutes with their hands taped behind their backs and their knees against their chests."

Perhaps the Peace Corps volunteers are training to pass on their sports know-how to the economically underdeveloped nations? If so, why choose such a strange kind of sport as swimming with tied hands and legs?

The directors of the Peace Corps know what they are doing. They have good reasons to expect that the activities of their subordinates may land them in a fix. It is not for nothing that the Peace Corps trainees are taught such delicate things as coding reports, operating a portable transmitter, interrogating people etc.

All that may end badly. And if it does, the volunteers might need the experience they gained in learning to swim with tied hands and legs.

The above is an excerpt from NEW TIMES (No. 19).

Here is first hand stuff released by the STANFORD DAILY COLLEGIATE on April 5 last, giving details of the experience of a Peace Corps chap who is now stationed in India.

Here are some interesting paragraphs:

"We have our frustrations and disappointments, but our unexpected successes, new friendships, and illuminating experiences, have been a source of great satisfaction to us."

"I am learning the art of diplomacy."

"The Peace Corps is evolving a new brand of American, and he is not an ugly one."

Of course, today's US Peace Corps boys in India are quite cautious.

MORE U.S. WAR BASES

THE US Pentagon is trying to spread its tentacles. Already it has a chain of war-bases spotted around the globe with missiles poised on targets in the socialist countries. Its attention is now also riveted on the newly developing countries. It is hatching plans for keeping these countries under US influence.

Taking advantage of the India-China border conflict, the Pentagon tried to force on India a system of air defence (the Air Umbrella) controlled by US men and thereby establish its war base on Indian soil which is their long-awaited objective. For the time being, this US move has been defeated despite the joint pressure of the Pentagon and the Right reactionary forces within our country.

Now US has decided to establish a war base in Mauritius, the British administered island near Madagascar in the Indian Ocean which has a large Indian population.

The American newsmagazine NEWSWEEK reported that a Polaris missile base is going to be built on the British-owned Seychelles Islands north of Mauritius. Simultaneously, work is going on round the clock on the Maldivé base, which is just a little away from Ceylon for its enlargement.

These new bases and the extension of the existing ones are being done with same age-old bogey of fighting the "Communist menace," but it is clear that the American aggressive designs are also set for the young Afro-Asian countries whose neutral policy is not to their liking.

IN THE WORLD OF FREE MEN

THE great Negro movement in the United States is on and the White racialists are bent upon perpetuating the denial of basic human rights to the Negroes. The Negroes have given their blood in making the United States of America what it is today.

They have fought in the wars and sacrificed themselves. For example, 4,000 Negroes fought in the armies of George Washington in the American Revolutionary War for independence; 250,000 Negroes fought in the armies of Abraham Lincoln for the liberation of their people and the restoration of the United States; 500,000 Negroes fought in World War I and 1,150,000 Negroes fought in World War II.

AJOY GHOSH MEMORIAL FUND

Money has started coming in. But the flow of the donations should be quicker. I would ask Party members and friends and sympathisers not to delay their quotas, because the building has to get going within the next three months.



I MUST start this week's list with the donation Rs. 5 from Purushottam Chandra Rajpuri of Varanasi, who in his letter says that this amount represents "a humble token of contribution towards the Memorial Fund."

"I am really proud to be a student of Christ Church College, Kanpur in which Comrade Ajoy, one of the bravest sons of the poor received his education."

Champalal Surya of Sadulpur has sent Rs. 5. Another Rs. 10 has been sent from Loddia Ram Kushi Ram from Moth.

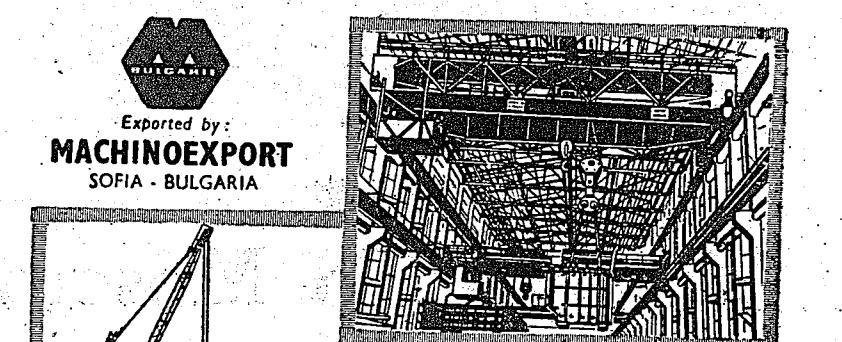
The Nilgiri District Committee of the Communist Party of India 7/4 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.

Party, Conoor has sent Rs. 25. Amiya Gupta from Calcutta has sent Rs. 935. Mazumdar from Delhi has given Rs. 20. Patiala unit of the Party has sent in Rs. 100.

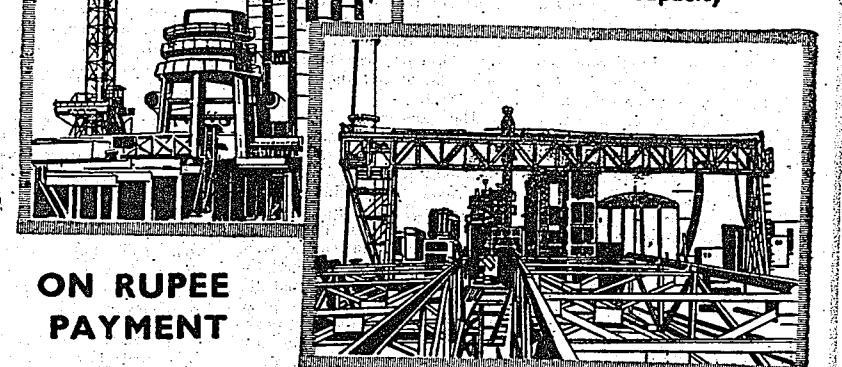
Send your contribution today because the Five Lakh Fund must be completed in the next three months. June 19 S. V. Ghate

Send your Contribution to: S. V. Ghate, Communist Party of India 7/4 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.

