INDIA'S BIGGESTLEVER PEACE RAILY

AMRITSAR, NOVEMBER

* From Our Correspondent

THE FIRST PROOF THAT THE ALL INDIA PEACE CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT AMRITSAR (PUNJAB) IS GOING TO BE IN EVERY WAY THE BIGGEST PEACE CONGRESS EVER HELD HAS ALREADY BEEN GIVEN. BIGGEST PEACE CONGRESS EVER HELD HAS ALREADY BEEN GIVEN.
ORIGINALLY PLANNED AS A CONGRESS WITH AN ATTENDANCE OF
ONE THOUSAND DELEGATES THIS MIGHTY PEACE ASSEMBLY, IT IS
NOW CLEAR, WILL BE ATTENDED BY OVER TWO THOUSAND DELEGATES. FROM EVERY STATE, THE ORIGINAL TARGET FOR DELEGATES IS BEING DOUBLED. AND AS THE DAYS OF THE CONGRESS COME
NEARER, THE NUMBERS ALSO SEEM TO BE GOING UP STILL HIGHER.

N every district of Punjab, conventions and hundreds of meetings, big and small, are being held to prepare for the Amritsar Congress. The election of delegates at these meetings reveals an enthusiasm which is totally unprecedented in the peace movement. The mass organisations, in particular, are playing a most active part in the preparations.

Scores of trade unions in every part of Punjab, kisan sabhas, youth organisations, women's organisations, writ-ers' groups. all are preparing to send delegates as well as huge contingents for the re cord procession and rally which are to take place at the conclusion of the Congress on November 3.

The collection of funds is proceeding at a rapid pace in most districts. Enrolment of Reception Committee members is being stepped up. Do-nations in small coins and in large amounts are pouring in.

The Punjabis insist on playing host in the grand style, and the Reception Committee has promised to provide ac-commodation and meals for all delegates from outside all delegates from outside Punjab. The announcement of this decision and the call for more funds to allow the Re-ception Committee to give proof of the traditional Pun-jabl hospitality, had given a new impetus to fund collec-

Collection of funds is also

going on in other states to enable the largest number of delegates to reach Amritsar. From Delhi, the news that the total number of delegates will exceed hundred and may will exceed hundred and may
well go beyond 150, has created considerable enthusiasm
among Peace workers. The
Delhi State Peace Council has
chartered buses to take its
clegation to Amritsar.

In most states, conferences
and conventions are being
organised to elect/ delegates
and prepare resolutions to be

and prepare resolutions to be and prepare resolutions to be moved at the Congress. Al-ready in the last two weeks, state conventions have been held in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. Other states have either held their conferences earlier or will be holding them during this

All the state conferences have revealed the same en-thusiasm, which marks the preparations in the Punjab. Resolutions adopted at these conferences indicate full support for the broad posi-tion taken by the All India

Council and the World Peace Council on the urgent issues facing the country and humanity as a

whole.

Of special interest will be the participation of a number of distinguished guests from abroad. A strong Soviet dele-gation led by Professor Ru-myantsev, President of Lumumba University, will attend mumba University, will attend the Congress. There will also be guests from other Euro-pean socialist countries, from Burma, from Sudan, from Burma, from Sudan, Latin America and other parts

of the world.

All the outstanding personalities connected with the Peace Movement in India are expected to be present at Amritsar, for this huge demonstration

THE APPEAL

The appeal issued for the Congress highlights the issues to be discussed. It is the sig-nificance of these issues which make the Congress so important. The appeal says:

- "THE POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT IS IN THE T INTERESTS OF OUR COUNTRY;
- "NONALIGNMENT SENTIAL FOR BUILDING UP THE SELF-RELIANT DEFENCE POTENTIAL WHICH CAN PROTECT OUR COUN-

SOVEREIGNTY AND

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1963 25 nP.

INTEGRITY

- "NONALIGNMENT IS ES-SENTIAL FOR THE MAIN-TENANCE OF INDIA'S INDE-PENDENCE TODAY;
- "NONALIGNMENT IS ES SENTIAL FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF INDIAN ECONOMY IN THE MANNER BEST SUITED TO OUR NEEDS."

ECONOMY IN THE MANNER BEST SUITED TO OUR NEEDS."

Recent developments have made clear to the entire people that nonalignment is under grave attack. The Peace Congress will undoubtedly discuss these developments and take steps to bring into action the united will of all Indians who love peace, against those who would drag this country, by one means or the other, into the system of military pacts.

The Congress is being held at a time when the first tangible result of years of activity for peace all over the world against nuclear weapons has been achieved. Ever since its inception, the All India Peace Council, inspired and guided by the noble principles of the World Council of Peace, has organised mass campaigns for the banning of nuclear weapon tests and destruction of nuclear weapons, for general and complete disarmament and for a world without war.

The World Council of Peace collected over 60 million signatures demanding a ban on nuclear weapons. This campaign, has now resulted in its first victory with the signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in Moscow in August this year. The victory, though partial, is a source of inspiration to the peace workers all over the world to intensify their struggle for complete disarmament.

The Congress will not only support the Test Ban Treaty

mplete disarmament,
The Congress will not only
support the Test Ban Treaty
and call for further steps to

wards disarmament, it will also ts resolute opposition admen who are oppos s its resolute express its resolute opposition to the madmen who are oppos-ing the Treaty, refusing to sign it, and describing it as a fraud and a betrayal.

· COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY,

of special concern to the Congress will naturally be the defence of the security and integrity of our Motherland. The peace movement in India during the critical our Motherland. The peace movement in India during the critical days, following the Chinese aggression was in the forefront in lending its support to the Government of India in all its efforts to defend the country and at the same time work for a peaceful solution. Today it is the concern of every patriotic and peace-loving Indian to see that worldwide pressure is brought to beat upon the Chinese leaders so that they may accept the historic Colombo Proposals and thus assist in creating the climate for fruitful negotiations.

INDO-PAK RELATIONS

Recent days have seen a sharp intensification by the Pakistan government of tension on our borders. The city of Amritsar is only a few kilometres from Pakistan. The common ties which bind us to the people of Pakistan can never be destroyed. The Congress is bound to devote its attention to the question of Indo-Pakistan relations and the problem of Kashmir, and to denounce the imperialist conspiracies which seek to take virtual possession of the Kashmir Valley by sinister schemes.

schemes.

The Sino-Pakistan pact which has created new perils for our country will undoubtedly also figure prominently in the discus-

As at all Congresses of the Indian peace movement, urgent attention will be paid to the

* On Back Page

BENGAL RESISTS BUNGLING WITH ITS FOOD -See Centre Pages



Squatters outside Calcutta's Raj Bhavan after a night's vigil on Oct. 18. (Phoro: Sambhi

DANGE MAY JOIN KERALA SATYAGRAHA

Bombay, Oct. 22: S. A. Dange, Chairman of the Communist Party of India, may join the satyagraha in Trivandrum against the Kerala Land Bill. In a

in Trivandrum against the Keraia land Kill. In a telegram sent today from here to C. Achutha Menon, Secretary Kerala State Council, CPI, Dange says:

"Your satyagraha in defence of Kerala peasants who had gained under the law passed by our Communist ministry and which is now being amended by the Congress government should be supported by all progressive opinion.

"Your struggle is not only for your state but for easants of the whole country. "To express all-India solidarity I propose to come

"To express all-India solidarity I propose to come and join in the Satyagraha as Party Chairman along with Namboodiripad, Gopalan and others."

Dange who had planned to leave for Moscow on October 25 to attend Congress of Soviet trade unions proposes to concel the trip and proceed to Kerala if he receives okay from Achutha Menon.

(See Page 17 inside for Satyagraha news)

JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY FOR GOVT. EMPLOYEES

The government order which regulates the industrial relations between the government as an employer and their employees affects not only the office workers but also the industrial workers in departmentally run factories and operatives in the Railways, P&T Department and Civil Aviation etc. It has therefore not to be looked upon as a measure that concerns only the white collar workers or a section of them who are in some way secluded. The principles and the procedure of this scheme are important for the trade union movement as a whole.

4

NDUSTRIAL workers in private and public sector have the machinery of adjudication, arbitration and tribunals (though not the ideal one) along with the right of strike. In the case of the central government employees (including industrial employees) in exchange of giving the right

the central government employees (including industrial employees) in exchange of giving the right of partial arbitration or arbitration with reservations, the right of strike is sought to be with drawn. The fact that it is mentioned in the PIB release issued by the Home Ministry and not in the scheme as such should not

government employees may, in peculiar national situations, in return for certain guarantees re-

HILE it is a fact that trade union movement of central government employees, to whom section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act regarding reference of their cases to adjudication or ribunal was never implemented n practice, has been very anxious to have some manners and at the highest departmental level can be referred and has been demanding it, the government

own convenience.
The first and second pay commissions had recommended the setting up of arbitration machinery for central government em-ployees. But this was not imple-nented. In fact some of the mented. In fact some of the employing ministries have been quite hostile even to this idea. The strike of the central government employees in 1960 inspite of promulgination of ordinance and repressive measures forced the government to move in the matter of ensuring that strikes of the central government employees. the central government employees do not take place and are vir-

ually banned.
Such efforts were made ear-lier also at different times in the various employing ministries but workers organisations refused; to give such an undertaking. With the same view government proposed in June 1961, a bill to ban strikes among the central government employees. This was opposed by most of the trade unions and in the discussion in the 18th of strikes of the central government employees may, in peculiar national estimations in peculiar national estimations. in the discussion in the 18th Indian Labour Conference, work-

be withdrawn.
The government with the pur-ose of virtually banning strikes pose of virtually banning strikes among the central government employees was considering over this measure and the present scheme, bearing the characteristic of G. I. Nanda in achieving the objectives through non-statutory meant is before us. Of course the government knows the eagerness of the central government employees and trade union organically and trade unio

is to supplement and not to replace existing facilities. The recognised unions will nominate their representatives on these

However, the issue of representation of recognised unions in joint councils or national departmental councils is not clear. If all recognised unions are allowed representation in these councils, the mushroom these councils, the musintoms craft: or category wise unions will occupy a number of seats out of proportion of their strength and it may even en-courage their growth. This

strength and it may even en-courage their growth. This trend has to be checked. It is also not clear how repre-sentation on these councils will be given to industry wise all India unions where there are be given to industry wise all India unions where there are more than one such union. The best way is to determine by ballot amongst these recognised unions which has larger following of the workers and allow it the right of sole representation on these councils.

Another important point in this connection is the question of right of recall of representatives by the respective trade unions whose nominees they are in the council, This has got to be in-

ployees. The workers should also have the right on reference to their parent trade union organisations to reject the award of the arbit-

SCOPE FOR NEGOTIATION

HILE all issues affecting central government employees can be brought before the joint council, it cannot discuss individual cases regarding recruitment, promotion and disciplinary action (including victimisation).

barred from not only the purview of arbitration but also discussion in the joint council, this is most reprehensible. The workers removed from service with no right for independent and impartial consideration of their cases are automatically out from these councils.

TIME LIMIT

OR the success of the scheme it will be very very essential that the decisions are taken and that the decisions are taken and implemented quickly. Dilatoriness of 'through proper channel' and in various committees and arbitration meetings or the attitude of 'matter is under consideration' will neither create faith in the machinery nor help solving problems of the workers. Trade unions have the very cautibus in in-

VITAL MODIFICATIONS NEEDED * K. G. Sriwastava, Secy., AITUC

in the scheme as such should not be taken lightly.

As was rightly pointed out by Comrade Dange in June 1961 with reference to the Industrial Relations Bill of the central government employees then proposed by the government viz. "it must be recognised that in the absence of this weapon of power of strike, no employer or the government, even of a welfare state, will agree to give the work. the unions who are representing it in the councils change; but also to have a check as an anti-corrup-tive nature against these repre-

return for certain guarantees regarding no victimisation, periodical revision of wages, linking of dearness allowance with cost of living index with full neutralizations no retrenchment etc., be abjured for a limited period but

THE scheme stipulates that the issues will be referred to arbitration, if so desired by either side on disagreement being recorded and if the issue is one for which compulsory arbitration is provided. This is good.

There are objectionable features as regards reference and also the awards being binding to both the parties viz. the government and the employees. Vide clause 19 of the scheme the government has reserved to itself the right to refuse to refer a dispute to arbitration if it is of opinion that it is not in the public interest to do so, even though the subject ration if it is of opinion that its not in the public interest to do so, even though the subject matter is covered by clause 16 for compulsory arbitration. This cannot be accepted by trade

S regards the awards of board of arbitration (which is referred to as recommendation in the scheme) also the government has reserved its right to modify by giving information to Parliament on grounds of national economy or social justice. Industrial Disputes Act has also experience arising government the

right to modify the award of a tribunal. Trade union movement has always demanded that this should be applied only to modify (by the government) the awards which are of anti-working class

The grounds for modification up of the award given its claims 22, i.e. affecting national commony or social justice, are too wague and likely to be used against the interests of government employees. Thus in short the scheme of compulsory arbitration is for central government employees and will not be so for the employers. The right of modification of award should vest only in Parliament.

are covered. Individual cases are

trenchment are at present not covered in the scope of arbitration. It is very necessary to include these.

Arbitrary withdrawal or denial

of recognition to trade unions of central government employees should also be included in the scope of compulsory arbitration.

AGAINST VICTIMISATION

mittee to be positively and dennitely referred to either arbitration or adjudication. This is an
issue-which more than any thing
else is responsible for deterioration in the industrial relations.
The scheme will be incomplete if
it does not give independent and
impartial machinery to deal with
individual cases of victimisation.

An 'important feature of this
scheme is the ban on outsiders
including even the victimised
trade union workers to represent
their unions in the councils. This
issue is also an old one and
through various devices attempts
have been made in the past to
keep the wholetime trade union
functionaries from the trade
union movement of the central
government employees.

This move is a clever device
to prepare ground to ban all

to prepare ground to ban all the out-siders from the central the out-siders from the central government employees unions in the long run. It is to begin with representation in the joint and inditional councils and later on to extend it to honorary membership in the unions as well. With individual cases of victimisation

*ON FACING PAGE

least once quarterly and more often if required to complete the agenda. Any pending issue should come up before the council within three months of its submission. Similarly, for implementation of the agreed decisions arbitration boards should have time limit fixed within which awards must be given.

COMMITTEES

different conditions for secre-tariat or purely office establish-ment and those who are in the industrial establishment or operaindustrial establishment or opera-five work. The division should be

to not more than three years, the right of the chairman of the councils to reopen a subject once decided within twelve months to be exercised only if leaders of government and workers groups agree lest there will be a possibility of agreed decisions not being implemented. This needs amendment in the scheme.

Andhra Trade Union

Congress Chalks Out

Programme of Action

The Highways department

The workers are on the move already. The highway employees of the Hyderabad Division went on strike since September 10. The Swastik

workers are struggling for the

lifting of the lock-out and for the customary bonus. The Jaya Engineering workers conducted their first strike

conducted their first strike action recently with a cent per cent turnout and powerful demonstrations. Fraternal help from the Calcutta factory highly enthused the strikers whose

union has been greatly streng-ened as a result of this action. The medical employees have been holding meetings and

From November 1, the ILTD

workers will move over from demonstrations and deputa-

On the same day the NGO's Association, throughout the state will observe demands day for an immediate Rs. 10 increase in dearness allowance

tions to direct action.

Direct

Action

* From MOHIT SEN

HE Andhra Pradesh Trade out 3,000 workers. Praga has

Union Congress has re-

native path for the raising of

resources by nationalisation of banks, oil industry and foreign

payment of privy purses to the princes and compensation to the landlords.

It has decided to launch a state-wide agitation around the following demands, to discuss which it urges the government.

ernment to call a tripartite

conference: linking of dear-

ness allowance with the cost

of living index; constituting a tripartite committee to com-

pute proper cost of living in-dices; immediate wage revi-sion on the basis of agreed

need-based wage norms; im-

plementation of the jute wage

minimum wages fixed for all scheduled employment under

the Minimum Wages Act; re-vision of the recommendations of the textile, sugar and cement wage boards; appoint.

ing a wage board for the en-

gineerng industry; payment

of one month's bonus to all

industrial workers, and above

a very burning problem in-deed. The public and pri-

deed. The public and provide sector managements seem determined to retrench. The Electricity Board has already turned

principles contained in any re-

port of a commission appointed by the government as are relevant to the dispute and has been

by the government as are relevant to the dispute and has been accepted by the government. This is the most absurd pro-vision of this scheme which reduces the board of arbitration

* FROM FACING PAGE

trade, and by deferring

State-Wide

Agitation

olked out a fresh Dro-

For the success of the scheme

of the decisions government has already arrived at all these years. For example, this will not enable the arbitration board to revise the unjust principle of DA recommended by the second pay commission which takes away even what the first pay commission had giver and the government had accepted.

Arbitration Boards should be given full independence to decide issues on their merits.

Changes

Then there are small procedural issues regarding selection of chairman of board of arbitration which should be by the agreement of workers and employers representatives on the board, the award of the arbitration board remaining in operation for five years to be reduced

The NGO's Association has reviewed the past five years of action and achievements in HYDERABAD: It was a notable feature of the Great Petition campaign that the working class in Andhra was in the vanguard with its enthusiasm for a pamphlet and noted that the biggest gain has been the turn of the white collar work-ers to organisation. signature collection, its demonstration and its pay strikes. In the new period now opening, the working class and its unions have again taken the lead.

The association has urged the government to realise that in the era of independence, curtailed expansion and threatens the sack to many. ment and national defence, its employees should be treated as coworkers in a has effected the removal of 125 men in the Hyderabad Division alone. The ILTD— a big British monopoly— has put 8,000 workers on the common cause and not as persons to be watched, sat upon and exploited. It has pointed out that certain minimum demands must be conceded to unemployed list and threat-ens to reduce the clerical staff by 700. The Swastik manufacturers in Hydera-bad have resorted to a locklift the discontent and despair that prevent the employees from giving of their best.

Minimum Demands

These are: minimum increase of Rs. 10 in DA, extension of the compensatory rent allowance to all places where employees are posted, removal of disparity between secretariat and non-secretariat staff leave bonus equal to the admissible leave salary in the event of refusal of legitimate

The AITUC has come out strongly in support of the NGOs and called on all workers and the democratic public to rally to their cause.

It has also called upon the workers to campaign for general democratic demands like state trading in food against the additional land levy and for banjar lands.

To effect the maximum niofood bilisation, apart from rallies grains, extension of fair and demonstrations, district price shops, reduction of and state conventions of all unions and other mass orgacommodities and the scrap-ping of prohibition. It has extended support to the peasants in their struggle unions and other mass orga-nisations are proposed. Action committees would be set up at these conventions to carry forward the struggle.

Calcutta Workers Astir

Bata shoe factory workers won a resounding victory when they secured the re-instatement of six victimi-

sed workers through mass

36-Hour

Hunger Strike

Three hundred and seventy-five workers and employees of the Calcutta Municipal Cor-

rears of D.A. and house rent;

* From AJOY DASGUPTA

CALCUTTA: A few months back an article in the ECONOMIC WEEKLY of Bombay said that after emergency, Calcutta was not the old Calcutta as there were no 'processions'. I wish that the writer of that article were now in Calcutta and see with his own eyes that Calcutta, the 'City of Processions' has again ecome true to its name. During the last weeks there have been processions all the days in different parts of the state, on the demands of food, release of detenus and for bonus.

N October 8, at the call of the Federation of Mercantile Employees Unions, nearly 100 trade unions of the trate of 24 Parganas at Alimercantile office employees demonstrated firstly in front of their respective offices and then all combined in front of the office of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industries, the bastion of big business, mainly non-Indian.

Likewise, workers in Guest Keen Williams at Howrah, Jaya in South-East Calcutta and Garden Reach Workshop at Matiaburz and others deinstrated in their respective

In Matiaburz was held a political rally attended by more than five thousand people, mostly factory workers, which demanded release of or their long-standing demands of payment of arwhich demanded detenus, cheap rice and settlement of demands of the working class on bonus and wage increase.

Kharagpur and Midnapore towns saw mass deputations increase in pay packet by 25 to the magistrates on de- per cent, ex-gratia payment

of one month's salary befor come upto Rs. 6.000 per year discontinuation of extension

After breaking their fast at the Raja Subodh Mullick Square on October 11 at 7 p.m., a large number of Cor-poration workers and emplo-yees gathered there at the call of the Joint Committee of the Joint Committee of Workers and Employees of Calcutta Corporation, composed of 11 trade unions, resolved to go on strike from mid-night of November 28, unless their demands were pore, and the workers of Titagarh went to the SDO of Barrackpore with similar de-

Meeting till late that night, the Corporation decided to concede the demand of paying up arrears of DA: and house rent, but did not consider other demands. A spokesman of the Joint Committee informed that the decision of the strike stood even after this decision of the Corpora-

to all these demands was given by the workers convention held on October 12 at the call of the BPTUC. It passed resolutions on Bonus, Release of Detenus and Food Crisis, High Prices and

Md. Elias MP presided over the convention which was addressed by a large number

HAYAT New Communist Weekly In Urdu

E are glad to announce that HAYAT, Urdu weekly of the Communist Party is to be issued from the Central Headquarters from November 1963. The first issue will be dated November 17 and will be out on No-

The weekly would be of 12 pages, of the same for mat as the New Age Weekly. Each copy will be priced at 20 nP. Yearly subscription Rs. 9, half yearly Rs. 5, quarterly Rs. 2.50 nP.

