

# Call of 5th August

The call of 5th August is ringing in our ear. It is on this day thirteen years ago, our beloved leader, teacher and guide Comrade Shibdas Ghosh, the great leader of the proletariat breathed his last; his mortal being is no more amidst us. But he left behind a treasure house of knowledge which he developed in course of his arduous lifelong struggle covering all aspects of life and epistemology—science, philosophy, history, art, culture, ethics, and morality. On this day of 5th August we must pledge anew to grasp the thoughts of Comrade Ghosh in order to rededicate ourselves to fulfil the behest left behind by him. We must keep in mind that without grasping the thoughts of Comrade Ghosh one cannot have an adequate understanding of Marxism-Leninism of to-day. It is only on the basis of this developed and enriched understanding of Marxism-Leninism can we really lead the class and mass struggle to a higher phase and ultimately to the desired goal of socialist revolution of our country.

Comrade Shibdas Ghosh not only conceived, developed and enriched Marxism-Leninism in our soil but he built up the SUCI, the only revolutionary party of the proletariat. Comrade Ghosh realised in his early age that without a genuine working class party—the vanguard detachment of the proletariat, the Indian proletariat would remain unarmed and the emancipation of the Indian proletariat would remain a far cry. So in order to build up a genuine revolutionary party of the proletariat Comrade Ghosh along with a handful of compatriots started an intense ideological struggle to achieve ideological centralism on the basis of which organisational centralism was given shape to in the process of building up the SUCI. In course of building up the revolutionary party of the proletariat Comrade Shibdas Ghosh emerged as the living embodiment of collective leadership.

In building this party, the SUCI Comrade Ghosh and his handful of compatriots having hardly any social backing had no roof over their head, no money or any other source to depend upon; but what he had was grim determination, firm resolve and revolutionary audacity. Comrade Ghosh said: "I would rather die on the street and think that it was necessary for Indian revolution. If I am to die I will die with honour raising my head high". Comrade Ghosh built up this party, the SUCI brick by brick and now this party has spread to almost all the states of India. First Congress of the party has demonstrated what this party has become and how wide spread is the appeal of this party to the common Indian people. On this day of 5th August we must resolve to further strengthen this party built by Comrade Ghosh in his own hand with the last drop of our blood.

To-day when we are observing this day, both international and national situation is grave and dark cloud has engulfed the entire political horizon. The scientific thoughts of Marxism-Leninism have been under attack from within and the nobility of Marxism-Leninism is being maligned by the activities of the modern revisionists who are out to undo all the achievements of the proletarian revolutions. The modern revisionists have thrown asunder the socialist economic policy and are, instead relying more and more on market economy, incentives and expanding the spheres of commodity production and circulation, to the detriment of socialist economy. Instead of unleashing an intense ideological cultural struggle to defeat the bourgeois and rotten imperialist culture that is still there and is constantly infiltrating the socialist society the modern revisionist leadership has virtually abandoned the path of ideological cultural struggles and in China maligned the great cultural revolution which Comrade Mao initiated during his

(Contd. on page 3)

## Fresh Movement at Sukinda

A fresh wave of mass movements has sparked off in Sukinda Chrome Valley following the introduction of machine in Kalarangi mines by Orissa Mining Corporation, a state government undertaking on 9th June. More than two thousand retrenched miners and youths of the neighbouring villages gathered in the morning of 9th June and protested to the OMC authorities against introduction of machine. They demanded that OMC should honour its agreement with Sukinda Upatyaka Mines Workers Union (affiliated to UTUC(LS) signed on 5th Sept. 1988 in which among other things it was categorically mentioned that there would not be any machine mining in Kalarangi and the closed 'B' quarry should be opened immediately. OMC has blatantly violated this tri-partite agreement. More than eleven platoons of armed police under S.P. Cuttack and Tahasildar, Sukinda, were mobilised and they made provocative attacks on the workers including women. More than one hundred of them were injured and sixteen workers had been taken to jail.