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A youth, who bore through muck and vice, A banner with this strange device...

GREETINGS TO AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST PRESS

NEW AGE sends its warm fraternal greetings to the Communist Party of Australia on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the foundation in Sydney on June 22, 1923 of the WORKERS' WEEKLY (which became TRIBUNE in 1939) and the 30th anniversary of the foundation in Melbourne of the WORKERS' VOICE (which later became GUARDIAN).

TODAY, the TRIBUNE and the GUARDIAN can look back on an unbroken record of service to the Australian people, to the cause of peace, economic security, democratic liberties and an end to monopoly's grip and of the establishment of a socialist Australia.

The Indian people know that it is the Communists in Australia and their press which leads the battle for the ending of the colonial exploitation of New Guinea, for full and equal rights for the aborigines. NEW AGE sends its best wishes to TRIBUNE and GUARDIAN on this auspicious anniversary for victory in the cause to which they have dedicated themselves.

The birthday of the Australian Communist papers is a day of joy for the world family of Communist journals of which NEW AGE is proud to be a member.

KHRUSHCHOV WELCOMES
"We have noted with satisfaction the call for better relations between the United States and the USSR," he said. "We agree with the President's statement that the peoples of our countries have a mutual interest in the maintenance of peace." Drawing attention to the serious negative aspects of Kennedy's pronouncement, Khrushchov said that it does not follow from the speech that the US President is seeking to eliminate the sources of the cold

WOMEN'S CONGRESS ZINDABAD



TOWARDS NEW HORIZONS

* FROM FRONT PAGE

more reliable. They kept up the canard despite the fact that the automatic control of Gordon's capsule went dead during the flight, notwithstanding the faults that grew up in earlier American space capsules.

Just before Valentina went up, the HINDUSTAN TIMES (June 10) editorially pooch-pooched the report about the ensuing flight of the world's first woman cosmonaut. Next morning they had to eat their own words with none-too-decent grace.

There were the voices of Cassandra of doom, who predicted the "impending" disaster of "disintegration of the spaceships" because the spaceships of Bykovsky and Valentina had lost "considerable height and speed". Disproving the ominous forecasts, the space pair successfully completed their mission and landed back on earth in the predetermined areas.

A number of transmitters radiating in 20,000 kilocycles tried to clutter up and interfere with the transmissions from Vostok V and the Soviet scientists had to issue an appeal call-

ing upon those people, who were playing this mischief, to desist from interfering with the reception of Vostok transmissions by jamming and decoy signals.

All these go to show how upset the Western world was at the latest success of the Soviet space flights. The Mercury programme of the American Space Agency (NASA) has ended with Gordon's flight and their next programme, Gemini, is due to begin only in 1965. For two years hence, the NASA will have nothing with which to satisfy the American citizens, unless the programme is re-

VALYA-COME TO INDIA

ON June 19, nearly fifty representatives of the All-India Peace Council, the All-India Trade Union Congress, the National Federation of Indian Women, the All-India Youth Federation and Delhi Committees of these organisations, called on the Charge D'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy and handed him a letter of congratulations addressed to Premier Khrushchov on the new Soviet space triumphs.

The letter requested the Soviet leader to convey to Valentina and Valery Bykovsky a warm invitation to visit India. The letter said:

"It is right and proper that the first woman to enter the magic world of space should be part of that Soviet society, where the real equality of women with men has been established"

Comparative data about the space flights.

Name of Cosmonaut	Name of Spaceship	Date	Number of orbits	Duration of flight (in thousands of hours)	Distance (in thousands of km)
Yuri Gagarin (USSR)	Vostok-1	12.4.61	1	1h. 48m.	40
Gherman Titov (USSR)	Vostok-2	6-7.8.61	17	25h. 18m.	700
John Glenn (USA)	Friendship-7	20.2.62	3	4h. 56m.	129
Scott Carpenter (USA)	Aurora-7	24.5.62	3	4h. 56m.	129
Andrian Nikolayev (USSR)	Vostok-3	11-15.8.62	64	95h.	2,640
Pavel Popovich (USSR)	Vostok-4	12-15.8.62	43	70h. 57m.	1,980
Walter Schirra (USA)	Sigma-7	3.10.62	6	9h. 13m.	259
Gordon Cooper (USA)	Faith-7	15-17.5.63	22	34h.	920
Valery Bykovsky (USSR)	Vostok-5	14-19.6.63	32	119h. 45m.	3500
Valentina Tereshkova (USSR)	Vostok-6	16-19.6.63	49	70h. 50m.	2000

(Approx)

vised. Already they have been called upon to explain why there is no woman in the American space programme.

The USSR is today far ahead of all the countries in space research, it is notching new marks of triumph. From its unsurpassable might today, stems the surest guarantee of peace. And only lasting peace can ensure mankind's total triumph over nature and usher in an era of happiness prosperity and plenty.

The joint flight is over. Together with the peoples of all countries we now await newer and brighter successes in man's quest to reach the stars.