An editorial Board consisting of Comrades DR. Z. A. AHMAD, SAJJAD ZAHEER, ROMESH CHANDRA, AHMAD MOAZZAM (editor) would direct the publication of the

AWAMI DAUR (weekly), edited by Com. Sajjad Zaheer has stopped "publication. All subscribers of AWAMI DAUR whose subscriptions are still outstanding ald receive the new weekly HAYAT till their subs

cription expires.

Former agents of AWAMI DAUR should send new orders for HAYAT, together with their deposit (Re. 1 per copy). All correspondence in connection with subscriptions, agencies etc should be carried on with the Manager, HAYAT weekly, and all editorial correspondence, news letters should be sent to the Editor HAYAT weekly, 7/4 Asaf All Road, New Delhi.

Mangarani (ng amus di anci sasit)

WELLE IN NEW AGE

specifically debarred.

An important omission in the issues arbitrable is some of the issues arbitrable is some of the service conditions e.g. work-load. Increasing workload, rationalisation schemes and re-

THE scheme should have pro-vision to check and stop victimisation and harassment of victimisation and harassment of central government employees for their trade union activities. In private and public sector, individual cases of victimisation are as per decision of the 21st Session of Standing Labour Committee to be positively and definitely referred to either arbitration or adjudication. This is an

given.
For individual cases as in the

For individual cases as in the model grievance procedure including appeals under the code of discipline, it should be stipulated that they are finalised within a period of 90 days at all stages. The present disciplinary rules should be changed and brought in line with the model grievance procedure.

TWO STANDING

TWO standing committees to discuss issues of non-indus-trial and industrial workers are likely to revive the discrimina tory attitude in the service con ditions of these two categories ditions of these two categories. In the Defence department particularly, the trade union movement has fought for removal of such discriminatory rules and such discriminatory rules and succeeded to a great extent. At our instance the second pay commission has recommended that holidays, working hours, overtime, allowance etc. of all workers, whether industrial or non-industrial, working in an industrial establishment should be the

same. Of course, there would be

ARRITRATION

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OCTOBER 27, 196

NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

Editorial "I REAFFIRM THE SO-lemn resolve of our people to preserve the freed integrity of my Motherland, however hard and long the struggle and however

great the sacrifices. "I pledge to work with determination for the

strength and solidarity of the nation." This was the pledge taken in scores of public and private gatherings all over the country on October 20 It is a year since the Chinese aggression began, and our thoughts go back to the events which crowded

Yes, the nation rose as one to defend the sovereignty and the integrity of our Motherland. We had fought for India's independence in order to surnot fought for India's independence in order to sur-render our freedom to any new aggression. It was right and proper that October 20 was celebrated as National Solidarity Day. It was equally right that the pledge of our peo-ples on this Day should have been one of dedication to the defence of the country.

The lessons of the year that has gone by should never be forgotten. In so many ways, this period has been a testing time for all sections of our people.

The pledge speaks of sacrifice. Let us not, however, forget that those who have made the maximum sacrifices and are continuing to make them are the

toiling masses—the working class and the peasantry.
They paid to the Defence Fund. They pay today in high prices and high taxes—which have been the poison

fruit of this year.

The monopolists have not paid, have not sacrificed. Let us make no mistake about it. The profiteers and black marketeers have gone scot-free: they are lining their pockets as never before, out of the sacrifices and

hunger of the masses.

This is the reality, which no amount of pledges by the monopolists and profiteers can hide.

Solidarity can never be cemented on the basis of the preservation and intensification of economic exploitation—of increasing burdens on the working ploitation—of increasing burdens on the working masses and soaring profits for big business.

It is good to remember the united will of the Indian people, which was a vital factor in compelling the aggressors to halt and turn back.

But it would be utterly disastrous to attempt to draw the curtain across the grim fact that the worst reactionary interests in the country, aided and direc-ted by the imperialists, sought to use the dreadful days following October 20, 1962 for their own selfish anti-

national purposes.

The 'Solidarity' which Right reaction sought was a solidarity against the best interests of India, against our basic policies and for the overthrow of the main architects of these policies, of the Prime Minister him-

The 'Solidarity' for which Right reaction conspir-The 'Solidarity' for which Right reaction conspired, was solidarity against the progressive and democratic forces in India: it was no accident that the Rightist gangsters, outside and inside the Congress, turned the edge of their sinister campaigns primarily against the Communist Party, and equally against the most outspoken champions in the Congress Party of the basic policies of nonalignment and planned economic development with emphasis on the public sector.

The end of the year has seen the first setbacks for Right reaction. It is these we can rightly celebrate—the removal of some of the worst Rightwing minis-

—the removal of some of the worst Rightwing ministers, the modification in the CDS and the changes in the Gold Control Order, the abandonment of surcharges on land revenue in certain states.

But the Right has not been routed. It continues to make the utmost out of the fact that the India-China dispute has not yet been settled. The biggest gainers from the Chinese aggression were the imperialists and their reactionary hangers-on.

The Chinese leadership's refusal to accept the The Chinese leadership's refusal to accept the Colombo proposals, the reports of a new Chinese military build-up, the venomous outpourings against India of the Chinese press and radio—all these give imperialism and Right reaction the kind of base in our country, which they never had before October 20, 1962. Prime Minister Nehru rightly stressed, at the Solidarity Day meetings in Delhi, India's earnest desire for a peaceful sattlement of the dispute with China

for a peaceful settlement of the dispute with China. World public opinion is gathering force today in a world public opinion is gathering force today in a supreme effort to persuade the Chinese government to accept the Colombo proposals so that peaceful negotiations can begin. A peaceful settlement at the earliest possible time on the basis of the acceptance of the

MAIN QUESTION INCLUSION AT JAIPUR **WEEK

it be vet another routine session? Will the Right wing succeed in suppressing the differentiations, which have begun to annear, however slightly, at all levels in the organisation?

This is the first post-Kamraj Plan session. And the main issue is simple: whether the Congress will move further along the direction which it appeared to be taking at the time the first Kamraj Plan steps were announced, or whether the Right will succeed in reversing this trend, thus virtually killing the Kamaraj

The AICC session takes place in the context of the new mass popular actions, headed by the working class, which have been a feature of the recent weeks. This has been the period of the Great Petition and March, of Bombay Bandh and the Calcutar hartal of the people's upsurge, which is hitting back hard at the Right reactionary offensive which domi-nated the political scene since last

The recent period has seen The recent period has seen the beginnings of differentiations inside the Congress itself. Important sections have reacted against the imposition of new burdens on the poor, against the increasing death-grip of the Right reactionary forces.

And in this context, the Kama-raj Plan succeeded in removing raj Plan succeeded in removing certain reactionary elements from positions of official power at the centre and in the states. It enabled modifications to be made in some anti-people measures. These were the first signs of a turn away from the headlong drift to the Right, which characterised the months following the Chinese agorgession.

At Jaipur, the AICC will have to make up its mind whether this process is to be continued, this trend to be strengthened.

The events which followed the Kamaraj Plan's first operation make it clear that there is no room for complacency. The actions of Patil are not merely the aberrations or the "indiscip line" of an individual. The intr gues which enabled the Rightist gues which enabled the Rightists to have their way to a great extent in the ministerial reorganisations in states like Uttar Pra-desh and Gujarat indicate that the fangs of the snake are intact.

country's progress.

dering any part of our sovereignty and independence

The little men of reaction are ever ready to call for help' from the imperialists, for foreign imperialist

armies to pour on to our soil in the name of 'defending us. The Indian people are pledged to stand on their own feet. We did not give the quit orders to the British army of occupation in order to invite an im-

perialist army of occupation to come in again, to protect' us.
The pledge of October 20 is a pledge that we shall

intensify the struggle for a better life, for peace, for self-reliance, for honour, for the defence of the Mo-

therland's sovereignty against the monopolists and

Right reactionaries who are ready to sell our country's freedom in the name of 'defending' it.

HE All India Congress
Committee meets at Jaipur this week-end. Will

In the Congress Parliamentary
Board and in other decisive bodies of the Congress, the worst Right reactionary leaders

On top of all this, the fact must be faced that despite the immediate concessions which fol-lowed the exit of Morarji-Patil. the burdens on the masses still continue to oppress them severe-ly. The food crisis in West Bengal and the shooting up of rice prices to a fantastic level are clear proof of the fact that the mo

DISMAL FACTS OF ECONOMY

take note of the dismal which are the result of the economic policies pursued by the Congress govern-

The crisis of the Third Plan is The crisis of the Third Plan is officially admitted to be worse than that of the Second Plan. Agricultural production is virtually stagnant for the last couple of years, while industrial production is still far behind the targets.

Indian monopolists have launched a new offensive. They demand withdrawal of the Super Profits Tax and other direct taxes that hit them; they insist on higher prices, liberalisation of credits and all sorts of governmental axistance to increase their profits still further.

#Week

* by ROMESH CHANDRA

investigated the reasons for the Congress defeats in the Parliamentary bye-elections, is reported to have stated in its conclusions that the Congress needs to pay attention to the economic quesattention to the economic questions, affecting the common man's life. It is to be hoped that there is more with Nanda report than this reaffirmation of the obvious.

What are democratic Congressmen going to do to change those economic policies which have strengthened the vested interests and above all the monopolists, which have put unbearable burdens on the

THE Jaipur session of the AICC must also take note of the dismal facts of Indian economy, which are the result of the economic policies pursued by the Congress govern-

At Jaipur, the battle must be fought out. It is not enough to remove the Rightists from seats of official power: they must no longer be allowed to lord it over the Congress party and twist the party policies to suit the interests of the monopolists.

Democratic Congressmen must act with force and vigour against reactionary policies.

Only when they do so, only when they end their mistakes and join hands with other demoprices, liberalisation of credits and all sorts of governmental assistance to increase their profits still further.

The Nanda Committee; which the and rout the Right, which still looms threateningly over the Indian political scene.

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS IN HAZARIBAGH JAIL

From Our Correspondent

There are still thirty-four Communist detenus from Tripura, five from Manipur, four from Bihar in Hazaribagh Central Jail. Among the detenus, two are MPs from Tripura and nine are Assembly members. Almost all the detenus were arrested as long ago as

four Tripura detenus are pura receives a family al-classified as division I pri- lowance. Among the detenus soners: others are kept in division III. Only one out of ing day by day

NLY three out of thirty- 34 Communist definus of Trithe health of four is worsen-

Biren Dutta MP is the worst affected. He as been suffering from a heart ail-Colombo proposals is in the best interests of our ment for several months. All the four alling persons have A year has gone by since October 20, 1962. The sent their representations for coming year must see the beginnings towards a peace-ful settlement and complete defeat of the influence release on parole, but no res-ponse has been received yet from the Tripura Adminisof imperialism and Right reaction.

The strengthening of our defence must be ensured essentially on the basis of self-reliance, of building up of our own defence potential—and never by surren-

Among the detenus of Me-nipur, three receive family allowances, while the other 3 do not Bira Singh, Secretary of the Manipur State Cour-cil of the CPI, has been released on parole from October 11, for one mouth, in con-nection with his case in the Supreme Court.

All Communist detenus without must be released delay. Meanwhile the 121 conditions must be improved, and the ailing comrades, like Biren Dutta, GREAT NEW STRUGGLES LOOM AHEAD

The National Council of the Communist Party of and progressive policies and progressive policies and progressive policies adopted in line with accepted inational of the main commercial crops he fair price for the food crops and the workers and the vast superprofits of the main commercial crops he in line with accepted inational of the main commercial crops he in line with accepted in line with accepted in the workers and the vast superprofits of the monopolists are still going of the main commercial crops he in line with accepted in line with accepted in the workers and there is no sliding D.A., the prices.

The peasant must be assured a terrible expropriation of the workers and the vast superprofits of the main commercial crops he in line with accepted in alone.

There is now a growing and the verywhere is no sliding D.A., the prices.

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The peasant must be assured a terrible expropriation of the workers and the vast superprofits of the main commercial crops he in line with accepted in alone.

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The Communist Party will not only campaign for such changes but will welcome and support all such moves from inside the Congress. This is a significant development.

The Communist Party will not only campaign for such changes but will welcome and support all such moves from inside the Congress and from other democratic forces.

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The Communist Party will not only campaign for such changes and from other democratic forces.

would continue.

The present national scene offers

To realise these opportunities and carry forward the improvement in the situation, the following tasks have to be fulfilled:

ing tasks have to be |fulfilled:

ROUT THE RIGHT: Indian
Right reaction has only
suffered a setback, it is not routed.
Successful struggle against Right
reaction demands that all the
patriotic and democratic forces
also unite despite their own
ideological party differences.

The CPI will continue to campaign for such unity in action, on
issue to issue and in any democratic form acceptable to others.

The Communist Party, in unity

der dispute on the basis of the acceptance of the Colombo Propo-

and against reaction.

Tasks Now

gress. This is a significant development.

It would, however, be a serious mistake to assume that the set back received by the forces of reaction means the end of the menace of the Right. Unless there

HE National Council of the HE National Council of the Communist Party of India notes with satisfaction certain important developments that have taken place in the national and international field which have positive significance for the well-being of the neonle

tive significance for the well-being of the people.

The partial Test Ban Treaty has been a valuable step towards the reduction of international tension and a victory for the forces of peace against the forces of war. It has created a new climate for the further strengthening of the movement for disammanent and peace.

On the national scene, the imperialist intrigues and machina-

perialist intrigues and machina-tions which developed in a big way immediately after the Chiway immediately after the Chinese aggression and which initially found a favourable soil are now getting increasingly exposed and meeting with democratic resistance. The failure of imperialist powers to barler away Kashmir to Pakistan, their failure to impair serious.

Setback For Right

Although Right reactionary forces are still well-entrenched, both inside and outside the Congress, these forces have received a set-back and the progressive forces have begun to gain ground. The removal of the two outstanding pillars of reaction. Morarji Desai and Patil. from the Union Cabinet, has a significance for the demoinside and outside the Congress, these forces have received a set-back and the progressive forces have begun to gain ground. The removal of the two outstanding pillars of reaction, Morarji Desai and Patil, from the Union Cabinet, has a significance for the democratic movement, that should not be underestimated.

The substantial modifications in the CDS and the Gold Control Order and the cancellation of sur-oder dispute on the basis of the

charges on land revenue in cer-tain states have been positive gains

for the exploited masses.

These changes have taken place in the background of mass popular actions against high taxes, soaring prices and against the growing attacks of monopoly vested inprices and against the grow attacks of monopoly vested terests, actions which were sym lised by the Great Petition and msed by the Great return and the March, Bombay Bandh and the Calcutta Hartal.

Signs of differentiations on political and economic issues have begun to appear within the Con-

DEFEND THE PEOPLE: In order to further defend the interests of the working masses. menace of the Right. Unless there is a genuine and decisive shift away from the policies which help to strengthen monopolists and other vested interests to the detriment of the country's development and people's well-being the menace of Right reaction in a positive way, it is necessary to undertake big mass campaigns on certain vital issues affecting the welfare of the people. The National Council hopes that all mass organisations will unite and strive to carry out such campaigns.

The present national scene offers great opportunities to the Communist Party to intervene more effectively in the situation and brings about decisive shifts in favour of the forces of progress paigns.
The realities of life of the work-The realities of life of the working people, their constant urge to improve their lot is inexorably driving the workers and peasants of India into new great battles against the burdens heaped on them by the monopolists.

In order to weaken this constants of monopoly

workers and the vast superpronts of the monopolists are still going unchallenged.

There is now a growing and strong demand that everywhere there should be a D.A. linked to cost of living and the Index, where it is shown to be fraudulent must be corrected. This was one of the demands in the Bombay Bandh strike and Government has already set up a committee to examine the problem. Even the INTUC has announced the policy that it demands a sliding scale in every industry to be given the worker immediately.

The realisation of this demand would not only curb the power of the monopolists and their superprofits; it would also raise the whole wage structure of the country to a higher level. It would contribute to better production and to the gain of national economy as a whole.

Port Workers

For Workers' All-India Action

them by the monopolists.

In order to weaken this concentrated power of monopoly and prevent it from further aggrandisement, struggles in defence of the working people have become essential.

The unprecedented rise in prices is not compensated by commen-

production, coupled ering and blackmarketing by the monopolist private traders, has resulted in great hardships for the peasantry. While the grower is robbed of his produce at low prices, the con-

case in point.

In the case of cash crops such as jute, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, etc., which form the main source of income for a large number of peasant growers, the situation is

source of superprofits for the bankers and monopolists. Mono poly private traders in these crops rob the grower of his fruits of labour by artificially lowering the prices when the peasant is forced to sell. They reap high profits by cornering the stock

profits by cornering the stock and by speculating.

The entry of the State Trading Corporation in this field has not

CPI NATIONAL COUNCIL CALLS COMMUNISTS & PROGRESSIVES: RALLY TO DEFEND PEOPLE

to cost of living index. But in order to destroy this gain of the workers and the general economy, the monopolists have succeeded, by influencing the official machinery, in keeping a cost of living index which is fraudulent and does not faithfully reflect the changes in prices. Thereby the workers have been robbed of guess in wages. people whose people whose people whose people tion has been demagogically plotted by forces of reaction.

Successful struggle against Right, outside and inside the Con-

surate rise in dearness allowance and wages. As a result, the monopolists are making huge superprofits.

The Indian working class in several organised industrial sectors, has won dearness allowance linked to cost of living and correction of the fraudulent indices where such exist.

In this, the state sector industries are the most blameworthy. In spite of good production, even exceeding the targets in some exceeding the targets in some cases, in spite of the workers willingness to help the state sector main money crops such as a living and correction of the fraudulent indices where such exist.

Abolish forward market in foodgrains and stop the speculation in the mandis; wholesale trade in footgrains and stop the speculation in the mandis; some wholesale trade in footgrains and stop the speculation in the mandis; some wholesale trade in footgrains and stop the speculation in the mandis; some wholesale trade in footgrains and stop the speculation in the mandis; some wholesale trade in footgrains and stop the speculation in the mandis; some wholesale trade in footgrains and stop the speculation in the mandis; some profits of the mandis, and also bulk trade in jute, correction of the fraudulent indices where such exist.

In this, the state sector industrial sectors, in spite of good production, even exceeding the targets in some exceeding points are making ragprofits.

The Indian working class, in several organised industrial sectors, has won dearness allowance linked to the tost of living index on a sliding scale. That has acted as a restraint on the price spiral in some areas where D.A. is linked to cost of living index. But in order to destroy this gain of the workers and the general economy. CHANGE REACTIONARY
POLICIES: The reactionary
elements grew strong because for elements grew strong because for years they succeeded in winning years they succeeded years they succeeded in the concession after concession in the interests of the vested interests and decommon and decommon interests of the vester and de-moralisation among the common-people whose righteous indigna-tion has been demagogically ex-ploited by forces of reaction.

In this, the state sector industries are the most blameworthy. In spite of good production, even exceeding the targets in some cases, in spite of the workers willingness to help the state sector and its growth as a national political asset, the deal given to the workers by the government and the state sector bureaucrats is on the whole highly injurious for the workers living conditions.

For example, the state sector the state industry pays only governmental wage scale of the DA as if steel production and government office work are of the same importance in the national economy.

Hence, all workers in state sector industrial and agricultural development would not be available. In the case of rural population, the rise in the price of consumer goods has to be counteracted by the state opening a chain of fair price consumer goods in adequate quantities to the peasants and agricultural labour population at reasonable return to the grower; the deal given to the source of the same out which advances to the out which advances to the out which advances to the state in foodgrains and also bulk trade in jute, cot on, tobacco, oilseeds, etc.

Fix fair floor prices for the main money crops such as cane, cotton, etc. ensuring a reasonable return to the grower; the banks, with out which advances to the speculators would not be available.

In the case of rural population, the rise in the price of consumer goods has to be counteracted by the state opening a chain of fair price out which the

Where the wages are frozen sector industries must combine with those in private sector industries and act to win better wages and a sliding scale of DA.

No doubt there are many other demands of the working class, but the most argent.

Peásantry

brought into action in defence of its interests and against the same offensive leading to growing burdens. The non-application of the CDS to the peasant population was a gain no doubt; but there are revenue surcharges and rising taxation; by Zila Parishads for the withdrawal of which struggles would have to be conducted in many states.