On 10th June Sukinda Upatyaka Mines Workers Union gave a call for general strike and workers of Kalarangi 'F' quarry, Saruabil and Kamarda struck work and at Kalarangi the workers led a procession to the Manager's Office. The Union in an emergency executive committee meeting held on 11th June resolved to carry on peaceful protest movements which, took a

# Proletarian Era

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## Com. Nihar Mukherjee demanded immediate Withdrawal of IPKF

Comrade Nihar Mukherjee, General Secretary, SUCI, has issued the following statement to the press:

"We note with deep concern that the India Government led by Rajiv Gandhi, is adamantly refusing to withdraw the IPKF from Sri Lanka to the serious detriment of Indo-Sri Lankan relations. The reported Sri Lankan move to take drastic measures like formal abrogation of the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord, if the IPKF is not totally withdrawn by this month, vis-a-vis the reported threat of unilateral action by the India Government portend further worsening of the situation.

"This obdurate stand of the Government of India to prolong the stay of troops in a foreign land like an 'occupation army' against the wishes of its people shows a brazenly hegemonistic attitude, which our party has been protesting against for long.

"We firmly believe that the question of solution of all problems afflicting Sri Lanka should be left to the people there and reiterate our demand for the immediate withdrawal of IPKF from the island state. We urge upon all Left, democratic and Opposition parties to mount pressure upon the Government of India to accede to this demand and call upon the people of both the countries to stand firmly and unitedly against the anti-people policies of the respective Governments and not to fall prey to the jingoistic feelings designed to be created by the ruling class".

massive form to paralyse the mining and transports in all the mines from 19th June onwards

It was further alleged that this move of OMC to introduce machine in Kalarangi had

sinister political motives and both Congress(I) and Janata Dal were in league with OMC and other mines owners like TISCO, FACOR, Misirlal to crush the SUCI-

(Contd. on page 4)

## Comrade Shibdas Ghosh Memorial Meeting

5th AUGUST, SAHEED MINAR,  
CALCUTTA, 5 p.m.

Main Speaker: COMRADE NIHAR MUKHERJEE  
President: COMRADE PROVAS GHOSH

# Fate of various Enquiry Commissions under 'Left Front' rule in West Bengal

People of our country naturally got shocked and expressed indignation when they learnt the report of the blinding of the inmates of Bhagalpur jail in Bihar a few years ago under Congress(I) regime. Similarly under the same regime when the members of the Provincial Armed Constabulary of Uttar Pradesh indulged in a planned murder of Muslim youths in Meerut during a communal riot allegedly engineered by the Congress(I), the saner section and democratic minded people had the same feeling and thought it natural in the Congress regime in which 'police are an organised gang of criminals licensed by the state' as Justice A. N. Mullah of Allahabad High Court defined it long back in the late Fifties. But if any party which professes Marxism-Leninism and revolution and indulges in more nefarious crimes and boasts of far better and pro-people police and administrative performance what will the same section of our people feel when they are having just the opposite experience? See the record of performance of the CPI(M)-led 'Left Front' government in West Bengal and the relevant statements of 'Marxist' Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu or his spokesman.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu, in reply to an allegation said: "...It is alleged that no enquiry is made to any incident in this state. But in each case the reality is just the opposite. Every incident in this state is probed into and its reports published (*Ganashakti*, the CPI(M)'s Bengali Organ, 12.4.89)

But what is the reality?

During the Chief Ministership of Siddhartha Sankar Ray, almost on all occasions of innumerable cases of murder inside the police lock-ups and jails and outside, the culprits used to go scot-free because there was every attempt by the administration to shield them. Only on one occasion of killing of two undertrial prisoners inside the jail custody Mr. Ray ordered judicial enquiry. One of the probe bodies, the Sarma-Sarkar Commission, in its report held the police guilty of murder and duly submitted its report to the government. But the Siddhartha Ray government in spite of the findings of the enquiry commission did not take any step against the culprits. Afterwards during Emergency there was neither any question of any probe or trial, nor any punishment of the perpetrators of crimes.

The Left Front came to power in 1977. After assuming office it instituted the Justice Haratosh Chakraborty Commission on 18th May 1978 to find out the police officials and bureaucrats responsible for unleashing a reign of terror on the people during the Emergency. About 650 cases of evidence on police atrocities were taken and consequently the commission suggested to the State government to sue some police personnel under various Sections of Indian Penal Code. But what was the fate of the Commission? In reply to a question the then State Chief Secretary, Mr. Rathin Sengupta said: 'This is a very old matter forgotten by all and hence nothing doing'.