The common demands which affect all sections of the landholding peasants, tenant-cultivators and land labourers are connected with the question of the progressive advance.

agricultural labour population at reasonable prices and thus acting as a check on the profiteering by

private traders.

The demands which affect most vitally the interests of the landless labourers and poor peasantry

demands of the working class, but this one is the most urgent.

'Along with this, 'an annual bonus on a minimum basis must be introduced from this year and in all industries.

Nothing short of an all-india united action will help in this.

The interests of the landless labourers and poor peasantry are:

Distribution of fallow lands to the landless labourers and poor peasantry and making available adequate subsidies and technical aid to them and to their cooperatives.

cooperatives.

Minimum living wage for the agricultural labourers on state and other agricultural farms. Along with the working class, the peasantry also must be brought into action in defence of its interests and against the same

PACE FIVE



Comrade S. A. Dange addressing the National Council. (PHOTO: VIRENDRA KUMAR)

AGAINST KERALA LAND BILI

The National Council of the Communist Party of India which met in Delhi from October 14 to 19 has through a resolution strongly protested against the attempt of the Government of Kerala to thrust upon the people of the State a totally new and utterly reactionary Land Reforms Bill. The resolution further reads:

THE Kerala Agrarian Relations
Act which is sought to be
replaced by the new Bill, was first
sponsored by the Communist-led
Government of Kerala in 1957
December. It was welcomed by the

The Resident of the Bill was passed, the reactionary landlord interests tried their utmost to sabotage it.

Several deputations waited upon the President of the Indian Union urging him not to give his assent

Government of Kerala in 1957
December. It was welcomed by the vast majority of the peasants in the State and acclaimed as a progressive piece of legislation in the interests of the peasants.

The Act was strictly in accordance with the principles for reform of land relations as laid down by the Planning Commission in the Second Five Year Plan. It was with the prior concurrence of the Central Government (in the Ministry of Home Affairs) and the Planning the President of the Indian Union urging him not to "give his assent to the Bill. The President, after a detailed and thorough examination of the various provisions of the Bill and thorough examination of the various provisions of the Bill and thorough examination of the various provisions of the Bill and thorough examination of the various provisions of the Bill on the resident and thorough examination of the various provisions of the Bill. The President, after a detailed and thorough examination of the various provisions of the Bill on the recipient of the resident, after a detailed and thorough examination of the various provisions of the Bill on the various provisi tral Government (in the Ministry of Home Affairs) and the Planning Commission that the then Kerala Government introduced the Bill in Kerala State Assembly. It was thoroughly discussed in the State Assembly and was referred to a select committee. The select committee held sittings throughout the State and gathered voluminous evidence on the various clauses of the Bill. Again it was discussed in the Assembly and passed.

It was only after such elaborate and thorough discussed in June 1959. The Communist-led Ministry as well as the Coalition Ministry which succeeded it, after the mid-Bill was finally passed in June 1959.

ing it. It had got also the approval fits bestowed upon them by the of the Central Government and the Act and thus help the interests of

of the Central Government and the Planning Commission.

No other piece of legislation in the whole of India could claim such thorough scrutiny and such universal approbation.

And yet the present Congress Ministry of Kerala wants to bury it and bring in a new legislation. In order to justify their totally indefensible act, they assert that they were compelled to do so because of the judement of the indefensible act, they assert that they were compelled to do so because of the judgment of the Kerala High Court and the Supreme Court, holding certain provisions of the Act unconstitutional. The Central Government has come forward with the 17th Constitutional Amendment Bill, proposing to include the Kerala tional. The Central Government has come forward with the 17th Constitutional Amendment Bill, proposing to include the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act in the 9th Schedule to the Constitution, to remove the legal difficulties following from the Supreme Court judgment. Despite this, the Kerala State Government persists in bringing forward a new piece of legislation.

DEPRIVING TENANTS

The persistence of the Kerala Government for bringing a new bill to replace the Agrarian Relations Act, despite the 17th Amendment Bill, can only be explained by their determination to deprive the tenant cultivators of the bene-

struggle to defend their interests. The Communist Party, the RSP, the KTP (i.e., Peasant-Labour Party) have joined in a common front of struggle. The PSP, although not joining in the front, has expressed its opposition to the new Bill in no uncertain terms, Various kisan overnigations are common out in organisations are coming out in opposition to the Bill. opposition to the Bill.

Even sections of Congressmen have reacted very violently against some of the provisions of the new Bill. Several of them have jointly and separately submitted memoranda to the Planning Commission against the Bill.

The National Council of the CPI calls upon the Kerala Government, to meet the Home Minister and even at this late hour to retrace their footsteps in view of the

cent

to enable the landlords to

The new Bill has already given

the peasants are preparing for a struggle to defend their interests. The Communist Party, the RSP, the

nhance rent upto 100 per

universally expressed opposition to the new Bill, to drop the bill and proceed to bring the old Agrarian Relations Act back again and get it included in the 9th Schedule of The new Kerala Land Reform The new Kerala Land Reform Bill is an utterly reactionary and anti-peasant measure which seeks to deprive the peasants of Kerala of very valuable rights they had won through decades of heroic struggle, like fixity of tenure, reasonable fair rent and the right to purchase ownership of land. The net result of the new Bill when passed into Act will be:

The new Kerala Land Reform
Bill is an utterly reactionary and
anti-peasant measure which seeks
to deprive the peasants of Kerala
of very valuable rights they had
won through decades of herote
struggle, like fixity of tenure,
reasonable fair rent and the right
to purchase ownership of land. The
net result of the new Bill when
passed into Act will be:

The National Council takes note
of the fact that while keeping the
17th Constitution Amendment Bill
on the agenda, the Central Government has given permission to the

new anti-peasant bill and proceed with it. There is every reason to to deprive the kudikidappukars of their hutments in which they are living today; with it. There is every reason to believe that the game behind their step is to have the new legislation ready by the time Parliament takes up the 17th Amendment Bill and include it in the 9th schedule in place of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act. to make the provisions for fixing a ceiling a mere farce.

Relations Act.

By allowing the Kerala Government to proceed with the new Bill, the Central Government has suctour to the pressure of the control of the pressure of and The new Bill has areauy grise to a wave of resentment among all sections of people and landlords and vested interests and thus betrayed its own declared policies and programmes on the land reform question.

The National Council calls upon the Central Government to direct the Kerala Government to drop the

new bill and to implement the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act without any delay.

The National Council extends its

CONVENTION FOR PEACE

* From Our Correspondent

CALCUTTA: The delegates' session of the West Bengal Peace Convention on October 6 was attended by over 300 delegates, representing local peace committees and mass organisations. It adopted resolutions on the Colombo proposals, demanding acceptance of the proposals by China; demanding end of colonialism and racialism; denouncing repression in South Vietnam

R ESOLUTIONS on the nu- Calcutta University Institute lively interest and informa-

the resolution on the test ban hailed the treaty as a significant victory, and called upon the people not to rest on their cars, but to march forward in confidence to win a total ban and destruction of all nucleus and thermonuclear clear and therm weapons and total and ge

The resolution on India's nonaligned foreign policy stated that during the Indiasecured friends for India. The convention demanded that Government of India should steadfastly follow the path of reducing internapath of reducing interna-tional tension, opposing colonialism and supporting national liberation movement in all countries, scrapping of VOA agreement and all other agreements, etc., which help increase tension and to strive for the development of a strong and self-reliant indus trial base and independent defence potential.

The open session of the

India's policy of nonalignment, which were also passed at the convention, evoked

Hall, which was filled to over-flowing. Prof. Hiren Mukheriee MP, speaking at the rally, said that he could not accept the Chinese thesis of belittling the nuclear danger, and also declared that China, in order

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The CPC leadership discounts, if it does not vir-tually ignore, these two highly important aspects of

OCTOBER 27, 1963

HE National Council of pears that the CPC leader-the CPI is fully conscious that a correct, Marxist-Lenin-ist analysis of the character pears that the CPC leader-ship still understands the epoch as one of only impe-rialism and proletarian revolution.

India notes with deep concern and anxiety the serious turn which the ideological differences in the

international Communist movement have lately taken.

The world Communist move-

ment is today not only armed with a common ideology — Marxism-Lenin-ism It has common goals and

is also equipped with a com-

mon programme, brilliantly set forth in the November

1057 Moscow Declaration and

the November 1960 Moscow

Statement. Moreover, the in-

ternational Communist move

ment, which has registered

stupendous success and vic-tories is enriched by the living experience of the inter-national working class and all other world revolutionary

Tinder these circumstances.

there is no reason why the differences in the ranks of the Communist movement should have at all reached the pre-

The National Council of

the CPI considers it necessary to state here that this present disturbing situation has arisen primarily because the leadership of the Com-

munist Party of China has now moved far away from the collective, general line

the collective, general line of the international Com-

munist movement, launched an all-out offensive against

this unanimously agreed line and confronted the en-

tire movement with its own so-called general line, parti-cularly elaborated in the cularly elaborated in the 14th June Letter of the Central Committee of the

Communist Party of China to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the

This alternative line, uni-

laterally decided by one single party, runs counter to the Moscow Declaration and Mos-

Leninism and proletarian in-

of our present epoch is essen-tial for working out the stra-tegy and tactics of the inter-national working class and

world revolutionary move-ment. This task has been

magnificently discharged by the November 1957 and No

of the Communist and Workers' Parties and the conclusions are set forth in the Design Statement.

claration and the Statement

The main content of our

These factors eminently signi

ther 1960 Moscow meetings

Statement. Marxism-

Soviet Union.

a split in the movement.

line through methods which

defy the norms laid down in the Moscow Statement and

violate the international lis-

For a long time now the international Communist

movement and its general line

have not been faced with such a challenge from within its

ranks. Beginning with the di

vergent views on some sepa-rate questions, the leadership of the Communist Party of

China has extended its diffe-

rences to a wide range of principles, raised new ques-tions and elaborated a dogma-

tic, sectarian and adventur-ist platform which is being-pressed forward as the only correct line for the world

The National Council of

The National Council of the CPI is of the opinion that when the collective view of the world Commu-nist movement is so chal-lenged and assailed, it be-comes the internationalist

duty of all Marxist-Leninist

Parties to defend the com-mon line and unwaveringly uphold it. Without this the

fraternal Parties cannot dis

charge their responsibilities towards the working people of their own countries and

to the international working class movement.

For adherence to the gene ral and the collective deci-sion of the world Communist

from the tasks of determination by the fraternal Parties of their concrete policies and tactics—in short the political

Council deems its necessary to briefly examine the so-called general line of the CPC lead-

movement is

CHINESE LEADERSHIP'S

STAND ANALYSED

bv

working class.

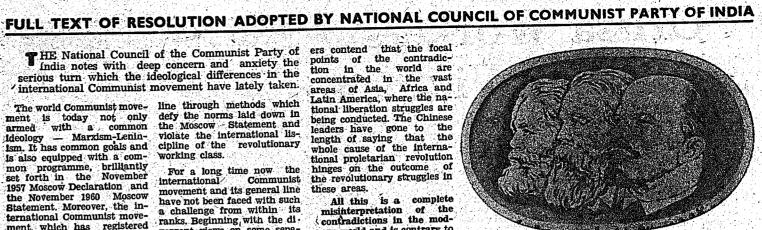
Naturally it almost passes over the real opportunities which are the offspring of the epoch and this incorrect ap-praisal would seem particular-ly pronounced when it comes to the questions of concrete policies and practice. This de-parture of the Chinese leaders would perhaps explain the root of their dogmatic and sectarian position on many other important questions of both theory and practice.

epoch is that it is an epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism. The most distinc-tive feature is that the world The National Council of the CPI notes that the CPC leadership has radically revised the collective, Marxistsocialist system is becoming the decisive factor in the de-velopment of human society. Teninist standpoint about the main contradiction in modern society. According to the CPC leaders, the principal contrafy the great change in the ba-lance of world forces, giving rise to real opportunities/ for diction is not between capitalsolving the cardinal problems of our time in a new way. ism and socialism but between imperialism and national libe.

CPC leadership disif it does not virignore, these two
important aspects of leads to another erroneous
sent epoch. It apconclusion. The Chinese lead-

THE National Council of the Communist Party of ers contend that the focal India notes with deep concern and anxiety the points of the contradictions turn which the ideological differences in the concentrated in the areas of Asia, Latin America, where the tional liberation struggles are being conducted. The Chinese leaders have gone to the length of saying that the whole cause of the interna-tional projectarian revolution hinges on the outcome of the revolutionary struggles in these areas.

All this is a misinterpretation of the contradictions in the modern world and is contrary to the propositions of the Mos-cow Declaraton and the



DEFEND

GENERAL LINE OF WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT AGAINST DOGMATIST ONSLAUGHT

Even before the world socialist system came into exis-tence, the contradiction betline — for their respective countries. In view of these considerations, the National ween capitalism and socialism was regarded by Marxist-Leninists as the main contra-Maryistdiction. With the emergence Further, the leadership of the Communist Party of China thas chosen to push its own leadership of the Communist Party of India on it. of the world socialist system and the tremendous manner in which it is influencing the world developments, as well as the advance of the interna-tional working class move-ment, this contradiction has immensely sharpened. It is as-tonishing that the CPC leader_ ship should have abandoned the correct Marxist-Leninist understanding now of all times.

> The National Council of the CPI fully acknowledges the great revolutionary role of the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the shattering blows they are delivering to imperialism, there must be no underestimation of this great-revolutionary force. But with all these the decisive role in the development of human so-ciety and the world revolutionary process is not played by the national liberation struggles but by the international working class and its cialist system.

It is not difficult to see that the national liberation struggles by themselves do not end socio-economic basis of imperialism—state-monopoly capital—in the imperialist counital—in the imperialist countries. This is a task for the revolutionary working class of these countries to accomplish. Further, it is the international working class movement and the socialist camp which ensure the success of national liberation.

The Chinese view of the focal points of contradictions being the contra is again wrong and contrary tional Council is of the opi-nion that the focal points are precisely those where the main contradictions of our epoch are being resolved— that is, the contradictions between capitalism and social-ism. These are being resolved, first and foremost where the most organised and powerful forces of socialism stand face to face with the forces of im-

This means that the contradictions between the world socialist system and the world capitalist system are capitalist system are loca-points, if one would prefer this description. The line of the CPC seeks to replace the social class standpoint by a geo-political approach. The geo-political approach. The National Council naturally re-jects this view of the Chinese

National Council The notes the new proposition of the so-called "intermediate, zone" which the Chinese leaders have advanced. At the very outset, the Council considers it necessary to point out that such a con-cept does not find even a mention in the Moscow Declaration and the Mos-cow Statement.

The Chinese leaders put the USA in one bracket and all the other imperialist powers, edvanced capitalist co and the newly liberated na-tions in another bracket to describe them as constituting the so-called "intermediate zone". This is a perverse and politically mis of the present-day world.

No one will deny the intertween the USA and other im-perialst powers, nor the US designs of world dominadesigns of world domina-tion. But it is highly misleadwere mere designs of the US imperialists.

The Moscow Statement, revised even on this however, lays stress on the imperialist military blocs such as NATO, CENTO and SEATO, which are first and forem spearheaded against the so-cialist camp, as also against other countries, especially those in Asia, Africa and Latin

The Chinese concept of "intermediate zone" is lia-able to lead to an underestimation of dangers posed estimation of dangers posen by the imperialist blocs and to the blunting of vigilance against them. This thesis of The CPC underplays the neo-colonialism of Britain, France, West Germany Japan and so on.

It underplays the grave threat arising from the re-venge-seeking West German imperialism to which the Moseow Statement draws particular attention. The National Council cannot ac-cept this wholly wrong and harmful thesis of "interme-

In this connection, the National Council cannot point out that, while inventing an unrealistic and harming an unrealistic and harm-ful thesis about the so-called "intermediate zone", the Chi-ness leaders and the June 14 Letter do not have a word to say about the vast peace zone,

* ON PAGE 15

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36, Sadhana Ausadhalaya Road

PAGE SIX

M.A. Ayurved-Sastri, F.C.S. (London M.C.S. (America) Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalper College.

MRITASANIIBANI

(6 years old)

MAHADRAKSHARISTA

Calcutta Centre: Dr. Nares Chandra Ghose M.B.S.S. (Cal.) Ayurvedacharya.

Orissa Workers Significant Victories

CUTTACK: The last few months have been marked by important struggles by the workers all over Orissa and in many cases significant victories as far as better pay and working conditions are concerned.

gle and gains were those of the workers of the Indian Aluminium Company, Hira-kud. After protracted struggle and negotiations, the union was able to get most of the workers' demands accepted workers' demands acce by the management. agreement was signed on September 27, which would be in

force for three years.

Among the benefits accrued to the workers as a result of this agreement is the increase

Struggle in the minimum salary from 67.50 to 97.84. In fact since 67.50 to 97.84. In fact, since most of the workers have served for about four years in the company, their minimum wages would be Rs. 104.97. While all workers got an increment of Rs. 15 in total wages, the staff received an increase, ranging from Rs. 15

The working hours have been fixed at 44 hours a week, number of holidays in-creased from seven to eleven days. The dearness allowance as been linked to the cost of living index and a minimum of Rs. 50 assured for those drawing basic wages upto Rs. 140. Bonus has been fixed at salary and linked with production. The incentive bonus fund has been raised by 25 per cent. The workers would also get, under the agreealso get, under the agree-ment, a free cup of tea and a

T HE most important strug. tra Prachar Samiti. The press workers of the Samiti, owned by Harekrushna Mahatab, er chief minister, wen on a strike on September 14 in support of their demands for wage increase, implementation of the earlier agreement and reinstatement of the organising secretary of the union who was dismissed

Both the dailies run by the Samiti, namely the Eastern Times (English) and the Prajatantra (Oriya) had to he closed down as a result of the strike. Though the manage-ment tried to disrupt the strike and the police tried to intimidate the workers, the strike was a complete success. After four days, the manage ont the earlier agreement, and pay the arrears to the workers The case of the organising secretary was referred to ar-

bitration.

The workers of the Ganatantra press, owned by the Swatantra Party, also went on strike on September 4. The demands were the same as in the case of the Prajatantra press. Despite all efforts by the management to break the strike, it is still continuing successfully. Ever since the bitration. successfully. Ever since the strike began, the Ganatantra

was waged by the workers of the Rourkela steel plant against the increase in bus fares. The State Transport Service had enhanced the Service had enhanced the monthly charge for transport from the colony to the plant from Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 13.50. The workers refused to pay the excess and demanded that either the rates be cut to the original charges or the mana-gement of the plant pay the excess amount for all workers.

Both the government and accede to the workers' demand. The workers there-fore started a boycott of the buses from September 1. A mighty demonstration of five thousand workers was held, under the leadership of the ATTIC on September 5. The government finally agreed to keep the increase in bus fares in abeyance till the management took a de-cision on subsidising the bus travel.

There were also other victorious struggles of the workers, like the one in the slab-bing mill of the Rourkela plant against the unjust orders of the management to work in higher grades without giving promotion to the work-

The workers of the State Electricity Board at Cuttack went on a strike on September 15 to demand increase in wages and bonus. They joined work on an assurance by the Labour Commissioner to move in the matter.

in the matter.

The workers of the Orissa
Textile Mills conducted an
agitation under the leadership
of the AITUC against the refusal of the management to

National & Grindlays Pile Up Huge Fortunes

O NE of our "great" financial institutions, National and Grindlays Bank, has been celebrating its centenary. Not exactly "ours", it's British with its head office it. Bishonshead office in Bishops-gate (London). But the source of its power lies in its 165 branches in ten ountries, the principal ones being in India and East Africa.

Despite its hundred

Despite its hundred years in India it was only in the Bank's ninety-ninth year that an Indian national, N. N. Wadia, was appointed to the board of rich men who sit in London

hank's total assets have swelled to £ 277 millions, ranking it No. 136 in the list of the world's 630 lar-

gest banks.
National and Grindlays'
shareholders are in the happy position of receiving the highest yield of any bank shareholders except for those of Standard Bank which also operates on a large scale in the Common-wealth, in South, Central and East Africa.

raise the dearness allowance troduction of contract labour in keeping with the wage are the order of the day.

The AITUC has been in the forefront of all these dearness allowance was in-creased by Rs. 3.69 with effect

from January 63.

All the struggles, however, have not been successful. The iron and manganese mine workers in Barbil have been fighting a bitter battle against owners and the police. Re-trenchment, withdrawal of

are the order of the day.

The AITUC has been in
the forefront of all these
struggles of the working
class for increase in dearness allowance and linking it to the cost of living index opening cheap grain shops and for bonus before puja holidays.
A meeting of representatives

of all AITUC unions has been called on November 1 to dis-cuss joint action in support of

ANDHRA PEACE CONFERENCE HAILS TEST BAN ACCORD From Our Correspondent

Nearly 400 delegates and 500 observers from all over Andhra Pradesh drawn from different professions and Andhra Pradesh drawn from different professions and political parties took part in the Andhra Pradesh Peace Conference at Tanuku held on Gandhi Jayanti, October 2. The conference was inaugurated by B. V. SUBBA REDDY, Speaker; Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

among nations could be set the deacefully.
The conference was guided by a presidium consisting of VAVILALA GOPALA KRISHA NAIH, MLA., S. L. NARA-NAIH, MLA., S. L. NARA-SIMHAM and SRINIVASA LAHOTI. The deliberations of the conference proved extre-mely useful and all the decisions were unanimously taken. In the evening a public meeting was held, attended by over 4.000 people.

The conference welco the partial test ban treaty as the first step towards complete prohibition of nuclear weapons. In a resolution on the subject, the conference declared that this was a victory for the world peace

The conference expressed the hope that the partial test ban treaty would pave the way for total test ban, complete des-truction of nuclear weapons and complete and total d mament. It supported the Soviet proposals for complete disarma-ment. The idea of no war agreement between Nato and Warsaw pact powers will help a good deal to ensure world peace, it said.

The conference appealed to

the peace forces of the world to continue the fight till the achievement of destroying all kinds of nuclear weapons, prohibition of all atomic tests, out-

On the India-China con-flict, the resolution adopted by the conference congratu-lated the Colombo powers of

It declared that a prolon-gation of the fight on the India-China border issue will cause great damage to the unity of Afro-Asian countries and help the activities and designs of the pects of world peace

propoals

The Conference declared its wholehearted support to the World Peace Council and condemned any attempt from

The conference elected office

New Dethis Constitution Chib hall was packed to capacity and overflowing in the evening of October 18. Among the assembled were workers, middle class employees, trade unionists, political leaders, diplomats of socialist and nonaligned countries, editors of local dailies and journals and a large contingent of the capital's press corps, Indian as well as foreign. HEY had all come to cele-brate the tenth anniver-sary of NEW AGE, weekly or-A lucid account of the

A view of the dais with CEC members listening to S. A. Dange

STRIVE HARDER TO SERVE

THE PEOPLE

* By Our Staff Correspondent

DANGE CALLS ON PARTY PRESS

sary of NEW AGE, weekly or-gan of the Communist Party A litera account of the early journals of the Communist Party, was given by Ghate in his presidential speech. These early journals had to close down within two or three years of their starting because of financial difficulties and repression by the S. V. Ghate, founder mem-ber of the Communist Party and editor of the New Age Monthly of the thirties, pre-sided over the meeting Seated on the dais were members of ing because of mancial uni-culties and repression by the government, he said. It was an achievement that NEW AGE has been able to live for ten years at a stretch; it was an achievement for a Communist Romesh Chandra, editor of

NEW AGE, welcoming the guests said that it was a hap-py occasion for NEW AGE to niversary,
S. A. Dange, Chairman of
of the Communist Party of
India, was the main speaker
at the function. Explaining celebrate its tenth anniver-sary. The journal had lived

SVETSKA
Editor-in-Chief,
RUDE PRAVO

Editor

that the working class should also have a press of its own because the future of this country was closely connected with that class and its party. The Congres had also tried to build up a revolutionary press at the time when it was fighting the British imperialists. But in many cases, the

New Delhi's Constitution Club hall was packed to how it was possible for NEW active and operflowing in the evening of October 18. AGE to live for ten years, he said that this was because there was a growing working class movement in the country, which did not want its paper

which did not want its paper to die, and the country was no longer under foreign imperialist rule.

Every class tried to build up its own press to safeguard its class interests, Dange said. It was imperative, therefore, that the working class should also have a press of its own

ists. But in many cases, the same papers which had been built up on the support of the masses through hard strug-

National Council Resolution

PARTY WRITERS. JOURNALISTS TO MEET

OR a number of years, a magazine for a very short no active steps to organise Party writers on the question of literature and arts.

Though, as a Party, we may not have done much to give some conscious direction on the not have done much to give some conscious direction on the cultural and literary front, yet the general influence of the advance of socialism, of national and international development at least on the basis of progressive humanism has had its impact on the writers in India.

In the Afro-Asian solidarity movement, there is a writers' movement, there is a writers' ming international conferences.

wing international conferences of writers also take place. But in India itself, we as a Party have not considered this question seriously for a long time. Individual writers are carrying on their work, on their own without the benefit of any consultation or collective thinking on the crucial problems of art. The Party had called a convention of Party writers in 1953 in Calcutta and also run in common questions—and separately, on their distinct problems.

the Party has taken period.
Then there was an all-India fraction meeting of the writers and also of the IPTA in 1961. Certain decisions regarding or-

ganisation were taken, but nothing came of them. Party journalists have several

necessary steps such as forming committees, preparing a plat-form, theses, etc., as a prelimin-

gle had in recent years, after independence, turned to the ways of protecting monopoly interests. The changeover was often achieved through the liberal grant of advertisements.

Describing the early days of ty and its press in India, Dange the events of 1922 related the events of when he was working in close association with Gandhiji.

The Communist Party was born in harmony with national movement, not contradiction to it. national movement because it is carrying forward the reto the congress had unleashed and which Congress leaders often tried to check.

"We have been called agents of foreign interests and agents of foreign interests and anti-national," Dange said, adding, "If we are agents of anybody it is of the working class which is international in class tohich is international mecharacter. The working class of one country is friendly to the working class of another country. The working class of

India wanted friendship and solidarity with the working class of all countries."

Referring to the Chinese aggression against India, Dange said that "if the government of China has done working class of that is not to be blamed."

Dange declared that the Communist Party of India solidarity and dignity, and would fight the Chinese government if it tried again attack India's independence

that left-wing progressive people in the Congress were waking up to the danger posed by the Right reactionary ele-ments he regretted that they ments he regretted that they acted only spasmodically. He wanted them to put up a sustained fight against the onslaught by the monopolists and their agents in government.

Messages received by NEW AGE on the occasion of the tenth anniversary from the central organs of the fraternal

Another victory of the strike began, the Galactact function of the workers was in the Prajatan-daily has failed to come out. fusal of the management to Subba Reddy in his speech hailed the partial test ban treaty and felt it should lead to total disarmement and world peace. He said that differences among nations could be set-Jodhpur 'Varsity Union

* From Our Correspondent

Communal and reactionary elements who tried to capture the Jodhpur University Union at its recent elections, were given a severe drubbing by progressive and nationalist minded students, despite the undemocratic attitude of the University authorities and their open support to the reactionary elements.

F ROM the start it was clear that the fight was going to be a real tough one. The Jan Sanghis realising that they would not be able to go it alone, sought that the fight was going to be a real tough one. The Jan Sanghis realising that they would not be able to go it alone, sought and gathered around them all the reactionary and communa

opposing them were students led by the Students Federation, the Yuvak Congress and other leftists and progressive elements. The latter formed a joint front called the Students Progressive Front. The local PSP was in the camp of the

local PSP was in the camp of the Jan Sanghis.

The fight despite its heavy odds ended in a thumping victory for the Progressive Students Front. Its candidate Rajendra Kumbhat defeated his rival Chandra Raj Singh by a margin of 22 votes. Raj Krishna Parasar another PSF candidate, defeated the local Jan Sangh leader Jabarmal Bhansali. PSP leader Rewatdan got trounced at the hands of his PSF rival.

The role of the University authorities in this election, who went out of their way to help

The University authorities went a step further and reduced the representation of the Engineering College, where the Students Federation has a strong following. Without assigning any reason, the great of representatives for the without assigning any reason, the quota of representatives for the Engineering College was slashed

from 50 to 22.

It was open interference and support for the Jan Sangh candidates on the part of the University authorities. Even so, in the re-elections the Progressive Students Front secured a still arrester majority.

Students Front secured a still greater majority.
Frustrated by their defeat and emboldened by the support of the University authorities, the Jan Sanghis resorted to violence and goondaism. When the election results were announced, they fell upon the supporters of the PSF with sticks and attacked them, method of election was that class representatives would later elect first and they would later elect the President and Speaker and other office bearers of the Union. The election of class representatives was duly completed and on September 9 when the election of the President took place, the PSF candidate Rajendra Kumbhat secured one vote more than his rival.

injuring many.

This behaviour of the commu This behaviour of the commu-nal elements and the collusion between them and the University authorities has given room for much apprehension here among students and the public also.

students and the public also.

Vice Chancellor Jha owes it to the students and the public to clarify his own position, since these incidents have given rise to allegations that his sympathies are with the Jan Sangh and that he acted arbitrarily to help them in the elections to the University

their efforts at a peaceful settlement and expressed its joy at the India Government's acceptance of the Colombo proposals.

The Conference called upon China to accept the Colombo

A number of other resolution also were adopted by the Conference, among them sup-porting the liberation struggle in Asia Africa and Latin America, support to the policy of nonalignment pursued by the Government of India and condemnation of the persecution of Buddhists in South Vetnam.

bearers for 1963-64 with Vavi-lala Gopalakrishnaiah, MLA as president, Dr. N. M. JAISOO-RYA, V. ANANTARAMAIAH, RAGUNATHA REDDY, MP., HARILAL WAGHREY, S. LAKSHMINARASIMHAM and MAHAKAVI SREE SREE as vice-presidents and Dr. B.V. L.N. RAJU and SRINIVASA

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O N the occasion of the peace. We are sure that tenth anniversay of it will carry forward its tenth anniversay of NEW AGE, we convey

on a decade of out-standing and useful ser-vice by the NEW AGE to the people of India in

MORE MESSAGES ON THE ANNIVERSARY

RUDE PRAVO, organ of CC CP of Czechoslovakia

TRIBUNE, AUSTRALIAN CP ORGAN

WARM congratulations the struggle for peace

MYSORE LEGISLATORS

our warm greetings. NEW AGE as an organ of the Party of the people has rendered yeoman service in the cause of

we would like to ex-press our best greetings to you and wish you many suc-

Control Executive Com-

cracy, living standards

Wish you success.

A Krishna Shetty Gangadhar Namosh S. Rajagopal.



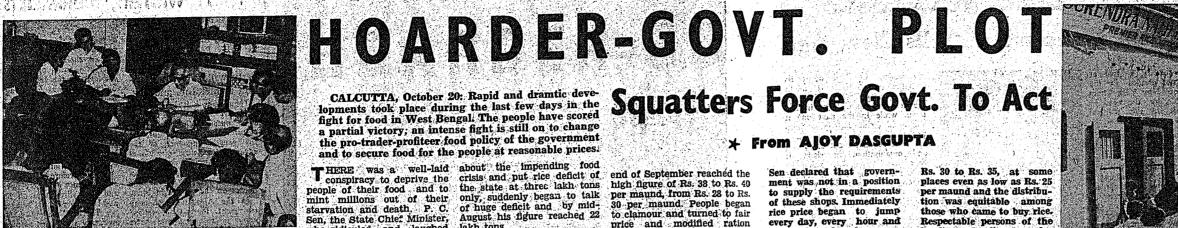
Photos by Virendra Kuma

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NO REPETITION OF 1943: BENGAL SAYS 'NO' TO



in Delhi after the

National Council Resolution ANTI-PEOPLE FOOD POLICY

CONDEMNED

The National Council of the Communist Party of India views with grave concern the serious food crisis in the State of West Bengal, expressed in the acute scarcity of rice and unprecedentedly high prices of Rs. 50 per maund and over on the one hand and an almost complete breakdown of the Government's modified rationing scheme on the other. In the many one of the winess on man of

CONDITIONS of near-famine distress are reported to be prevalent throughout the West Bengal countryside, while even in the Calcutta industrial area fice sures be adopted without a prevalent throughout the West Bengal countryside, while even in the Calcutta industrial area rice has become practically unobtainable during the past two or three weeks except in the blackmarket and at prices far beyond the reach of the overwhelming mass of the population.

The National Council, therefore, demands that the following measures be adopted without a moment's delay to cope with the West Bengal situation, particularly as during October and November and at prices far beyond the reach of the overwhelming mass of the population.

For this state of affairs, the Rush stocks of rice as an Kor this state of anairs, the Central and State Governments are now engaged in blaming each other, while the people are starving. The Food Ministry of the Government of India claims to have allot ment of India claims to have allot Burma. Nepal and other friendly The Food Ministry of ment of India claims to have allotted large rice supplies to West Bengal during August and September and implies that it is the State Government's faulty administration and distribution system which have led to malpractices and cornering of rice by wholesalers for brofiteering.

Burma, Repair and communities

Tighten up the entire machinery of distribution inside West Bengal to ensure a guaranteed minimum weekly supply of rice to the entire population through the modified rationing and fair price shops at Rs. 22 per maund.

profiteering.

The State Chief Minister, on the other hand, pleads absolute deficit in rice as his defence, confesses his total inability to replenish Government stocks so as to maintain even the modified rationing scheme.

The National Council of the The National Council of the Defence of India and profiteers.

The National Council of the The National Council of the Defence of India and profiteers.

The National Council of the Communist Party of India is of the firm opinion that the present crisis in West Bengal is an acute manifestation of the basically anti-people food policy pursued for years by the Congress Governments at the Centre and in the State under the direction of Shri S. K. Patil. So long as these policies continue, even though Shri Patil no longer holds the portfolio, there can be no relief for the people.

The National Council of the direction of the possible of the profice of the profice of the possible of the profit of the possible of the profit of the profit of the poople.

The National Council of the direction of the big hoarders and profiteers.

Immediately make a public policy declaration of Government's firm intention to go in for large-scale state purchase of rice from the next "aman" crop at fair prices for the peasants.

Invite all popular bodies like policies continue, even though Shri Patil no longer holds the portfolio, there can be no relief for the people.

Other Data of the basically punish the big hoarders and profiteers.

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portfolio, there can be no feling for the people.

Open patronage of big traders and wholesale dealers in food grains, giving them unfettered opportunities to hoard, speculate and profiteer, refusal to go in for State purchase of foodgrains, particularly in deficit areas, and overall state-trading, refusal to adopt firm legislative and administrative measures for unearthing hidden stocks and punishing the big hoarders and profiteers; refuctance to associate popular and democratic parties and organisations with the execution of food policy—all these have combined to make West

a partial victory; an intense fight is still on to change the pro-trader-profiteer food policy of the government

and to secure food for the people at reasonable prices.

THERE was a well-laid about the impending food crisis and put rice deflect of people of their food and to mint millions out of their starvation and death. P. C. of huge deficit and by midser, who ridiculed and laughed away the opposition's warning given during the bidget sesgiven during the budget ses-sion of the State Assembly

acceptance by the Government.

The Council greets all the parties and organisations in West Bengal, which, acting together or separately, have conducted such recent mass actions on the food issue as the successful statewide hartal of

September 24, 1963 and numerous big rallies and demonstrations.

It also congratulates the Calcutta citizens who have been taking initiative to locate rice stocks and get them distributed at Rs. 35.00 per mained and condemns the use of

maind and condemns the use or police repressive measures against them by the State Government. It is the democratic and inalienable right of the people to conduct peaceful struggles for their burning demands and the National Council

demands and the National Council hopes that even more effective broadbased united and militant mass actions will be organised in. West Bengal in the coming days so that the Government is compelled to heed the people's voice and to discharge its fundamental responsibility of feeding them, instead of protecting and encouraging the anti-social hoarders, profiteers and speculators in foodgrains.

After this price of rice be-

CALCUTTA, October 20: Rapid and dramtic developments took place during the last few days in the fight for food in West Bengal The people have scored a postiol sistems on interest fight is still on to change

* From AJOY DASGUPTA

ore fair price shops but most

elivered philosophical dis-

Then on October 3 P. C.

Sen declared that govern-ment was not in a position to supply the requirements of these shops. Immediately rice price began to jump Rg 30 to Rg 35 places even as low as Rs. 25 per maund and the distribution was equitable among those who came to buy rice. Respectable persons of the locality and police were also every day, every hour and within three-four days up to There was no looting or any unruly behaviour.

> It began on October 13 at Ghughudanga in Dum Dum, northern suburb of Calcutta. And on 14th and 15th throughout the City and suburb thousands of shops, small and big, were approached by the people peacefully, organisedly. Members and workers of Com. munist and other parties—at some places even Congress workers—came forward to help the people. There was great elation among the peo-ple: they had themselves got hold of rice and distributed

To further this people's initiative and to chan in the direction of struggle for the change of government food policy the State Comm nist Party gave a call for stay-in-satyagraha on 17th.

The BPTUC proposed to call a general strike in cooperation with other trade unions. Communist: MPs from West Bengal pressed the Central Government for immediate. action. The National Council of the Party also took a resolution of action on the situa

of the people came away empty handed as a solve The big traders got panicky The big traders got panicky at these developments. They feared that their godowns would also be siezed by the people and not only the black super-profits they were mining would be lost, but even the already high profit which they had made normal, might also be lost. The government also grew concerned. What to do? To use repressive measures In the meantime rice began to disappear, from the open market. made famine fell over the state and people began to shudder at the grim prospect of another 1943. Government sat benignly watching traders making huge profits and help-ed in the panic by announc-ing from time to time that till To use repressive measu against this spontaneous upsurge of the people might be playing with fire and too great a risk. But to allow this to the aman crop came in no-The Communist Party gave continue and develop; to get more organised, would mean total collapse of the well-planned policy of helping the through rallies and marches and also for 24 hours' squatting. It held talks with other Left parties on the possibility of having a general strike.

Climb-Down

The cabinet held hurried meetings. Union Deputy Food Minister Thomas announced policy they should remove them in election; he could do he was coming to Calcutta for on the spot study. thing in the meantime.

But they counted without P. C. Sen after hurried con-

It was a big climb down for municipal commissioners, leamunicipal commissioners, leaders of the mass organisations and the Party. Surhid Mullick Chowdhury of Marxist Forward Bloc was among the squatters. the traders from Rs. 50 per maund and for the Chief Minister, who is holding Food portfolio for the last 17 years, from total unconcern to "gentleman's agreement" with

Queue in front of a rice shop.

real supply position. The aman

State Trading

Necessary

the traders and it has been a big victory for the people. But there is nothing to be com-On October 18 a deputation consisting of Biswanath Muk-heriee, Surhid Mullick Chowplacent about the price at Rs. 35 is still very high, beyond the reach of the average dhury, Narayan Ray, Ila Mitra Dhiran Dhar, Suren Dhar Chowdhury, Ajit Bose and Biren Roy waited on the Chief Minister and Dut before him man and also unwarranted by crop is reported to be very good and by 'gentleman's agreement' at Rs. 35, the trathe demands of guaranteed supply to the fair price shops, to ensure sale at agreed price from the open market, to furders want to peg the price of aman crop also at that level ther bring down the prices, to

was negative. ensure fair price to peasants for aman paddy and conven-ing a session of the Assembly to discuss the rice position.

They also demanded more

relief and gratuitous relief to the indigent in villages and towns. P. C. Sen could only assure some more supply to assure some more supply to the fair price, and modified ration shops and that, he would bring some more people under modified rationing. On other points, including, con-vening the Assembly his reply

Photo Shambhu Banerjee

The deputationists came back and Biswanath Mukher-jee made the report. The squatters and other people who had gathered there by the afternoon, expressed de-termination to carry forward the struggle. They were grim, but confident. They have won an initial victory. P. C. Sen has had to move and even if he still said no to most of the



Squatters in front of Raj Bhawan on midnight following October 17 Photo S. Banerjee

RELEASE ALL OUR DETENUS CPI COUNCIL DEMANDS

THE National Council of the Communist Party of India fully endorses the call given by the last meeting of the Central Executive Committee for a sustained paign for the release of Communist detenus, for the mobilisation of all sections of the people for this campaign.

The Council welcomes the steps taken in several States to intensify this campaign, and in particular the mass rallies organised this aGE Calcutta correspondmenth by the Party in ent, who is in jail.

The Council, while noting Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, with satisfaction the re- Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, cent further release of a cent further release of a number of Communist de-tenus in Punjab and Hima-chal Pradesh, draws the urgent attention of the Indian people to the fact that several detenus still remain behind the bars in tenus in Punjab and Hima-chal Pradesh, draws the urgent attention of the urgent attention of the Indian people to the fact that several detenus still remain behind the bars in West Bengal, Maharashtra,



Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Tripura and Mani-

The issue involved is a

under which these Commu-nists are being detained is against the provisions of the Constitution, guaranteeing fundamental rights. Even the Supreme Court has recently held that the Act is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution on fundamental rights.

the Defence of India Act

Supreme Court has pressed its inability to grant any remedy because of suspension by Presiden-tial order of the right of the detenus to go to co for enforcing their funda-mental rights. The National Council de-

The National Council to mands the immediate repeal of these provisions and the release of all those detained under this unconstitutional law The Council calls for the further inten sification of the release campaign all over the country and particularly in those States where Com-munist leaders still con-tinue to be in detention.