Surprisingly, Mr. Basu in course of the debate on Police budget said: During the period 1970 to 1977 eleven hundred of his party cadres were murdered and not a single case of court trial was there, let alone any punishment (*Ganashakti* 12th April '89). Our question to Mr. Basu: Why did not he do that when he found out that Congress(I) had avoided it? If the eleven hundred of his comrades (if the figure given is taken for granted as true) then why did he allow the Haratosh Chakraborty Commission die a natural death? And in

whose interest?

This is not the lone example. More such incidents are there.

2. Just on the eve of the 1982 Assembly elections 8 Ananda Margis were barbarously burnt alive on the Bijon Setu in South Calcutta and the state government on 12th May '88 instituted an enquiry commission under the chairmanship of ex-Justice Samarendra Deb to find out who the culprits were. But it became defunct after 20 months of its existence.

3. In 1984 Md. Idris, alleged accused in the DC Port Benod Mehta murder case, died in the central police lock-up, Lal-bazar. Had Idris been alive he could have divulged many things to the disadvantage of the 'Left Front', so he had been murdered as per plan, as alleged by so many right thinking people. So under public pressure a commission of enquiry under the chairmanship of retired Justice Samarendra Deb was formed sometime in 1984 to unearth the facts. It is widely rumoured that the commission has duly submitted its report in time. But the people remain in the dark as before regarding the incident.

4. The policemen of Islampur police station under West Dinajpur district indulged in arson on 6th April, 1980 and consequently to find out the truth a probe body under Justice Ajoy Bose submitted its findings in time and suggested punishment for the policemen for specific offence. But the state government in spite of receiving the verdict of the probe body neither did take penal measure against any of the guilty policemen nor made it a matter of discussion on the floor of the Assembly.

5. On 3rd October 1982, the police shot dead 5 Calcutta port workers. Though the then Labour Minister, Mr. Krishnapada Ghosh un-

der tremendous public pressure had to commit that an enquiry would be held, till date nobody knows what happened to that enquiry.

6. On 12th November 1980 the police shot dead Sadhana Das, a housewife, when she was putting the clothes in the day light on her house top, and an eight-year old girl Sujata Pal, at Kasba. The Chief Minister Jyoti Basu had then turned down the demand of a judicial enquiry and appointed Mr. Amal Majumdar, Commissioner, Presidency Division, to enquire the matter. The then urban development minister, Mr. Prasanta Sur, could not deny the police excesses in this case. But uptill now nobody knows the fate of that Commission.

7. Two students in Darjeeling died as a result of police firing on 8th September 1981. To find out the facts the state government constituted Bhattacharya Commission which in its report held some policemen guilty. But not a single policeman was penalised.

8. On 1st June 1981 the police shot dead a person and several persons sustained bullet injury when they were agitating in front of the Arambagh Police Station. The State Government appointed Banerjee Enquiry Commission in this regard. But nobody knows the whereabouts of the Commission's report.

9. In 1984 Justice Salil Roy Chowdhury Commission was formed to enquire into the earth-moving scandal against Mr. Prasanta Sur, the then Urban Development Minister. Six years have elapsed since then but nobody knows about the outcome. To a query the then Chief Secretary, Mr. Rathin Sengupta said: 'The Commission exists no more. We have jointly decided to wind it up'.

10. To probe into the severe assault on the lawyers of Tamluk Court in Midnapore district by the police on 28th July 1984 Ambikapada Bhattacharya Commission was formed by the State Government. The government did not take any measure whatsoever

against any policeman found guilty by the Commission.

11. In March 1984 the police shot dead two students of Durgapur Engineering College and the state government under public pressure had to form a judicial enquiry commission which in its four years of inception could not start its proceedings.

12. Last year in end June when communal riots broke out in the district of Murshidabad centring round Katra Masjid, a mosque once famous during the days of Bengal Nawabs and abandoned long back during the British raj, more than fifty people were killed. Under tremendous public pressure and particularly our party's strong demand the Left Front Government announced the institution of judicial enquiry into the matter. But the government could appoint a judge to head the inquiry commission only the other day, after a lapse of about one year.