Under the protection of the Big overnment the traders-pro-teers felt secure. P. C. Sen

But they counted without the host. When the situation became serious the people began to act and act in a massive way. They acted spontaneously, but in a disciplined fashion. They unearthed hoards, sold the mand and Orissa and Nepal rice at prices ranging from rice at Rs. 32 per maund.



Party MLAs, corporators and Two peasant squatter-volunteers. Photo Shambhu Banerjee

Much has changed in Hungary since the dark days of October-November 1956, days when a counter-revolutionary putsch of deadly ferocity ravaged that beautiful land and brought immense suffering to thousands of its homes

The remarkable change has evoked recognition from

O N this anniversary of the publish this special interview given to New Age by the Hungarian ambassador in Delhi, His Excellency Mr. Janos Nagy. The interview throws illuminating light on what has happened in Hungary and how it has come about.

What Is This

CLIBERALISATION??

QUESTION: A lot is being written nowadays about the so-

QUESTION: A lot is being written nowadays about the so-called "liberalisation" going on in Hungary. Do you believe that there is such a trend, and if so, in what way is it manifested?

Answer: The term "liberalisation" was probably invented by some Western "expert on Communism". These "experts" usually imply that this trend is a deviamppy that this trend is a devia-tion from the tenets of Marxism. Leninism and also that it is taking place under Western influence. Some journalists from non-socia-Some journalists from non-socialist countries report after having visited Hungary that it is becoming more and more "Western", because there is a growing number of cars; people are well dressed; the new housing projects are built along the most modern lines and a large number of people travel from Hungary to other countries. They try to create the impression that all the nice things in the world are "Western"; human progress, wel-

ism to victory within a short time.

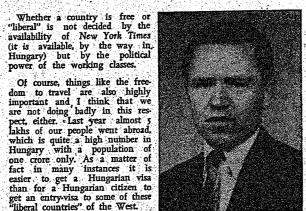
As far as the political aspects of this "liberalisation" are concerned, it is not a recent breakthrough" that the people of Hungary are increasingly participating in public and political life. This has always been the policy of the Communist Party, although for several years before 1956 there had been influences working against this principle. This was just one of the main fields where the pre-1956 leadership had failed and where the correct policy and practice of the Socialist Workers. Party has brought outstanding successes since 1956.

In Hungary the number of professional politicians or party

RELIC ON TOP *From Our London Correspondent

CORRECT POLICY HAS BROUGHT **OUTSTANDING SUCCESSES**

their own typical terms of what they call "liberalisation" Hungarian Ambassador Tells New Age



H.E. MR. JANOS NAGY:

our present development are concerned, I believe that it will concerned. I believe that it will continue and gain in momentum. I would like, however to stress again that this trend will not slow down, but accelerate the complete upbuilding of socialism in Hungary and everybody who dreams about the opposite is deeply mistaken. Answer: There are only ANSWER: There are only half a million party members in Hungary, while the number of people who love their country, agree with building of socialism and are willing to contribute to the advancement of their country, it is the manual to the country it is the manual to the country it.

The main goal and activity of the Patriotic Front is to provide an outlet for this vast amount of an outlet for this vast amount of goodwill and ambition to serve the country and the community. It is not an organisation or a party, but a mass movement with no membership, dues or cards, almost no full-time functionaries.

According to local needs its activities are manifold: it might organise people to build play-grounds for the children in one town, while in the next one it will build a club. It helps authorities to the children conduit is will build a club, it neips authorities in fields where goodwill is at least as important as funds and organisation. In short, it is a highly popular, voluntary force of millions who are united by one main goal: they want to see their country making good

Agriculture Flourishing

QUESTION: As far as we know recent years all land in Hungary has been collectivized. How is agriculture appropriate after is agriculture progressing after this great change?

Answers: Eighty per cent of Hungary's arable land is now cultivated by farmers' cooperatives, 15 per cent by state farms and the remaining 5 per cent is privately cultivated. The members of the co-ops have retained ownership of the land, which they use iointly.

On the whole, I can describe the progress made by Hungary's agriculture as satisfactory. During the last few years we didn't have much luck with the weather, as a matter of fact the drought we had in 1962 would have meant national catastrophe had collectivisation not taken place by then. visation not taken place by then visation not taken place by their Large-scale farming, of course, is no remedy against inclement weather, but know-how, the use of fertilizers, irrigation, etc.—none of which can sufficiently be provided by the "five-acrefarmer"—all these reduce the damage.

Hungary is self-sufficient in practically all agricultural pro-duce. As a matter of fact, we export many foodstuffs. We have to import wheat, however, have to import wheat, however, because its acreage has greatly decreased during the last few years and the increase in per acre yields has not quite offset this trend. Where we previously sowed wheat we now have maize, fruits, vegetables and industrial crops, that is more intensive cultures. As a consequence the value of Hungary's gross agricultural production is now considerably higher than a few years ago. We also hope to stop importing wheat in a few years' time by introducing high-yield strains all over the area under wheat.

I should also like to point out I should also like to point out that this increased production is requiring far fewer farmers than previously and only 35 per cent of the labour force is now in agriculture. Ten years ago farmers represented 50 per cent of the active population. This also shows how fast the number of shows how fast the number of because the mechanisation of agri-

Of course, all the impressive figures would be in vain if the lot of the farmers did not improve. I believe that we have reasons to be satisfied in this respect too: with the help of modern implements and methods,

OCTOBER 27, 1963

QUESTION: You have only one political party, the Socialist Workers' Party in Hungary, but there also exists a "Patriotic Front." What exactly are its function and work? TORY FEAR OF PROGRESS BRINGS FEUDAL

At last the Tory government in Britain has found a leader who would hang on to the reins of power, till the next elections which may well be much earlier than so far expected. The ten days or so since MACMILLAN announced his intention to resign on grounds of health have shown the most open and scandalous fighting in the upper circles of the Tory party, with the cabinet, the parliamentary party and the constituency parties-each having a different opinion on the choice of the new

O NE has only to contrast this spectacle in the Tory ranks years, the Conservatives, in the years, the Years and years are years.



could be argued that BUTLER or HAILSHAM should be drafted to provide a more dynamic image to the Tory banner.

As far as the perspectives of

Front

After all, Butler was said to be After all, Butler was said to be strongly favoured by a majority of the Cabinet and had more experience and more solid achievement than any of his rivals and was the leading factor behind the Conservative resurgence after 1945. Hailsham on the other hand, favoured by a majority of the constituency parties, is generally regarded as the 'philosopher' of Conservatism and has often been used as the Tory bright boy and sent on difficult assignments.

has been known to follow an even more reactionary anti-Communist and anti-Afro-Asian policy.

As Harold Wilson pointed out, on issue after issue, he has sided with Portugal and South Africagainst the rest of the human race. He has attacked the UN, acted as the mouthpiece of the British financial interests in the Congo, and has endeavoured to race. He has attacked the of the British financial interests in the Congo, and has endeavoured the cold war posture on every possible occasion over the

Quite rightly the immediate comment of the Moscow radio to the news was that the Bri-tish government has definitely moved further to the Right.

In spite of the fairly consistent In spite of the fairly consistent forecasts by the book makers in the now teeming betting shops all over London in favour of Butler, there has been considerable Tory back bench pressure for a long time against his soft sell manners and seemingly progressive phrases in support of a more blue-blooded and anti-social services and anti-trade unions policy.

constituency parties, is generally regarded as the 'philosopher' of Conservatism and has often been used as the Tory bright boy and sent on difficult assignments.

Friend Of Portugal

And S. Africa

Instead the choice of HOME, who emerged at the end of a long drawn out squabble and intrigue, more than anything else, is a result based on family and hereditary connections and is the most anachronistic development, while no one would call the policies of the Macmillan government particularly liberal or forward looking, Home, with his active association with Munich, has been known to follow an even more reactionary anti-Communist and anit-trade unions services and anti-trade unions policy.

Their campaign that Butler will be "too soft" is certainly a factor, together with the wild and desperate factional fight, in the making of the ultimate choice. The very considerable intervention by Macmillan himself from his hospital bed was as important a factor, as it is irregular in the context of British constitutional practice.

Much as the Tory party needed a leadery to revitalize the party, the present incumbent is the most unlikely person to bring about any such miracle. As John Gollan, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, said shortly before Macmillan's announcement about his advice to the Queen, irrespective but dangerous feuidal relic, a faithful Tory time-server, or a bombastic bell ringer, he should advice to the Queen, irrespective of whether the next occupant of Downing Street is an aristocratic but dangerous feudal relic, a faithful Tory time-server, or a bombastic bell ringer, he should be made the last Tory Prime Minister of Britain.

WHETHER THE LAST TORY WHETHER THE LAST TORY
OR NOT, LORD HOME EVEN
AFTER HE HAS DROPPED HIS
EARLDOM HAS THE LEAST
CHANGE OF LEADING THE
TORIES TO VICTORY AT THE
NEXT POLL AT THE PRESENT
RECKONING IN BRITAIN.

considerably more. Peasant earnnings have increased 25 per cent
in six years while the prices of
the products they buy have
remained constant.

City dwellers have no reason to
complain, either: the price of

modern implements and methods, farmers now work less and earn considerably more. Peasant earnings have increased 25 per cent in six years while the prices of the products they buy have remained constant.

TEXTS OF N. C. RESOLUTIONS

most staple foods has remained unchanged ever since 1951 and many actually have become cheaters. On Party Organisation In Bengal

many actually have become cheaper since.

In spite of the existing difficulties which mostly stem from our past backwardness, poverty and the lack of experts in large-scale farming. I think we are not doing badly and this is acknowledged by many of our foreign visitors. Under the influence of our tangible achievements even the enemies of socialism are compelled to speak less and less about the "failure of the socialist experiment in agriculture." The National Council of the CPI, took over the members of the Party took authority of the West Bengal State Council in February and appointed a POC (Provincial Organising Committee) to carry on Party activity in the State under mittee) to carry on Party activity in the State under the guidance of the Central Secretariat.

This was done in view of the question of the restoration of the special situation in the State in which a large number of members of the State Council were not available to carry on its week. able to carry on its work due to arrests and other reasons. A proposal was put forward QUESTION: Are other fields of economy, particularly industry, also developing in a satisfactory

in the June meeting of the National Council for the restoration of the State Council.

The National Council, however, after due deliberation, ever, after due deliberation, Petition and the March.

The National Council notes in the June meeting of the

yet arrived for taking such a

step. Comrades in jail had

members in West Bengal, in-

and apprehension.

During the visit of the Chairman and the General

Secretary of the Party to Calcutta, a large number of com-rades had indulged in rowdy and anti-Party behaviour. A

clandestine circular emanat-

ing from an underground cenchallenged the authority of

the POC appointed by the Na-tional Council and of the National Council itself. A lady member of the Party had been

assure itself that the cam-paign for the Great Petition and March to Parliament would be properly organised in

the State.
Under the circumstances, and considering that some of the State Council members

who were out of jail were not able to assure the National Council that its policies would

be implemented in full, the National Council decided to postpone the consideration of

proof of the rapid increase of our

economic cooperation: the overall volume of our trade has risen from Rs. 2.3 crores in 1958 to almost Rs. 16 crores in 1952. And

amost is equally important: there is not one single rupee of deficit in either direction, because our trade—conducted on a rupee payment basis—is completely balance.

d. As far as prospects for the

coming years are concerned, it is of great significance that H.E. Shri Manubhai Shah, Indian Minister for International Trade

and apprehension.

Answer: On the whole, yes, Of course, this doesn't mean that everything is gliding along smoothly and that industrial development doesn't have its own difficulties. But we had been poor and backward for centuries and now we try to make up for the lost time as fast as possible: we try to build as many factories, roads, railways, schools, hospitals and summer resorts simultaneous ly as possible. not yet been released. Be-sides, the activity and con-duct of a number of Party cluding some prominent com-rades and Party units had given cause for serious anxiety

ANSWER: On the whole, yes

Industrial Progress

roads, railways, schools, hospitais and summer resorts simultaneously as possible.

We try not to overreach our selves but also not to leave our resources unutilized. Hungary is extremely short of practically all raw materials and also of sources of energy. We therefore concentrate on those industries, which require relatively little raw materials. require relatively little raw materials but a great deal of know-how and human labour: precision engineering, telecommunications, the pharmaceutical industry, manufacture of processed

foods, etc.

We are greatly assisted in our efforts by the cooperation and division of labour among socialist countries provided by the COMECON, which also ensures steady and planned sour-ces of the raw materials which we lack as well as guaranteed markets for our production.

The really fast development of the COMECON started only a relatively short time ago, but its first fruits are very en-

couraging.
Again I have to point out that reflected in the growing welfare of the people. This, after all, is the aim of socialism and that is why people all over the world realise the superiority of the socialist system

socialist system.

There is no escaping from the fact that if Hungary, one of the poorest Eastern European countries before the war, is today wealthy, enough to provide 12 years of free schooling to all children and also free medical care for practically the entire population (and also housing, good clothes, summer holidays and travel abroad to an increasing extent), then this system "works." Well, it certainly does.

Indo-Hungarian Cooperation

QUESTION: Do you believe that there is a scope for further development of the economic relations and collaboration between India and Hungary?

ANSWER: I am extremely optimistic in this respect. The basis

ANSWER: I am extremely optimistic in this respect. The basis for fruitful cooperation is given: both countries are industrializing, both have a planned economy, though on different scale, and both are interested in developing economic relations with each other.

Shri Manubnai Shali.

Minister for International Trade met our Minister of Foreign Trade last summer and the two ministers came to the conclusion that the volume of our trade could be doubled in the course of the next three years.

I think that within the scope of this very considerable increase, industrial cooperation will especially develop further, mainly in such fields as the establishing of power plants, aluminium plants, the manufacture of mining explosives, precision instruments, etc.

In this way Hungary will also make her modest contribution to the success of India's coming fourth Five-Year Plan. I am greatly encouraged in this endeavour by the fact that — as I said while presenting my credentials. I could, of course, enumerate at length those of our export items with which you seem to be satisfied, as well as those Indian products which are becoming more and more popular in our country. The following figures, however, provide brief but ample while presenting my credentials to H.E. President Radhakrishnan of views in a number of highly important questions, particular the preservation of world peace

Meanwhile, it called upon the members of the West Ben-gal State Council, as also the District Committees to openly repudiate the PCZ circular, to denounce the Party members who had insulted a woman meetings

that many of the DCs in West Bengal as also a majority of members of the State Council jall..
Considering all these factors, the National Council has

nan Party member. woman Party member.

Not merely this. The National Council further cannot fail to take note of the fact that a number of prominent

Committee had correctly characterised as an attempt to set up a rival centre for organising mass movements inde-pendently of the Party.

On being asked to give an explanation of their conduct, some have given extremely arrogant replies. In fact they advanced further and took ber 28, as also other public

At the same time, the great majority of the arrested State majority of the arrested State the arrested members of the Council members are still in State Council are still in jail

who are out of jail have no alternative but to postpone neither denounced the PCZ the restoration of the State Circular nor the behaviour of the rowdies who insulted the appointed by it for West Bengal.
The National Council wants

Committee of their own choice. The National Council took upon itself the respon-sibility of Party affairs in West Bengal under very difficult and critical circumstances and when the Party's very anti-Party hooliganism. POC in West Bengal has ren-dered great service to the Party in undertaking its responsibility under trying circumstanc

Considering the fact that and it is necessary for the cies in West Bengal, the National Council defers ed leaders are released, and authorises the Central Executo assure all Party members in West Bengal that it has not the remotest desire to immediately thereafter.

PUBLIC CENSURE OF COMRADE A. K. GOPALAN

THE National Council of the Communist Party of India takes a very serious view of Comrade Gopalan's recent activities in defiance of Party directives and public slander of the Party by him.

The Central Executive Council meeting, Comrade Committee in its meeting held from September 14 to 17 had adopted a resolution on the Democratic Conven-tion in West Bengal in which it held that "calling group. I had stated also of such a democratic conhow differences in Comvention' was an attempt at setting up a parallel centre of the mass movement, which would inevitably cause disruption in the Party and the existing mass organisation in the State." rarty and the existing mass cular policy would lead to organisation in the State." being pro-Government or The Central Executive anti-Government, etc." Committee in its resolution Comrade Government, and, therefore.

Committee in its resolution had, therefore, given the clear directive to all Party members "to dissociate themselves forthwith from the preparatory committee set up by the Convention and all its activities."

In defiance of this clear

directive. Comrade Gopalan went and addressed a rally organised by that Prepara-tory Committee at Calcutta on September 28, 1963. on September 28, 1963.

When asked whether in his speech at the rally, Comrade Gopalan did not

publicly damage the Party by the way in which he ex-plained policy differences, Comrade Gopalan in a statement to the Central "In the mass rally I did say that it is untrue to say that there is a pro-Dange and an anti-Dange group inside the CPI. I further stated that inside the Communist Partles, differences arise over policies, whether a policy would lead to be-ing pro-Government, or

anti-Government, whether its effect would be pro-im-perialist or anti-imperia-list..." Later, in the National of our prisoners.

Gopalan stated as follows:
"I had refuted the widespread slander that there is inside the Party a promunist Parties-not the Indian Communist Partyarise not on the basis of individuals but over poli-

Comrade Gopalan public-ly called for the restoration of the State Council in West Bengal, in opposition to the resolution of the National Council and thus openly defied the Party.

Comrade Gopalan public-ly stated-in Calcutta that he was unaware of any Central Executive Committee resolution on the De-mocratic Convention. But when asked to explain, Comrade Gopalan admitted in the Central Execu-tive that he was aware of such a directive and that he had seen the Central Executive Commutee resolution before he left for lution before he left for Calcutta. He has also ad mitted having made the above-noted statements.

Comrade Gopalan shown no regret for such open and wilful defiance and public slander of the Party. He has, on the contrary, defended and justi-fied his conduct.

Gopalan's justi. on his part was necessary for the sake of the mass movement on people's de-mands and for the release

The National Council completely rejects this con-The Party on a national

mass movements on people's demands and release of our detenu comrades. What Gopalan did was to associate with a rival and parallel centre of the mobecomes all the more clear from the fact that even though the POC in West Bengal was organising and leading a "Release Prison-ers Fortnight" campaign of October and in course of which it had given a call for a mass demonstration on October 7, 1963 for the release of our detenu comrades, the organisers of the rally which Comrade palan attended and ressed on September 28, in the rally itself gave a call for a rival demonstration on the same issue on October 5 and even led a sepa-rate deputation to the

It is clear, therefore, that Comrade Gopalan's conduct is not only a clear, open, wilful deflance of the Party and flouting of its authority but also an act disruptive of the mass movement.

Such conduct has to be shed, however senior may the comrade be. Not to do so would only paralyse and disorganise the Party and weaken the struggle for popular demands.

The National Council, Comrade Gopalan be censured publicly.

HINDI JANASHAKTI FORGES AHEAD

* By INDRADEEP SINHA

(This article meant for our Special Anniversary Number last ck was received too late for inclusion in that issue, —ED.) November 17, 1947 will be remembered as a red

compositors were arreste Even subscribers were sought

to be terrorised. The security

deposit was forfeited and finally the landlord was pres-

surised into launching a case against the JANASHAKTI and the printing press. So the JANASHAKTI daily was

forced to close down on August 3, 1948.

This anger of the govern

ment was soon to be supple-

mented by the wrong policies and adventurism of the Party

leadership which ordered the

slow, tortuous and difficult

Hence, rebuilding became a

By November 1951, we suc-

ceeded in re-establishing a small press with the only res-cued treadle machine as the

nucleus and restarted the

JANASHAKTI—but this time only as a weekly. The UP Provincial Committee was

of its own—the NAYA SABERA So in 1962 the Cen-

trol Committee decided to re-

start the Central Party week-

ly in Hindi from Delhi—the

JANAYUG. Hence along with NAYA SABERA, the JANA-SHAKTI also was closed down.

But before long experience was to convince us it was im-possible to guide, coordinate

'dispersal" of the press.

letter day in the life of the Party in Bihar. For it was on that day that the first Hindi daily of the Party made its appearance in Patna—the DAILY JANASHAKTI.

HE sixteen years that have to appear. Then the foreman elapsed since then have was arrested, some of the brought many ups and downs in the life of the JANASHAK-TI. It had to close down time and again. But it appeared over and over again.

The initial publication of the JANASHAKTI in 1947 was no small venture. The Party had collected nearly Rs. 90,000 from the people of Bihar. A full-fledged press with a treadle and a flat-bed printing machine and the necessary types and acces set up. A teleprinter was installed and the daily got going with a promising start.

CHAMPION OF STRUGGLES

By January 1948 the circulation had gone up to 5,000 copies. Then came Gandhiji's murder and the countrywide resentment against the RSS and other dark forces of communal reaction. The JANA-SHAKTI became the champion of the people's struggle. This of the people's struggle. This naturally endeared the JANA-SHAKTI to the people of Bihar and its circulation shot

Then came the offensive of the government. Soon after the second Party Con-gress in March 1948, masgive repression against the Party was launched. The editor of the JANASHAKTI was forced to go under-gound. Security was degound. Security was de-manded from the JANA-SHAKTI.