The farce in the name of enquiry and trial is so innumerable in the CPI(M)-led 'Left Front' regime that it has almost no end. Yet Mr. Jyoti Basu claims: "Every incident is enquired into and its report published." Besides, he says "you will have to undergo a comparative study between the previous administration and the present one. It is a remarkable improvement under limited power" (quoted portions were published in the *Ganashakti* of the same date as before). Is there any difference between the Congress(I)-ruled government and this state Government at least in this respect apart from boasts of his administration's performance and other more vital questions. Definitely there is none. Is it not hightime the CPI(M) workers, supporters and sympathisers gave a serious thought over the question? (The facts furnished here have been adopted mostly from an article published in *Pratikshan*, a Bengali periodical, dated 17th June - 1 July 1988)

## CALL OF 5th AUGUST

(Contd. from page 1)

lifetime sensing the oncoming danger of counter-revolutionary upsurge. The modern revisionists have failed to grasp the revolutionary significance of the Leninist policy of peaceful co-existence and virtually reduced it to appeasement to imperialism. They have succumbed to the nuclear blackmailing of the US imperialists, thereby providing the imperialists further scope of pursuing their interventionist and interfering policy in other countries. The modern revisionists have motivatedly launched a slander campaign against Comrade Stalin who alone after the demise of Comrade Lenin defended Marxism-Leninism by relentlessly carrying out struggle against the revisionists and the Trotskyites. Comrade Shibdas Ghosh while analysing and unmasking the activities of the modern revisionists, provided us with valuable arsenal to fight modern revisionism and history has bestowed upon us the task of fighting modern revisionism armed with the thoughts of Comrade Ghosh. Comrade Ghosh pointed out that it was modern revisionism which was standing as the greatest danger before the international communist movement. On this day we must resolve to carry out intense ideological cultural struggle to defeat modern revisionism in order to keep the working class movement on rail.

Coming to national situation we find that the Indian capitalist economy is in deep crisis. In order to stave off this crisis Indian ruling class is trying to shift the entire burden on to the shoulder of the working class. The prices of all essential commodities are skyrocketing and stiff doses of taxation, hike in administered prices, deficit budget and consequent inflation have made the life of common people extremely miserable. The growing unemployment, poverty and starvation are stark reality of Indian society. When the people are starving and are denied even the minimum basic necessities of life the ruling class is resorting to ever increasing military expenditure to give an artificial stimulation to the capitalist economy for its survival. While the ruling class is raising the bogey of 'national interest' or 'nation in danger' in order to get the public sanction for its increased military spending it at the same time is interfering and intervening in the internal affairs of the neighbouring countries and pursuing a hegemonistic policy in this part of the globe. Again to ensure that the people cannot build up a united resistance movement against the misdeeds of the ruling class the fundamentalist forces are being aided and abetted by it and the people are embroiled in fratricidal strife. To-day the Congress(I), the most trusted representative of the Indian bourgeois class, is the main architect of communalism, parochialism, separatism and casteism in our country. These forces are being fomented and fostered with the dual purpose of breaking the struggling unity of the Indian people on one hand and concentrating more power in the state on the other. In order to save capitalist class from the crisis, fascism is being foisted in our country and this evil design is clearly reflected in the new education policy pursued by the Central Government.

The role of the social democratic parties like the CPI and CPI(M) is also most despicable. These parties after being enthroned in governmental power in states like West Bengal and Kerala have openly come out to the rescue of the capitalist class. They have not only completely abandoned the path of mass movements but the CPI(M) is even crushing the democratic mass movement with the help of the police and the party cadres. As a compromising force between labour and capital they are serving the interest of the ruling class. The cause of the working class has been surrendered to the capitalists who have a field-day in these states. 'Left Front' Government in West Bengal has also been pursuing an education policy which is nothing but a corollary to the new education policy of the Central Government.

## SUCI demanded Solution to Water Crisis in Madras

Madras, belying its status of being one of the four metropolises of the country, has had its vast population subjected to an acute water shortage for the past many years. Officialdom has been very liberal, every year, in apportioning the blame to the vagaries of the weather. Successive governments have been lavish with promises of a solution to this perennial problem. The bitter truth is that there has been a marked dearth of serious effort and a lack of political will in working out a permanent solution to this problem, not at all an insurmountable task for a country possessing the capability to assemble computers and IRBMs.

Year in and year out, long having lost sight of its primary and bounden duty to take all-out attempts to achieve a permanent solution as speedily as possible, the government, no matter

being ruthlessly exploited for ill-gotten economic gains by organised groups of unscrupulous elements who have grabbed control of street taps and water tanks and extort a 'service charge' of at least 25 paise per pot of

areas do not have any water supply lines and if they do exist either it is in a state of disrepair and neglect, or else no water flows through these pipes. The heart-rending sight of womenfolk, old and young, wandering from street to street, pots in hand, in search of this very basic necessity of human life is a familiar and uncomfortable one in many localities.

To mobilise the people to impress upon the government on the urgency to take all-out steps towards both an interim as well as a permanent



Demonstration demanding water on 12th June in Madras.

which party is in power, resorts to just token measures. Instead of solving the problem, these measures have created the grievous situation whereby the common people's painful plight is

water, that is supplied by the government and rightfully due to the people.

The worst affected areas are those where the poor labourers and lower middle class population live. Many of these

solution to the problem, the Madras-Chinglepet District Committee of the SUCI carried out an extensive campaign in the different localities of the city.

Thousands of leaflets were distributed in street and house-to-house campaigns. Group discussions, street corner meetings and house-to-house collection and propaganda campaigns were conducted in many areas.

To shake awake the government from its ostrich-like attitude, a procession was taken from Kannapar Thidal (near Moore Market) to the State Secretariat on the morning of June 12. Hundreds turned up, the majority being women, many carrying babies or accompanied by toddlers. Many had sacrificed a day's earnings, important for supplementing their meagre family in-

(Contd. on page 4)

So while observing this 'Memorial Day' on 5th August we must resolve to carry forward mass and class struggle to a newer height in order to restore, preserve and extend democratic rights of the people by defeating the fascistic design of the ruling class and at the same time we must carry out relentless ideological battle to give exposure to the social democratic parties like the CPI and CPI(M), being armed with the revolutionary teaching of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh. And in order to accomplish this task it is necessary and most important as taught by Comrade Shibdas Ghosh that we must change ourselves. On this occasion we must pledge anew to ceaselessly and uncompromisingly carry forward two-fold struggle—struggle to build up class and mass battles and struggle to change ourselves to acquire more and more adequacy of communist character leading to identification with the cause of revolution, class and party. If we can accomplish this task with firm resolve and determination then only can we give a new lift to class and mass struggle, then only can we be the worthy disciples of Comrade Ghosh and then only observance of this day will be really purposive.

## Youth Camp at Karnataka

The Karnataka State Unit of AIDYO organised a State Level Youth Training Camp from 25th to 28th May, 1989, at Bidadi, Bangalore District. The Camp was aimed at instilling higher values, culture and ethics and at imparting deeper understanding of the thoughts of our beloved leader, teacher and guide Comrade Shibdas Ghosh to the youth organisers, so that a powerful youth movement can be developed to fight against injustice and exploitation and problems like unemployment, obscenity, drug addiction, etc.

### Madras

(Contd. from page 3) comes, to attend. Carrying flags, banners and demand placards, the processionists made their disciplined way, shouting slogans, through busy streets watched by peak hour crowds, till the police, enforcing 'prohibitory orders' that are in force throughout the year, stopped them at the RBI subway.

There the memorandum of demands was read out to the assembly. A deputation headed by Com. R. Baskaran, member of the Tamil Nadu State Committee of SUCI then proceeded to the Secretariat where the members were confronted by a high-handed deputy Secretary who flatly declared that the Chief Minister was 'too busy' to give the deputation the appointment sought, even though it was there to represent a most pressing demand of the people of Madras. Bureaucratic high-handedness crossed its limits when he tried to insist that no more than one member of the delegation should have been allowed into the Secretariat premises. Finally, the memorandum was handed over to the Joint Secretary, who assured the deputation prompt action on the demands and an appointment with the Chief Minister at the earliest.

On 25th May 1989, the inaugural day of the Camp, a Public Meeting was organised. Sri Siddalingaiah, a renowned Kannada Poet was the Chief Guest. Com. Venkatesh, Convenor, AIDYO, Karnataka State Unit, was the main speaker. Com. B. R. Manjunath, President, AIDS, Karnataka State Committee also spoke, while Com. K. Surendra Babu, Member, AIDYO, State Unit presided over the meeting. At the end of the meeting a drama on Bhagat Singh was staged by the DYU Cultural squad.

During the four days of the camp, discussions centred round the present socio-cultural, educational problems in general and the problems of youth in particular and the role of youth in fighting them. Physical exercises and voluntary labour programmes were also conducted every day in the camp.