The editor having gone underground, whoever found in the editorial chair was promptly arrested. But the JANASHAKTI continued

the press was augmented. The house in which the Party office and the press were located was purchased. And in the sixth Provincial Party conference at Begusarai (November, 1960). decision for restarting the daily was adopted and a call for collecting a one-lakh daily JANASHAKTI fund

Longju the Right reactionary forces had sought to work up an anti-Communist hysteria an anti-Communist hysteria throughout the state. Party meetings were broken up, Party offices were raided and thousands of peasant voluneers peacefully offering satyagraha against increased taxes were harassed and even as-

bourgeois-landlord The press not only lauded and sup-ported these hooligan gangs but slandered and abused the satyagrahis and their Com-munist leaders as "traitors" and "hirelings". Party members in Bihar were in no doubt about the growing menace of Right reaction in the state— indeed in the country as a whole.

the PSP.

That was why, despite the difficult political conditions of the last three years and des-pite the large sums of money that had to be spent during the third General Elections, the Party could collect nearly one and a half lakh of rupees one and a naif lakh of rupees for the "daily Janashakti Fund" during this period-nearly two-thirds of which had been collected in Bihar.

and develop the mass move-ment in Bihar without an organ of the Provincial Com-mittee in Hindi. So the task of rebuilding the JANA-SHAKII and the press was taken up in right earnest since

with this money has been built a new double-storied building which houses the Party office and the Press. It has appropriately been

Behind this decision stood With this money have And with this money has the bitter experience of the been purchased two flatprevious year when following bed printing machines and the Sino-Indian clash at a cutting machine toge
Day 1963.

WAN"_after our beloved

able to bring out the daily and run a full-fledged publi-shing concern. The new press General Secretary Comrade Ajoy Ghosh who was so keenly conscious of the need to develop the Party organisation, the Party press and the mass movement in the wast Hindustani speaking region of our country where the Right reactionary forces are deeply entrenched.

and run a full-fledged publishing and run a full-fledged publishing concern. The new press has appropriately been named after Comrade Jatin Chakravarthy who was its first manager in 1947 and died a martyr while discharging his managerial responsibilities from an underground den.

IN MEMORY OF G. RAJA RAO

DR. G. RAJA RAO, a people's artiste, a builder of People's Theatre and a people's doctor, is no more. He breathed his last on September 8 at the Madras General Hospital following a heart attack, leaving behind his wife,

Raja Rao, the Telugu stage and screen have lost a great visionary who had devoted his lifetime to the service of people's art. It was his untiring efforts which brought into being the Praja Natya Mandali (people's theatre) and built it in with Balani Calani Cal (people's theatre) and built it up into a statewide organisation with branches not only at the district and taluk level, but in the villages

Dr. Raja Rao was also associated with Balraj Sahni and K. A. Abbas and other veterans of the Indian stage in organising and developing the Indian People's Theatre Association (IPTA).

Dr. Raja Rao was also a people's doctor in the finest sense. Unlike others of his profession, he had gone straight to the village Poranki near Vijayawada after taking his medical degree and started the People's Clinic at the Nagarjuna Clinic as the Nagarjuna Clinic as Madras, where he settled down in 1961, were places where the poorest of the people could get the best of medical care and attention.

Dr. Raia Rao did not confine his activities to the stage and the screen and the medical profession. He was a trade unionist too and helped the railway workers at Rajahmundry to organise them-selves. He also organised youth as-sociations and children's organisa-tions wherever he happened to be,

Stage and screen artistes in Madras and all over Andhra have already decided to set up a Dr. Raja Rao family welfare fund. The Andhra Sangeet Natak Akademi did not recognise this great artiste when he was living. The question now on the lips of every lover of stage and screen in Andhra is whether it will do so, at least after his death.

The period 1943-50 was the period of the Praja Natya Mandali as far as the Telugu stage is concerned. It was during this period that Burrakatha (ballad) of Andhra Pradesh blossomed into a new life. Dr. Raja Rao not only produced plays, but persuaded the writers to write for the people. He was also interested in imparting theatrical studies to the younger generation, which earned him the status of "guru" to many of the young

"guru" to many of the young artistes in Andhra. Dr. Raja Rao's screen career started during the days of his medical studies when he acted in the Telugu film 'Bhale pelli'. He directed and produced the film 'Puttillu', which still remains a symbol of ed and produced the film Puttillu, which still remains a symbol of modern thought and progressive ideas in Andhra's filmdom.

At the time of his premature At the time of his premature death he was cast in a prominent role in the Telugu film Bobbili Yuddham' which deals with the Andhras' revolt against the foreign rulers. He was producing and directing the film Deeridu Chasina Melu.'

At the time of his death, he had also plans of taking his troupe round the country to stage two of the plays he had produced: 'Alluri Sectarama Raju', the play

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TOR PEACE AND THE TEST-BAN TREATY

National Council Resolution on the Ideological Controversy

* FROM PAGE SEVEN

comprised of the socialist countries and the non-aligned newly liberated nations pursuing the broad policy of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism in the world arena. Their contributions are highly appraised by the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement but the

Task

The Moscow Statement regards the fight for peace as the prime task of all Commustatement pre gan of the masses" but the Chinese leaders say that it is an "illusion" to expect general and complete disarmament so long as the system of rialism and complete disarmament so world war by the combined efforts of all peace forces. To fight for preventing world war demands, above all, active struggles and efforts in all directions for peaceful co-existence. General structure of the content From their various theses

and pronouncements, as well as from their concrete policies and actions, it is apparent that the Chinese leaders, while verbally recognising the pos-sibility of preventing war, do peace and for peaceful coexisence in the confident spirit of the Declaration and the Statement or from the standpoint of these programmatic documents of the world Com-munist movement. In the first place, they put more or less equal emphasis on the possi-bility of averting war and on the possibility of its breaking out, whereas the clear position of the world Communist movement is that the possibility for the prevention of war is already greater and is grow-

day by day.

The Chinese view is that war cannot be eliminated from the life of society so long as imperialism exists. This is in flat contradiction with the line of the State-ment which recognises the possibility of eliminating war even before socialsm earth, with capitalism still existing in a part of the world. The position of the CPC in effect amounts to the acceptance of inevitability of war so long as im-

The Moscow Statement says that the only alternative to a Slander destructive war is peaceful co-existence of countries with existence of countries with different social systems and calls upon all Communists, especially the Communists in socialist countries, to conduct resolute struggles for the vic-

roblem of war and peace fac-ng mankind, the November 960 Appeal and the Statement regard peaceful co-existence as the "cornerstone" and the "foundation" of the foreign policy of the socialist Chinese leaders repudiate this approach and declare that it "is wrong to

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make peaceful coexistence the general line of the foreign policy of the socialist coun-tries." The National Council of the CPI considers that this departure from the common tries in the world affairs but complicates the struggle for

sarmament is regarded by the international Communist international Communist movement as a principal way of ensuring peaceful coexis-tence. There exists the real possibility for the realisation of this objective, although the task is by no means easy.

The Moscow Statement presents this as a "fighting sloactive struggles and efforts in all directions for peaceful co-existence. General and complete disarmament is a principal way of ensuring peaceful coexistence.

Even while conceding that there may be "some kind of agreement on disarmament," the CPC leaders understand the struggle for disarmament not as a question of principle. perialism. The line of the CPC leaders on such a vital issue is thus clearly a repudiation of the Moscow Statement.

The National Council of the

CPI is of the view that the Chinese position can only weaken the struggle for disarmament and minimise the

In this connection, the National Council of the CPI cannot but take serious note of the line of the Chinese leaders on the Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Although the June 14 CC CPC Letter ostensibly recognises the possibi-lity of banning nuclear weapons, they have nonetheless chosen to attack this important constructive step which, in addition to restricting nu-clear tests and hindering the nuclear arms race, brightens the prospects for total ban on all tests and for the complete elimination of nuclear wea-

Although the rocket-nuclear shield created by the Soviet Union ensures, the security of all socialist countries, including the People's Republic of China, the CPC leaders would like the People's Republic of China and other so-cialist countries equipped with nuclear weapons. But this can only help the acceleration of nuclear arms race on the

Denounced

For taking the initiative and signing the Treaty, the Soviet Union is equated with the imperialist powers—USA and Britain—and all these are tory of the policy of peaceful and Britain—and all these are coexistence, for compelling the imperialists by such struggles to accept peaceful coexistence.

In their view of the burning problem of war and peace facing mankind, the November ing with the United States to coexistence. also pointed out the great damage the Chinese leaders have done by their nationalisoppose China, and allying with the reactionaries of all the cause of Afro-Asian soli-darity, to the common front against imperialism and to countries to oppose the peoples of the world. These slanderous and absurd satements would the democratic movement lay bare the real attitude of the Chinese leaders towards the struggle for resisting the within India. Only beneficia-ries of this policy have been

nuclear arms race, the bann-

THE MOSCOW TREATY COMES INTO FORCE: Signing in Moscow on October 10 of the protocols of the ratification documents by (left to right) US Ambassador Kohler, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Zorin and British Charge d'Affaires Brimelow.

Megative Example

ing of such weapons of mass destruction, for disarmament

rection of nuclear disarma-

tical days of the Caribbean crisis. When the Soviet Union first took all practical steps

for the defence of the Cuban Republic against an impend-ing invasion and then after

foiling it, took wise measures

to prevent a thermo-nuclear

an important factor in thwar-ting the imperialist invasion plan as "adventurism" and

they decried the withdrawal of the missiles which averted

the nuclear war as "capituia-

munist movement.

The National Council of CPI repudiates the stand of the CPC leaders and accla-ims the Test Ban Treaty as one of the most significant The National Council would only like here to add that in the case of India, the Chinese leaders have demonstrated constructive steps in the dihow not to work for Afroment. This step has already contributed to some palpable relaxation of international Asian solidarity or for the success of the policy of peaceful coexistence. The attitude tension and strengthened the forces of peace. The Test Ban Treaty eminently conof the Chinese leaders on the India-China question had given a foretaste of some of forms to the interests of all their theses now elaborated in their so-called general line The National Council would like to recall here the attitude of the CPC leaders in the cri-

and painstaking efforts in all peace forces in a common struggle against imperialism and war. In this context, the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement highly eva-luate the Positive role of the newly liberated, non-aligned nations.

It is in particular the task flare up, the Chinese leaders assumed the role of critics. They called the delivery of missiles to Cuba which was

of the socialist countries to graw these nations closer to so-called general line of the CPC leadership discounts the role of these non-aligned countries in the struggle for world peace, against imperialism and colonialism.

It is no wonder that the CPC leadership should have munist movement rightly criticised the behaviour of adopted such a negative and harmful attitude towards In-dia in clear violation of the line of the world Communist Further, an active policy of

from the beginning to the end it was highly irres-ponsible and contrary to the line of the world Compeaceful coexistence is inconceivable without negotiations and even, on occasions, with-out certain concessions and compromises. But the CPC leadership more often than The National Council of the CPI has already stated its views on the policy of the CPC leaders in regard to the India-China border question and has always con-sidered the Chinese line as contrary to the spirit and letnot, denounces the moves for the relaxation of international tension and against cold war, for improving the East-West relations, etc. as "embellish-ing imperialism," "cowar-dice," "surrender to nuclear ter of the Declaration and the Statement, as contrary to the guiding principles of peaceblackmail," "betrayal of re-The National Council has volution" and so on.

These groundless accusa-tions not only underline the special, divergent line of the CPC leaders but are apparently aimed at discre-diting the policy of peaceful coexistence The National Council fur-

imperialism and reaction; de- the Declaration and the State-

mocratic and progressive forc-ces suffered all along the line. ment, the CPC leaders often ascribe views to the leader-ships of the CPSU and of other fraternal Parties which they, in fact, never hold at all. For example, the CPSU-leadership and others are accused of renouncing struggle in pursuance of the policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with diffrent social systems, But they have always maintained that, far from renouncing class struggle, peaceful coexistence pre-supposes intensified ideo-logical, political and economic struggles between socialism and capitalism in the

> Further, peaceful coexis-tence also implies sharp class struggles within the capitalist countries, which indeed are also facilitated by the strug-gle for peace. It is a pure in-vention on the part of the Chinese leaders that some people in the international Communist movement have proposed peaceful coexistence between the oppressed peoples fighting for national liberation and the oppressors, the imperialists.

On the contrary, the CPSU and other fraternal Commu-nist Parties have always held that the national liberation struggles should be intensified and that they help the struggle for peace just as the latter creates favourable conditions for the success of national liberation movements. Policy of peaceful coexistence only means that the debate between socialism and capita-lism in the world arena must not be settled through war. As far as the world Communist movement is concerned, it regards peace as an ally of socialism—a conclusion which one altogether misses in the On the question of "local

wars," the CPC leadership confuses the issues by mixing up the local wars started by the imperialists and the just national liberation wars which are not only necessary but inevitable so long as imperia-lism and colonialism remain. The Communists have always supported such just wars of national liberation and will national liberation and will continue to do so. But it is the confirmed view of the international Communist mother notes that in putting themselves against the line of have arisen today for bridling * SEE OVERLEAF

PAGE FIFTEEN

NEW ACK

tic and adventurist policy, to

NOTICE

NORTHERN RAILWAY

The weekly JANASHARTI

was restarted again during that year. The capacity of

The following misprints noticed in Northern Railway Time Table in force from edition) are notified for the information of the public:

Page	Train No.	Station	Read	Instead of
XXXiii	21	Bombay (V.T.)	đ 13-10	13-15
XXXiv		Gauhati	d 22-10	22-40
1.0	2/4	Manmad	a 0.2	0.
xxxv	2/4	Jabalpur	d 13.5	23.5
YYYVIII	•	Barauni	d 1-55	21-55
XI. (Read Tra	in No. 42 Exp.	instead of 18 H below t	rain No. 6 Mail)	
XLii	328	Burdwan .	d 16-13	13-13
7101	(should be 44)	나무지 말했다. 하나 모든 것	생물하다 그 그릇이었다.	
Liv /	26	Ambala Cantt.	d 10-23	10-32
,,	32	Bhopal	2 22.50	17.50
"	(should be 33)			
	87	Nagda	d 15.20	15-26
,	87	Ujjain	a 16.56	16.50
Ä	28	Karnal	a 18.39	18.49
			d 18.41	18.51
7	10.	Raisi	.,. d 21.42	
		Balawali	d 21.55	21.42
		Chandok [d —	21.55
37		Saharanpur	a 1.00	0.00
62	57	Verka	d 20.8	22.8
65	10 JH	Nasrala	d 15.54	14.54
67	2 JN ·	Shankar	d 6.31	6.21
75	335	Qabarwala	d 17.22	11.22
91	2 AT	Pravag	d 9.32	9.52
108	4 BSH		d 5.44	5.42
112	2 JTP	Osian -	d 12.39	12.29
118	2 PBJ	Mangwal	d 13.53	14.53

Ideological Controversy

They counterpose the natio-

struggles of the democratic struggles of the working peo-ple in the capitalist countries

as well as to the policies pur

sued by the Soviet Union and

other socialist countries in defence of world peace. The

Chinese leaders minimise the

great role of the socialist camp and of the working class in the imperialist countries in

supporting and quickening the

proces of national liberation.

can only lead to the isolation of the national liberation

struggles and weaken them. From the theses of the Chi-nese leaders the most urgent

task of strengthening the bonds of national liberation

movement with the socialist

camp and the working clas

and democratic movements in the capitalist countries

does not at all emerge. The National Council of the CPI

cannot but feel deeply con-

National liberation is not completed with the attainment of political indepen-

dence. It is continued in the

newly liberated countries in the manifold anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and democratic

The international Commu-nist movement attaches great importance to this aspect of national liberation struggles. But the June 14 CC CPC Let-

ter simply ignores all this. The National Council of the CPI

from the common line of the world Communist movement.

In this connection, the

Council repudiates the management of the Chinese leaders against the content of the Chinese leaders against the content of the

Soviet assistance to India. The Council would like to emphatically state that eco-

nomic assistance from the

Soviet Tinion and other so-

cialist countries has played a singularly useful part in consolidating India's inde-pendence and in resisting

imperialism and domestic reaction on the part of the Indian people. It is surpris-

takes it as a serious devia

erroneous

cerned at such an errone approach and such theses.

This line of the CPC leaders

* FROM OVERLEAF

the imperialists and prevent- Statement which highlights ing them even from starting the fact that the struggles of local wars

the working people building socialism and communism in The National Council is the socialist countries, with the rest of the revolutionary movement Communist movement in taking a very serious view of such aggressive local wars, for a local war in the prethermonuclear age, may easily touch off a nuclear conflagration. It is evident from the Chine atements that they do not liberation struggle not as com-ponent of this integrated world reclutvionary process but in isolation from the sotake the same view about the possibility of preventing local wars but on the conare at pains to explain how some local wars in the recent years have not led to a world war. This cialist camp and the inter-national working class movementis a dangerous approach and is contrary to the stand-point of the Moscow Declanal liberation struggles to the struggle for peaceful coexistence. to the democratic ration and Statement

Nuclour Weapons

The National Council also disagrees with the attitude of the CPC in regard to the ass-essment of the nuclear weans and the character of a thermonuclear war. The Council is of the definite opinion that in order to rouse and activise the masses agains nuclear weapons and a ther-monuclear war, it is absolutely ssential to inform them of the destructive powers of thes the Council weapons. Hence the rations such as "atom bomb is a paper itger" or "atom bomb is not terrible at all" can only mislead the people and disorientate the active struggle nuclear disarmament and against nuclear war.

Equally does the National Council disagree with the statement that a civilisation isand times superior will be built on the ruins of imperialism destroyed by a nuclear war. The Communists want to build a better civilisation not on ruins brought by nu-clear war but without having to go through a nuclear des-

tasks for winning economic independence and generally independence and generally for national rebirth. All these tasks are a part of the world wide national emancipation The National Council is of ppinion that such statements do not help to rouse the mass-es with the boundless confiprocess, undermining the very foundations of imperialism and colonialism. In fulfilling dence that war can be prethese tasks, the friendship and cooperation between the vented and imperialism wiped off the face of the earth withsocialist countries and the newly liberated nations, espe-cially the disinterested econoout a world war. Such observations are liable to create wrong impression about Commic assistance by the socia-list countries to the latter are nists and are not in con-nity with their historic fermity with their historic mission to save mankind from of decisive importance. Such assistance, as has been seen, nuclear catastrophe. plays a great anti-imperia-

Liberation Struggle

The National Council of the CPI finds that on the question of national liberation struggles, the CPC leadership has advanced a number of formulations and theses contrary to the Declaration and the State. ment. They manifestly contradict the revolutionary prin_ ciples of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationailsm. In their latest theses, the Chinese leaders do not recognise that it is the internation leaders do not recognal working class and world socialist system which ensure rapid and decisive victories for national liberation struggles and the consolidation of the newly won independence.

The Chinese leaders also ignore the Marxist-Leninist ppraisal of the Moscow

ing the CPC leaders should have guided themselves by some exclusive, narrow considerations, which have nothing in con mon with nroletarian internationalis

The November 1960 Moscow the socialist countries, and the working people in the working people in the capitalist countries, the national liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and the general democratic movement merge into the powerful current that undermines and destroys world capitalism. The CPC leaders view the national liberation struggle not as complete the content of the state of national demograpy which given the corrected the working people in the countries which have newly won their political independence. The Statement, however, elaborates the concept of the state of national demograpy which given the corrected the content of the state of national demograpy. cracy which, given the cor-rect political line and militant struggles of the people, may serve as a form of tran-sition to the road to socialist ent. But the June 14 development. But the June 14 CC CPC Letter and the SOcalled general line it adum-brates brush aside this concept and prescribe the slogan of "people's democracy for all newly liberated countries, ir-respective of their stage of

development.
The Chinese leaders do not explain as to how people's democracy which is a form of dictatorship of the proletariat, can be established in those newly liberated underdevelop ed countries where there is no en countries where there is no working class or a Commu-nist Party. The slogan of peo-ple's democracy for these countries cannot but lead to the weakening of the national cratic front.

Forms of Transition

The National Council of the CPI thoroughly disagrees with the one-sided, dogmatic ap-proach of the Chinese leaders in regard to the question of form of transition to socialism. While fully taking into account the possibility of both peaceful and non-peaceful transition, the Declaration transition, the what is particularly new in the situation. They explain that in the present epoch with its great change in the relation of world forces in relation of world forces in favour of socialism, possibili-ties have arisen in a number of countries to win state po-wer by the working people through peaceful means and without a civil war.

No one has, of course, suggested that the ruling classes are going to relinquish power voluntarily or capitalism will disappear. "automatically disappear."
The Marxist-Leninist view is that, whatever the form of transition, peaceful peaceful, the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat are essential for transition to socialism.

And it goes without saying that a socialist revolution that a socialist revolution cannot be accomplished with out sharp class struggles and without a militant mass re-volutionary movement. It is, the CPSU and of some other parties have given up the concept of class struggle or socialist volution.

The departure of the Chinese leaders from the Declaration and the State-ment lies in the fact that they do not recognise possibility of the peaceful way and all their arguments are precisely aimed at jus-tifying their own view that non-peaceful means is the only way and negating the line of the Moscow docu-

NEW AGE

ments. According to them; the thesis about peaceful transition is based on "historical idealism" and they argue that there are no historical precedents for peaceful transition.

7

It should be stated here that Marxist-Leninists never guide themselves by historical precedents. can an advanced theory be developed only on the basis of what happened yesterday.

In this connection, the Na-tional Council would like to state that what form the transition will take in this or that country depe whole complex of objective and subjective factors, both external and internal—mainly internal. It is for the Com munist Parties of the countries concerned to decide the question of form and not for other fraternal Parties to dictate. The Chinese polemics against the fraternal Communist Parties like the Italian and the French Communist Parties on the question amo-unt to interference in their internal affairs.

Tuentieth Congress .

The National Council of the CPI notes with amazement the denunciation by the CPC leadership of the conclusions of the 20th and 22nd Con of the 20th and 22nd Con-gresses of the CPSU, includ-ing the great CPSU Program-me adopted by the latter. The Communist Party of India had welcomed and acclaimed these two historic CPSU Congresses and once again records its highest appreciation of them.

The 20th Congress of the CPSU was highly appraised as a historic event by the Communist and Workers' Parties, including the Com-munists of China not only severally but also collectively. This unanimous appraisal is embodied in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement. The appreciate the historic sig-nificance of the decisions of the 20th Congress as well a their contribution to the cause of Communist construction and in initating a w stage in the world Con

It is further put on record in these documents of the world Communist movement that the decisions of the 20th Congress have promoted velopment of the entire move-ment on the basis of Marxism Leninism. The CPC leadership has now come out against all the major conclusions of the the major conclusions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU and characterised them as "the first step along the road to revisionism."

The CPC leadership is paragraphs.

ticularly up in arms against the struggle against Stalin's personality cult, which the 20th Congress initiated and which has been crowned great success not only for the CPSU and the Soviet people. but for the entire internationbut for the entire international Communist movement.
Despite certain reservations, the CPC leadership had earlier publicly supported, in the nain, the struggle agai personality cult. Now it has made a complete volte face and is decrying the struggle for combating the harmful consequences of the persona-lity cult as something which which s "in effect directed against Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism."
The National Council stands solidly in support of the struggle against the personality cult. This is an-other crying evidence of the

Chinese leaders' break from the collective positions of the world Communist movement—from the Declaration and the Statement. Any concessions to the ideology and practice of the person ality cult would be exreme-ly harmful and indeed danerous for the internation al Communist movement.

There is no need to revive
this question which has already been settled.

Against the Cult

The polemics and attacks of the CPC leaders against the historic 22nd Congress, which summed up the great experience of building socialism and charted the course for full-scale Communist construction would again seem incomprehensible. The Council considers it necessary once again to state here that the Programme of the CPSU faithfully embodies the conclusions of the Moscow Decla-ration and the Moscow Statement and upholds the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The National Council of the CPI is in full agreement with the fraternal Parties that what unites the Comr movement is far greater than what divides it. The Council also shares the view that if there is a firm adherence to the general line and the guid-ing principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian in ternationalism, the differen ces that may occasionally arise for a variety of reasons in the ranks of the Commu-nist movement can be overcome.

But the Council is at the But the Council is at the same time, conscious that if the general line is repudiated side by side with efforts to push an alternative line by one or other major Party which is in power, the task oming the differenof overcoming the differences becomes extremely complicated and difficult. The National Council has, therefore, no illusion that the present differences are going to be resolved either easily or at an early date.

However, the National Council of the CPI still hopes that the fundamental loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian in-ternationalism will ultimately prevail over the departures from them. With this hope, the National Council expresses its full agreement with the CPSU and other fraternal Parties which have repeatedly proposed to the CPC leader-ship for the ending of the

open polemics.

Here the National Council wishes to put on record its high appreciation of the constructive research. structive proposal for ending polemics, which the CPSU leadership made at the bila-teral talks last July and which has been since repeated. The Council, at the same time, expresses its regret that the CPC leadership should have turned down the proposal. It is, however, hoped the leader-ship of the CPC will see reason and agree to ending open polemics in the interests of the entire world Communist movement and of its unity.
This step is both urgent and essential for further constructive efforts with a view to solving the internal problems of the international Communist movement through sumptions of bilateral talks between the CPSU and the CPC and if necessary by holding another Conference of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties.

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SATYAGRAHA ON IN KERALA

* From S. Sharma

TRIVANDRUM, October 22: The struggle of the peasantry against the anti-tenant Land Reform Bill of the Kerala Government entered a new phase when over 300 kisans led by A. K. GOPALAN, B. WEL-LINGTON and PAUL V. KUNNIL of the Karshaka Niyama Raksha Samiti (Committee for the defence of Agrarian Relations Act) marched in a procession to the Secretariat and offered satyagraha on Monday.

with the presenting of the select Committee Report on tempt by the police to "sho the Revenue Minister P. T. CHACKO. Communist MLAs had boycotted the Select Com-

When they were prevented by the police from entering compound, the satyagrahis squatted before the Secretariat gates. Though the number of satyagrahis was much less than the announced num. her, the satvagraha was the ost impressive ever seen here before the Secretarat and a large crowd had gathered to watch this protest

satyagraha was peaceful. It began at 10.15 in the morning and lasted till the Assembly rose for the

With opposition to the Bill mounting every day and even Congressmen becoming bold enough to criticise it, Chacko

THE satyagraha coincided found discretion better part of the Rill to the Assembly by off" their strength against the satyagrahis.

Steel belmeted police wer osted all along the road, but there were no mounted police and no attempt was made to remove the satyagrahis en remove the satyagrahis er route which is quite the com mon practice here.

Leaders of the Legislature Communist Party came out of the Assembly and greet-ed the satyagraha. E. M. S. NAMBOODIRIPAD. K. R. GOURI, A. K. Gopalan and B. Wellington addressed the satvagrahis. Satyagraha of 25 kisans will

continue before the Secreta-riat when the Assembly takes up the Bill for discu October 24. From October 2 onwards, the satyagraha will be extended to all the collectorates in the nine districts

CEYLON P. M. VISITING SOVIET UNION

₩ From Masood Ali Khan

MOSCOW: Ceylon Premier Sirimavo Bandaranaike has been the centre of attention here since her arrival on Monday, when she was warmly welcomed by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchov and other Soviet leaders.

A PART from high representatives of the government, distinguished women of the country led by Nina Khrushchova and Minister of Culture Ekaterina Furtseva were in the forefront to accord a hearty welcome to the world's first woman prime minister. Mrs. Bandaranaike's photographs and biography have been published by all central newspapers and she is admired by the Soviet people who themselves are firm advocates of the equal rights Soviet people who themselves are firm advocates of the equal rights of women.

There was an impressive cere an impressive terminary of welcome at the Vnukovo airport where Mrs. Bandaranaike, wearing a mink coat and accompanied by the Soviet Fremier, inspected a guard of honour.

Khrushchov in his welcome speech pointed out that it was the first time that the Soviet the first time that the overall the first time that the Union was welcoming a woman head of government on her soil. The fact that she occupied such a responsible and respected post confirmed the high status which romen deserve in the world.

Khrushchov said: "Our country women are in the first of the builders of comnunism and which is the mother

Khrushchov's Tribute

Khrushchov pointed out that the aggressive imperialist circles want to divert these countries from this path and finally deprive them of their freedom. Ceylon has resisted this foreign pressure successfully with the help of her selfiess friends including the Soviet Union. ing the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Bandaranaike said that she

Mrs. Bandaranake said that she expected a lot from her visit to the Soviet Union and was sure that it would be useful for her. She thanked the Soviet Union for the great help rendered to

The aim of the policies of her late husband which she was now trying to continue was the building of a society of socialist type. Many difficulties were to be overcome and Ceylon was thank of the beautiful for the Secret ful for the Soviet support in this, she said adding that the Soviet Union was a real and sincere friend of Ceylon.

Mrs. Bandaranaike paid tribute to the struggle for peace waged by the Soviet Union. Peace was an absolute necessity and Ceylon will do everything in her power for the preservation of peace.

for the preservation of peace.

There was reference to the India-China conflict also in her speech: "Following these principles (of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence) we took the initiative to try to solve the dispute between India and China pute between India and China and we still hope that this dis-pute will be settled peacefully."

In view of the moves on the part of some of the Colombo Powers to take further steps towards a settlement of the India-China conflict and the fact that the Soviet Union also shares the belief that a peaceful solution is essential, diplomatic circles here believe that the question will be taken up by the heads of governments of Ceylon and Soviet Union in their talks here.

Formal discussions between the two premiers have already stated. After a tour of the country Mrs. Bandaranaike will be back in Moscow on October 26 when Mrs. Bandaranaike will be back in Moscow on October 26 when the talks will be resumed. A communique will be issued on October 29. Mrs. Bandaranaike will leave the Soviet Union on October 30.

OPPOSITION TO LAND BILL GROWS

With every passing day opposition to the Land Reform Bill brought forward by the Congress Ministry is gaining momentum. More leaders, more papers join in the chorus against it and in favour of the Agrarian Relations Act introduced during the time of the Communist-led government.

LAST week, V. R. KRISH-NAN EZHUTHACHAN, veteran Congress leader of Co-chin, joined the fray. He ex-pressed wonder how the bill with provisions to increase rent up to twice the contract rent could be called a land reform legislation at all.

All the provisions for refixation of rent in the bill go to help the landlord interests. Even the Cochin legislation, ed 20 years ago, stipulated that on no account should existing rent rates be increased or eviction permitted. Krishnan Ezhuthachan wanted radical alterations in hill in the interests of

The Catholic daily from Kottayam, DEEPIKA, com-pared the present situation in Kerala to that of the Kerala to that of the death of a mother during child birth. Having given birth to the Land Reform Bill, the Congress Ministry is breathing its last.

The new bill not only takes away many rights given to the tenants by the Act, it arms the landlord class with greater powers against the tenants New opportunities for evicting tenants, for increasing rates of rent, provisions that make purchase of ownership by the tenant impossible and bring to extinction the tenants who do not possess titledeeds were the main characeristics of the bill, the paper

The editorial added that the overwhelming majority of the peasants in Malabar and Cochin areas were stricken. The tenants hutment dwellers in Travan-core have said farewell to the Congress in their thousands The time has come for the large section of democratic opinion in Kerala to wake up nd see for themselves when the present Congress Ministry is taking the State, DEEPIKA said.

KRISHNA IYER SPEAKS

V. R. KRISHNA IYER, former Law Minister of Kerala, contrasting the provisions of the Agrarian Relations Act and the new Bill told New Age that the foundation of the measure that the Communist Ministry had brought was that land belonged to the tiller, while the Congress treated as its basis the landlord as the owner of the soil who was being reluc-tantly told to leave on payment of almost the market value for the land.

Another fundamental de-parture in the Congress bill lay in hte concept of ceiling on holdings. The landlord was to disgorge all the excess lane to disgorge all the excess land owned by him, the exemption being very limited in the Communist sponsored enact-ment,' while extravagant

exemptions and liberal ceilings are provided in the Conss measure. Krishna Iver said while

one wanted to hasten the end of landlordism and introduce peasant ownership, the other proposed some exempted many large land-owners from the operation

tion, high rents where ten-ancies continued and enabled eviction on flimsy grounds and on a consider-

ably large scale.

The deletion of agricultural companies from the ceiling provision and also of the thousands of acres of the

of the Act, assured near kayal land of Kuttanad, and market value as compensa- even ordinary arecanut, pepeven ordinary arecanut, pep-per and cashew cultivated land virtually makes a mockery of the whole celling pro-vision, Krishna Iyer said, add-ing: the whole legislation is a makebelieve and an act of treachery against the Kerala peasants by the Congress gov-

HEROIC CUBA FIGHTING FLORA'S AFTERMATH

area.

The Cuban public health services moved in immediately and had the situation under control of any

to prevent the spread of any epidemic diseases.

Army

Helps

Hurricane Flora which hit Cuba in the first week of October was the most vicious Atlantic storm ever recorded as far as wind velocity is concerned. The average speed of the wind that hit Haiti and Cuba was 160 miles an hour with gusts reaching as high as 200 m.p.h.

T was also the first hurricane on record to have remained in one area for so long, having stalled over Eastern Cuba for four days. The 63-year old record of ferocity of any hurricane in that area was surpassed by moved quickly to grapple with the catastrophe. More than 40.000 The revolutionary government moved quickly to grapple with the catastrophe. More than 40,000 people were evacuated from the worst damaged areas. The government announced extra ration of

Flora.
Premier Fidel Castro returned to Havana on October 13, after a week-long tour of the devastated area. He announced that the storm's rains which had pounded the island for five days had created floods that inundated whole towns in Oriente and whole towns in Oriente and Camaguey provinces. Over a thousand lives had been lost, "Crops and cattle were obliterated in that region and highways, roads and railways were destroyed. "Thousands of houses were destroyed. Thousands of peacant

troyed. Thousands of peasant families lost everything they

ossessed." possessed."

The entire Cuban nation has rallied to repair the tremendous

rallied to repair the tremenous damage.

"The country by work, will resurge from today's suffering," Castro told his people.

"The enemies of our revolution did not hide the joy on

Among the first on the scene was the Army, which moved swiftly, to ensure communication with the outside world, working round the clock to repair roads and other public facilities. The soldiers donated four days rice rations to the hurricane victims.

Workers in the factories, em-

ployees of government insti-tutions, workers in the co-operatives and farmers and lea-ders of the trade unions volun-tarily undertook overtime work to increase production. They donated a day's pay for the relief of the victims.

The movement of trucks and trains to the affected area was trains to the affected area was stepped up. The Party organizations in the area organized
emergency clean-up repair brigades.

The hurricane has caused terri-

The nurricane has caused terri-ble damage to the sugar and coffee corps. The rice, banana and other food crops have also suffered greatly. And the centre of cattle production is in the disaster area. ment announced extra ration of meat, coffee and flour, and in-creased supplies of rice, milk and fish were rushed to the disaster

It is in Oriente and Camaguer It is in Oriente and Camagucy provinces that the major sugar mills of the young socialist repub-lic of the Western Hemisphere are located. Here, too are the copper, nickel and cobalt mines. All of these have been hit hard by the hurricane.

by the hurricane.

There is no question that this is a national calamity of immeasurable proportions. While the Cuban people are responding bravely and energetically to the emergency, they need all possible outside aid. Of key importance is the lifting of the blockade by the US and the resumption of normal trade relations. The US while hypocritically offering "all possible" aid refuses simply to do this.

PAGE SEVENTEEN

The mid-term Plan review by the Planning Commission, recently published, brought to light serious shortfalls in industrial production. The review showed that increase in industrial production was only 6.6 per cent in 1962-63 against the control of the plan review by the Planning Common plead the cause of agriculations of agriculation was only 6.6 per the peasantry. What about tax relief for the peasantry is to enable the governments objective of the DMK on the about tax relief for the peasantry. That part of the Constitution which the DMK has proaverage of 11.1 per cent envisaged in the Plan.

The Finance Minister has inspired some hopes that the fiscal obstacles to the mobiliza-

gearing up of the administrative and organizational apparatus to the demands of the massive in-

TALKING of the "hopes inspired" by the Finan-

ce Minister, here is a com-

registers the pulse of the

Neither Industry

enterprise" of private capi-

tal, public sector should be

should concern itself with

. হ.ড*াছাই*

agriculture.

private sector.

dustrial effort envisaged by Plan." Clever isn't it?

Bullish

Fervour

WHILE the review was an the administrative and organizational spheres".

both private and public sector, it "The Finance Minister has particularly merited attention for inspired some hopes that the particularly mented attention its exposure of private sector performance. Because, as the special correspondent of the Statesman put it mildly, "If the situation in the public sector is not encouraging, it is less satisfactory in the private sector." fiscal obstacles to the mobiliza-tion of capital resources by the private sector will be removed. If they are, this sector will be enabled to catch up with its investment programme. But the most important lessons of the mid-term appraisal are the need for tighter planning, reducing the area of wishful thinking and the gearing up of the administrative

According to the review, spheres wherein the public sector counts more like basic metal industry, metal products, machinery and chemical products showed sizable improvement. Compared to the 1960 level of production, these industries increased their output by 25, 69, 18-22 and 23 per cent respectively.

On the other hand, in the conon me omer name, in the con-sumer industries, where the pri-yate sector is entrenched, the in-crease was almost negligible. In cotton textiles, for instance, it was only 6.5 per cent and in paper 9.9 per cent.

What is more, it is stated ment from the Times of that by the end of 1961-62 in dustrial licences were issued for the entire targeted capacity of most of the industries in the missing sector.

Also the Capital Goods Committee had approved the import of capital equipment worth Rs. 340 crores during these two years of the Plan. Yet, some of the schemes licenced in the private sector had not made any worthwhile progress.

This is a damning indictment of the private sector and its pre-tensions to efficiency. The news was featured in interesting headnes the next day in the press:

Serious shortfall in industry target — Mid-term Plan appraisal

Slow progress of Plan industries

— Indian Express.

1m. Ton shortfall in output of finished steel - Statesman

Only the Times of India show ed a little guilty conscience when it headlined: Lag in industrial production — Private sector held parly responsible.

The Patriot reported in big bold letters: Mid-Plan appraisal: shortfall in many industries — Private sector failure.

The Patriot came out on October 21 with a scathing attack on the private sector. Under the title "Bluff Called", it said that the review by the Planning Commission had exposed the inefficiency and inertia of the private sector.

"If even after this report, the privileges of the private sector are not trimmed and its share are not trimmed and its share in Plan schemes made propor-tionate to its capacity, it will be an admission by the govern-ment that in spite of all talk of socialism and economic jusof socialism and economic jus-tice, the impulse that regulates its policies is crudely capitalist. The Planning Commission in fact will not have any justi-fication to concern itself with the industrialisation of the

The Indian Express, editorially advised last week: "We should accept the unspectacular but basic fact that agriculture and agriculture alone is the core of the Plan." and that "The recent crisis in the Plan is in effect the crisis of agriculture which embraces all the sectors of our economy." The Hindustan Times in its editorial "Deferred Hopes" on the same day put up a pathetic performance by its attempt to muddle facts and by its plati-tudes to cover the private sector from fire. According to the paper, "the cluef deficiency has been in

Peasantry!

No. Two days after, the Indian Express castigated the UP and other state governments for withdrawing the surcharge on land revenue introduced as an emergency measure in the last budget and widely criticised for its harshness not only by Opposition but even by Congressmen. The paper contended in its editorial on October 10 that the action of October 19 that the action of the new Chief Minister of UP was unnecessary and unwise.

It praised C. B. Gupta for having insisted on passing the Land Surcharge Bill in its modified form, despite the fact that the Congress Party was divided on it. Gupta had "acted commend-

Never heard the Indian Express say the same about taxes to be borne by the rich.

Rajaji's Blessings

LAST Sunday lakhs of people, belonging to parties and no parties, took pledge to uphold the freedom, unity and integrity of India. It was called National Solidarity

grammed to burn as a gesture of protest is just that part which I too earnestly desire and want to be repealed."

The burning operation is not much in his line. "But one quiet much in his line. "But one quiet gesture is as good as another to express the claim that that part of the Constitution should be repealed so as to leave English in status quo ante."

C. R. is only sorry that he was not consulted by the DMK before they decided on their programme. Thave had no opportunity to give advice but I wish it all success, now that it has been resolved upon," he says.

it. Gupta had "acted commendably in refusing to withdraw it or water down its provisions any further." "Mrs. Kripalani's announcement, therefore, represents a sudden volte face."

"New taxes are never popular and if the Congress was afraid that land surcharge would cost it much popularity in the rural areas there is no reason to believe

The DMK may not like Hindi as official language but it certainly likes the ways of Hindi fanatics. This burning business was started in the North precisely by the latter. Remember the Swami who performed a havan' in front of Parliament and burnt a copy of the Official Languages policy of the Union Government.