On 27th May, '89, Comrade Radhakrishna, State Secretary of SUCI, conducted the discussion on the present political situation and the role of youth.

On the concluding day of the camp respected leader, All India Convenor of AIDYO, Com. Chhaya Mukherjee, addressed the delegates. She showed that all the problems of life were emanating from the reactionary, moribund capitalist system. The bourgeoisie was trying to pollute our youths and distract them from the social movement of overthrowing this exploitative system. She made it clear that to bring about a fundamental change in the society along with correct revolutionary ideology, a band of revolutionaries and revolutionary organisation was a necessity. So, she called upon all to take individual and collective initiative to organise the youth community of the

## KARNATAKA

### Movement for Kerosene

On 12th June '89, the Bangalore District Committee of SUCI had organised an 'empty can' protest demonstration in front of Karnataka food and civil supplies department, Bangalore against the severe scarcity of kerosene. People from all sections, including housewives from Malleswaram, Kamakshipalya, Yeswanthpur, Kamalanager, Kaveripuram, Swatantrapalya and other areas participated in the demonstration. The scarcity had adversely affected the people, particularly the poor sections.

While the allotted supply of kerosene was 4 litres per family every week, people were seen standing in long queues to get hardly a litre or two, and in most cases

### Sukinda

(Contd. from page 1)

backed trade union and collect big donations from these rich mines owners to swell their election fund. The union demands that the machine should be withdrawn from Kalarangi immediately, the armed police platoons taken back and the closed 'B' quarry opened immediately and the retrenched workers given employment.

country under the banner of AIDYO, the only revolutionary youth organisation, guided by the great teachings of Com. Shibdas Ghosh.

The meeting and the Camp were concluded with the song on Com. Ghosh.

The delegates who actively took part in all the activities firmly resolved to build AIDYO in all their respective localities and districts and develop powerful youth movements against the problems of life.

they returned back with empty cans.

While the department received a sound 90 p.c. of the usual quota of kerosene for the State, we see that the people are getting a meagre quantity of kerosene through the Government Fair Price Shop, on the other huge quantities of kerosene are being sold throughout the city in the black at exorbitant rate. In some cases rates are charged even Rs. 10 per litre. The department officials at various levels had connived with the black marketeers to create an artificial scarcity in order to loot the public of lakhs of rupees.

The Bangalore District Committee of SUCI placed before the Director, Food and Civil Supplies, all these problems and submitted a memorandum containing hundreds of signatures from the suffering people.

## Foundation Day of AIDYO in Delhi

Delhi State Organising Committee of the AIDYO observed the 22nd Foundation Day of the organisation on June 26 last. In the morning Comrade Tarun Bose, member, Delhi State Organising Committee, SUCI hoisted the flag of the organisation. In the afternoon a central public meeting was held at Rameshwari Nehru Nagar Community Centre, Karol Bagh. The meeting was presided over by Delhi State Convenor of the DYU Com. Harish Tyagi and addressed by main speaker Com. Pratap Samal, member, Delhi State Organising Committee, SUCI.

## AIDSO movement in Ahmedabad

Recently the government of Gujarat has put a ban on opening of any new college in the state against which the Gujarat State AIDS has taken a strong note and has started intensive campaign in Ahmedabad against it apart from the problem of admission to the Primary Schools, admission crisis in plus 2 course and colleges and commercialisation of education.

On 5th June a deputation of students submitted a memorandum to the state education minister in Gandhinagar and staged dharna near Rupali Square on 12th and 13th June and held poster exhibition and staged street dramas depicting the problems of education.

On 15th June a colourful procession led by Comrades Raj Mehta, Joyesh Patel, Kusum Chauhan and Vijay Gohil started from Income Tax Square and passed through Swastik-char Rasta, H. L. Commerce College Square and finally reached the university and staged dharna there and a 4-member deputation met the pro Vice-Chancellor in absence of the VC and submitted the memorandum. During demonstration a street drama was staged there.

In the meeting a resolution in support of the legitimate movement of Junior Resident Doctors of Delhi and other Central institutions was unanimously adopted. Resolutions against Drug-addiction on the occasion of World De-addiction Day and against Emergency rule imposed on the people of India 14 years ago on this day were also unanimously adopted. With the presidential address of Com. Harish Tyagi the meeting ended.

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