C. Rajagopalachari, the Swai one way of realising that India The DMK may not like Hindi

CHINESE SPLITTERS INDICTED

Lenin's Colleague Speaks

One of the oldest living Bolsheviks, friend and Comrade of Lenin, Elena Dimitrievna Stasova has just celebrated her ninetieth birthday. She has received a message of congratulations from the Central Committee of the CPSU, has been awarded an order of Lenin (her fourth) and messages are pouring in from all over the country greeting this veteran revolution-

Born in the family of well- entire arsenal of tricks and methods of Trotskyism used in the period of anti-Party strugknown progressive Russian in-tellectuals, well educated and knowing many languages, she came early to the working class and joined the Party in 1898. Arrested and exiled many times for her revolu-tionary activities, she continued her resolute fight for the liberation of her people and took an active part in organis. ing the illegal circulation of Lenin's ISKRA which was published abroad.

After the revolution she

occupied many responsible posts in the Party and the Communist International. She is still an active social worker

and writer. Elena devotes four hours daily to her mail as she gets thousands of letters from all over the country and abroad. She has been awarded title of a hero of socialst une of a nero of socialst labour and was a delegate to the Congress of the CPSU.

The Sunday edition of IZVESTIA carried an article

by Elena Stasova entitled "Not A Sten Away From Leninism hich she appealed to Communists everywhere to carry on a consistent struggle against the line of the Chi-

present stand of the leader-ship of the Chinese Communist Party on all main issues facing mankind today largely coincides with the whom the Communist Party and the Soviet people had

and the Soviet people had routed ideologically by the early nineteen thirties."

The present leadership of the Chinese Party, Stasova says, has employed well the

* From facing page

bigger profits in coming years.

legger profits in coming years (emphasis added)

The employees of the Ashoka Hotel and their union have had very cordial relations with the management for the past few years. The present frouble seems to be the result of the machinations of certain members of the board of directors, who would like to pursue an anti-labour policy and disrupt the good relations existing between the union and workers on the one hand and the management on

Of course, the benefit of such a development would be to the private sector hotels in the capital and there is reason to believe that some of the members of the board of directors, who are insisting on the anti-labour attitude, are a little too friendly with these private sector hotels.

special status in the Communist movement advan-cing its own "General Line" t as Trotsky who invented "centrism".
The Chinese leaders have

gle It also lave claim to some

no right to recommend their experience as a panacea for all. Stasova says that they have not much to be proud of in their external and internal and building Communism by a "big leap" which has now led to tremendous dispropor-tions in agriculture and in-

nist Movement to undermine its cohesion and unity" Stasova says.

During the first World War

and after, the Trotskyites also used left phraseology against Lenin's policies. Demagogy has become the favourite method of the Chinese leadership, the Chinese thesis "everything or nothing" is a rehash of Trotsky the consistent with his own. sky's position with his erroneous and dangerous thesis "neither peace nor war".

Stasova points out that the charges against the Soviet government concocted by the Chinese leaders have obviously been designed for simpletons and petty bourgeois philistines, for whom the entire Trotskylte demagogy in the period before and after the Revolution had also been designed. She quotes Lenin's descrip

Special general line to cover Communist movement would easily see that the present course of the CPC leaders is a Trotskyite attempt to revise Leninism on an international

scale.
"I firmly believe", Stasova says "that all members of Communist Parties will give a worthy rebuff to the Chinese revisionists who encreach upon the most sacred cause of present day—the unity of the world Commu-nist and Workers' Movement. All Communists must consistently fight against the Chinese splitters.

"This struggle must be waged with utmost implacability and consistency, pre-cisely as Lenin and all our cisely as Lenin and all our Party waged it during the struggle against Trotskylsm. I am convinced that the Com-munists of all lands and peo-ple of the world will not permit the Chinese revisionists to divert them by their noisy led to tremendous disproportions in agriculture and industry.

"The leadership of the CPC obviously needed the liar with the history of the leadership of the liar with the history of the leadership of the liar with the history of the liar with the liar w

Thorez Condemns Chinese Rarder War On India

PRAVDA published last week a long speech by MAURICE THOREZ at the recent meeting of the French Communist Party in which he referred to the India-China border dispute.

Thorez called it a "conflict between the peoples of China and India for a few kilometres of mountainous territory in the Himalayas" and said one Parties Conference: We do not understand these military operations. We told them. India is one of the countries of the peace zone; it is a State with which Peo-ples' China has signed the five principles of Bandung.

"Let us mention by the way the Chinese leaders have enone side they say that the liberation struggle of former colonial countries is the decistorms are rising. And then after this, on their border they begin struggle against India which they consider to be more imperialist than any real imperialist country. What a contradiction!

"Can such a position be explained by the fact that India finally liberated the enclave of Goa which was a Portuguese in Macao, the Portuguese against whom the black people are fight-ing in Angola? Is this the ing in Angola? Is this the effective help of Peoples China to the Angolan peo-ple's struggle for their libe-ration? We know that the Chinese have been famous for centuries for their pa-tience. They undoubtedly have weighty reasons not to

"Similarly they do not touch Hong Kong where they let the usurpers live in peace. But then why not show patience and regularise by negotiations, others? Why explain to others that it is necessary to expedite events, wage war, create conflicts and use only violent methods for the solu-tion of all problems?"

Pravda also published last week a long resolution of the Communist Party of Ceylon on the international Communist

And IZVESTIA published criticishig a Chinese text book on dialectical materialism where ideas of Marx, Figels and Lenin are presented as discoveries of Mac

Ashoka Hotel Workers To Go on Strike

cipline and the industrial

ers were debarred from mak-

Conditions

What the management for-

got was that in the agreement

itself it had been stated "It may be necessary to add, modify or delete some of the

provisions from time to time to fit in new circumstances and changed conditions."

There was also provision for

further negotiations on gra-

that there are existing today changed conditions. First of

all, the ever-increasing cost of living has resulted in steep fall in the living standards

of the workers. Second, the

of the workers. Seebing, the fact that the Ashoka Hotel itself has changed from a loosing concern into one having a profit of Rs. 32 lakhs (in 1962-63) is a changed situation and calls for bene-

fits to the employees who

have contributed to the pro-gress of the establishment.

The workers' contention is

tuity.

NEW DELHI: More than a thousand employees made by the union, it was an of New Delhi's posh Ashoka Hotel, the public sector's admission on its part premier enterprise of its kind, are being compelled to resort to direct action by the thoughtless and antilabour attitude of the management.

private sector.

"Conditions were buoyant, sentiment having been favourably influenced by the Finance Minister's promise to the nation in his broadcast on previous Friday night of a series of measures including a review of fiscal and pricing policies including a more liberal credit policy by the Reserve Bank of India during the coming months. THE Ashoka Hotel Emplother they were prepared to refer the dispute to arbitration, as the AITUC, has served a strike is provided in the code of discoming months.

"Bullish fervour was in increased evidence and with demand becoming steadily more insistent, the rise in prices gathered momentum. No notice was taken of the report of rejection by China of India's suggestion to settle India-China border dispute by international arbitration..." notice on the management on October 16. The strike ballot October 16. The strike ballot was taken by the union on October 14, and 99 per cent of the workers favoured the later claimed that the work-

The demands of the eming any fresh demands till ployees are: increase of Rs. 20 January 1, 1963 under an in dearness allowance, three months interim bonus, woollen the union and the manageorbitration...."

So long as concessions are forthcoming from government for more pillaging and profiteering, the big business tycoons are not bothered if the border dispute with China could not be resolved and we have to spend more money on defence. A fine class of patriots. uniforms for the winter, ment on November 6, 1961.
mendments in the gratuity scheme, raising of retirement

Changed age from 55 to 56 and addition of new categories in the time scale gradation.

It was on April 10 last that the union submitted a memorandum to the management listing their grievances and Nor Agriculture

THE emphasis on industrial development in the Third Plan has never been to the liking of the capitalist press. Industry should be left for the "free management to the liking of the capitalist press. Industry should be left for the "free management to the management negotiate on the memoran-

The negotiations took place scrapped and the state on September 19. At the meeting, S. Ratnam, chairman of the board of directors of the Ashoka Hotel, offered an increase of five rupees in the food allowance and a month's incentive bonus. He was not prepared to talk on any of the demands raised by the

The employees' representa- When the board of directives at the meeting, however, insisted on meeting their denimands fully. Failing this, tiation over the demands

changed condition and justiof work. The Union has written

again to the management explaining all these aspects and once again reiterating their demands. The management, however, seems to be bent upon precipitating a direct action by keeping mum over this letter of the union. On the other hand, it has been issuing state-ments vilifying the emplo-yees and attributing motives to them for calling a strike.

One of the canards spread by the management is that the strike notice has been inspired by the managing direc-tor of the Ashoka Hotel who esigned from his post recentsome other members of the board of directors. M. M. Gope, secretary of the Ashoka Hotel Employees Union, has in a statement refuted this allegation and declared that their demands and strike notice had no relation with Brigadier Sarin's resignation

The management also tried to bring disrepute to the emto bring disrepute to the employees by claiming that "the authorities have been concerned about complaints of failing standards." If his lie is nailed by the board of directors itself, which in its report for the year ending March 1963 said that "because of our growing popularity and CONTINUED IMPROVE-MENT IN STANDARDS OF SERVICE and comforts, we hope to continue to enjoy the patronage of our gue

On facing page

OCTOBER 27, 1963

World Rejoices At Award Of Nobel Peace Prize To Pauling ing its neck out — that the relation of world forces has changed, with those for peace now dominant.

HE award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Linus C. Pauling is a deserved tribute to the courage of nese leadership.

"It must be noted with a great scientist, who felt in every fibre of his body his responsibility to the human race.

Pauling refused to be deterred by threats and vilification. He was redbatted, hauled before Conwas redbatted, hauled before Congressional inquisitions, shunned by some fellow scientists.

But his deep concern that generations of unborn children might come into this world deformed impelled him to fight relentlessly below the surgless test explosions.

impelled him to fight relentlessly to halt nuclear test explosions.

It was for this that the Nobel Peace Prize Committee meeting in Oslo. Norway, undoubtedly gave him the award although, as usual, it did not announce the

and workers on the one hand and the management on the other.

The motive behind this is to wreck the smooth functioning of the public sector Ashoka Hotel; which is becoming more and shore popular as days pass by of course, the benefit of such a development would

Talling's Nobel Peace Prize was also a great tribute to the millions of people throughout the world with whom the noted scientist had joined hands to fight against the nuclear weapons testing peril.

Overcoming all obstacles, these valiant men and women mobilized the forces for peace throughout the world to combat the radio-active fallout menace.

By one of those coincidences

this victory for mankind in the

The Nobel Peace Award Committee's action was also a direct slap in the face to the atomaniacs, slap in the tace to the atomaniacs, to those blinded by hate or fear of humanity like the Edward Tellers, the Goldwaters, the Thurmonds, the Adenauers, the de Gaulles. It was also a repudiation of those who misread history and cannot perceive the future and cannot perceive the future like the leaders of the Chinese People's Republic.

But the Pauling award had much more significance than that; it was recognition by the Nobel Peace Prize Committee —

changed, with those for peace now dominant.

In expressing his gratitude for the award, Pauling declared:

"For many years it has not been respectable to work for peace. Perhaps the Norwegian Nobel Prize Committee's action will help to make it respectable."

Even more, it and the test ban pact can mark the beginning of activity for the forward-looking

pact can mark the beginning of activity for the forward-looking people of the new stage in the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence, steps toward disarmament, and intermediate actions to alleviate international

CPI Will Hold Education Camps

The National Council of the CPI, adopted the following decision on organising education camps: Party in the Great Petition and the March has attracted millions of people to the platform of the Party. Thousands and lakhs of young men came into action during this movement. In the strikes that have recently taken place on the party and waves issue in the food taken place on the prices and wages issue, in the food movement and anti-high price actions, masses have bemovement and anti-high price actions, masses have be-gun to show new initiative to curb the monopolies, speenlatore and bankers.

At such a juncture, it is necessary to enroll the newly rising forces as Party Members and give them conscious aim and direction by educating them in the ideology of Marxism-Leninism.

In order to carry this out, it is necessary to hold Party education camps or shibirs, where at a time, one to two thousand people composed mostly of newly-enrolled and party of old members can take a short course in ideological education.

The National Council directs the CEC to arrange for such course in approx State, in consultation

such camps and courses in every State, in consultation with the State Committees in each State; as soon as with the State Committees in each State, as soon as possible, so that the courses and the first instalment of enrolment are carried out before the end of January. This should be undertaken as a major task by all Party

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CHINESE ATTEMPT MISFIRES

Bid to Sow Confusion Over Colombo Proposals

The Chinese Government's note of October 9 to India, released simultaneously with Premier Chou Enlai's long interview with the Reuter's General Manager Gerald Long, was cunningly timed to put a damper on the efforts of the Colombo Powers.

S indicated by President Nasser's press conference of October 1 and Mrs. Bandaranaike's visit to Cairo start-ing October 10, these countries had renewed their urgings on China to accept their famous proposals.

proposals.

In an attempt to reinforce the persistent Chinese effort of painting before the world a picture of an intransigent India, Chou En-lai offered to visit Delhi again "if Mr. Nehru finds it inconvenient to come to China"! In administering this deliberate provocation and insult to India, the Chinese leaders also hoped to dupe some gullible people in other countries.

ther countries.

It is difficult to see who can be misled by such antics. Surely it was only one of the devices to "expose" India, and no more. For, as in regard to all other problems, the Chinese leaders are interested less in their solution than in the "exposure" of their imaginary and real enemies. nary and real enemies. By adopting such devices it

is they themselves and no one else who get exposed. The sole purpose of making this histrionic gesture is to divert attention from China's peraistent refusal to unreservedly accept the Colombo proposals. China's responsibility for the

current deadlock in the border dispute with India is so patent and hard to conceal that the Chinese leaders have to con-sume all their ingenuity trying to do so. They claim credit for measures to reduce to sion after they had wantonly created it by committing bru-

created it by committing bru-tal aggression.

They go to the extent of saying that India had in rea-lity not accepted the Colombo proposals! This because, to quote their own words, "the Indian government's so-called acceptance in toto of the Colombo proposals actually means accepting the Colombo proposals plus the so-called proposals plus the so-called clarifications produced in New

clarifications produced in New Delhi"!

These "so-called clarifications" were no other than those offered by the Premiers of Ceylon and UAR, Mrs. Bandaranaike and Ali Sabry, and the representative of Ghana when they all visited India last January. According to the Chinese government India's acceptance in toto of the Colombo proposals becomes "so-called", because it followed upon certain clarifications, And these clarifications, though given by the authors of the original proposals, become "so-called" because they do not suit the convenience of not suit the convenience the Chinese authorities.

Instead of saying in so many words that they would not accept the Colombo pro-posals and their clarifications unless these all suit their pur-poses entirely, the Chinese government resorts to all government resorts to all sorts of dishonest, lying and even stupid arguments, backed in the last analysis by the final argument of brute force.

Slandering Colombo Powers

Abusing and maligning India, is of course nothing: they do not hesitate to ma-lign and slander even the Colombo Powers, accusing them of petraying the trust and of allowing themselves to be led by the nose by In-

The Chinese authorities say: "The so-caleld clarifications produced in New Delhi were drafted by the Indian government and written in its own language as a summary own language as a summary
of the discussions in New
Delhi. There is authoritative
proof of this. Therefore the
so-called clarifications are in
fact the Indian government's own interpretation of the Colombo proposals...
"The clarifications not only

differ in substance from those made by the Prime Minister of Ceylon when she was in Peking, but also differ widely from the original provisions of the Colombo proposals."
(People's Daily, Editorial, October 13)

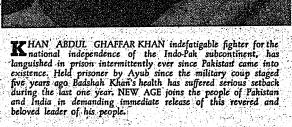
Besides charging the Cey-lonese Prime Minister of double-dealing, the Chinese leaders accuse ther of being leaders accuse her of being such a simpleton as to allow Indians in New Delhi to draft documents for her and on behalf of Colombo Powers and making her accept these as such making her thus a party to all that forgery and fraud.

Aren't the Chinese rulers axing the world peotaxing the world peo-ple's goodwill and guilibility a little too much?

The Ceylonese government has repeatedly refuted these irresponsible charges. For instance, Felix Bandaranaike, Minister without portfolio in the Ceylon government told his country's Parliament on April 1: "there is no diver-ence in the explanations of the Colombo proposals given to the Prime Ministers of China and India."

hina and India."
The Prime Minister Mrs.
Bandaranaike also wrote to
Premier Chou En-lai saying, "I should like to disabuse your mind of any erroneous impression you may have formed that the Colombo proposals have not been clearly and consistently ex-plained to India and China."

After all these clear and categorical statements, for China to go on repeating canards about "so-called canards about "so-called clarifications" given to India which "differ in substance from those made by the Prime Minister of Ceylon when she was in Peking" is the height of dishonesty. All these excuses and diversionary tookies will not obsure the tactics will not obscure the fact that it is China's rulers who refuse to take advantage of the Colombo proposals to make a start in restoring important plate in the fact that it is China's rulers of workers, peasants, writers and artists, youth and students, women, lawyers, doctors, etc.



peaceful and normal relations

peaceful and normal relations with India.

The Colombo proposals which India has accepted in toto (notwithstanding what) China says) provide that arrangements arrived at on their basis will not affect the parties final claims. With this parties the horizonean proreservation having been pro-vided in the proposals themselves, one does not know why China's rulers need some ad-ditional reservations of their

OWN.
Obviously peaceful negotiations and working for restoration of normal relations does not suit Peking at the moment. Keeping cold war alive and having India involved on the borders suit their purposes more, otherwise Peking's thesis about "modern re-visionists" having joined hands with US imperialists, etc., will not get proved.

Like the Indian people, the Like the Indian people, the people all over the world will sooner or later see through this Machiavellian game and find ways to deal with it. L'Humanite, organ of the French Communist Party, commenting on Chou En-lai's long interview has very long interview has very appropriately stated:

"They are seeking to put on a more agreeable face in order to try to make ac-ceptable the same calumnies and to put on to other shoulders the responsibilities which in reality are theirs."

-ZIA-UL HAQ

Readers' Letters

More **Memoirs**

HE special anniversary number of the NEW AGE was a well produced issue and gives the reader an idea of the Communist press in India and abroad. Of special attraction were the article on the first Communist. Journal in India, THE SOCIALIST, and the reminiscences by S. V. Ghate and D. P. Sinha.

D. P. Sinha.

I hope NEW AGE will continue to publish in future such reminiscences by party leaders, so that young people like me may know about the early days of the Communist movement in the country. It will also be a fitting reply to those who slander the great party of the Indian working class and try to keep the truth about its fighting traditions from the youth of the country.

G. S. SINGH

Jan Sanghi **Vituperation**

HE speeches made by Jan Sangh leader Atal Behari Vajpayee during his recent Bihar tour are revealing. At Darbhanga he said Nehru was a crypto-communist who was assisting the Communists to increase their strength. The Communists were "traitors" and there-

fore should be burnt, dead or alive. At Chapra he said the Prime Minister had celebrated his last birthday with the blood of the jawans. The soul of Gandhi went with him, his body with Sardar, Patel. Nehru was carrying only the dead body of Gandhi to shamelessly mask his unprincipled and ungandhian acts, he said.

It is a wonder that the authorities are deaf to the vituperative utterances of people like Vappayee and do not take any action against them, while sincere social workers who stand for progressive causes are detained behind bars.

Darbhanga SUNDARAM

SOS From Famine Area

UNDREDS of poor kisans and khet mazdoors in Chhuria, Dongargaon and Chouki areas of Rajnandgaon tehsil in Madhya Pradesh are facing acute starva-tion. Jobs are not available even on four annas a day. The village sahookars are refusing the loan of foodgrains known as badhi, demanding more than 100 per cent interest. Immediate test relief and other helping measures are necessary to alleviate the hardships of the people. The government should immediately start relief work and open more cheap grain shops in the area.

Rajnandgaon PRAKASH ROY.
Secretary, MP AITUC

PEACE CONGRESS

FROM FRONT PAGE

struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The Congress will extend wholehearted support to the heroic struggles of the peoples of Africa and Asia who are still groaning under colonial oppression. It will resolutely demand abolition of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, and condemn imperialist, penetration in the countries of Asia. Africa and Latin America tions, and penetration in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in the fields of politics, economy or culture. It will vehemently oppose racialism in South Africa, Souther Rhodesia and the United States of America and in all other, places. Cultural and economic problems connected with the question of peace will, of course, occupy an important place in the deliberations.

The cultural festival to be organised in connection with the Congress is expected to be a great spectacle of the best that Punjab can offer us as well as gems from other parts of the country.

Amritsar has a glorious tradition in the national movement,
It is the city of JallianwalaBagh. Among the first activities
of the delegates will be to
place flowers at the monument
in memory of the martyrs of
Jallianwala Bagh.
And as they do so, they will
pledge themselves to carry forward the battle to defend our
independence to win which so
many sacrificed their lives and
were shot dead by the butchergeneral Dyer.
The struggle for peace today is

general Lyer.

The struggle for peace today is the continuation of that struggle.

The Amritsar Congress will lead to a nation-wide militant struggle against those who would sell our independence, destroy it, and hand over our Motherland to the imperialists once again.