

At the conclusion of its eight-day session in Delhi the National Council of the Communist Party of India adopted on February 12 the following reso-lution On Certain Ideological Questions Affecting the Unity of the International Communist Movement:

CERTAIN major political-ideological ques-tions have, come up very sharply before the interna-tional Communist movement in recent months. The question of the unity of the movement and the restoration of norms of relations between Communist Parties is causing serious concern. The intensity and gravity of the differences are far greater today than what they were prior to the 81 Parties Conference at the end of 1960.

The present differences and onflicts have arisen prima-rily from the violation by the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour of the common under-standing of the international Communist movement as con-fained in the Moscow Decla-ration of 1957 and the Moscow Statement of 1960 of the Communist and Workers' Communist, and Workers: Parties These violations in-volve both ideological princi-ples and practical questions relating to war and peace, peaceful co-existence, forms peaceful co-existence, forms of transition to socialism and the role of the newly-libera-ted non-aligned nations. They also involve the questions of relations between the Socialist countries and non-align-ed nations in the common struggle for world peace, na-tional liberation, and against Imperialism.

At the root of these viola-tions and the incorrect posi-tions of the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour is their dog-matic and one-sided under-standing of the definition of our epoch. The correct under-standing of the epoch is es-gential, for working out the

\*\*\*\*\* on other pages Chairman Dange Briefs Pressmen p. 3‡ N. C. Resolutions \_\_\_\_ p. 22 Pravda Editorial p. 7-11

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strategy and tactics of all Marxist-Leninist Parties. For this, one must guard against both dogmatic and revisionist distortions of Marxist-Lenin-ist, principles.

The balance of world forces has shifted in favour of socia-lism and the socialist system is becoming the decisive factor in determining the course of development. This unleasnes development, This unleasness new forces for advancing the struggles for peace, national. Independence, democracy and socialism. The new balance of forces deepens the crisis of of forces deepens the crisis of capitalism and enhances, the sweep and militancy of popu-lar struggles in the capitalist world. Intensifying all the contradictions of world capi-talism, it creates, new allies for the world proletariat and new opportunities for isolat-ing arch-warmongers and reactionaries. Imperialism alone no longer determines the course of world developments and the forces have arisen which can curb warmongers and imperialists.

This creates the opportunity of preventing world war and of modern times in a new way as the 81-Parties Statement emphasises.

"The situation demands", as the Statement says, "ever closer joint efforts and reso-lute actions on the part of the socialist countries, the inter-national working class, the national anti-imperialist moyement, all peace-loving com-tries and all peace champions to prevent war and assure a peaceful life for people. It de-mands the further consolidamands the further consonan-tion of all revolutionary forces in the fight against imperia-lism, for national indepen-dence, and for socialism."

The maintenance of world peace on the basis of peaceful co-existence of States with different social systems is the crucial historical task of the epoch. A real possibility of achieving this objective has arisen as a result of the new correlation of forces.

Peaceful co-existence is a form of class struggle between socialism and capitalism in the world arena. Peaceful coexistence and peaceful com-petition between the two world systems create favour-able conditions for the development of class struggle in the capitalist countries, for national liberation struggles and for strengthening nation-

the struggle for peace and Soviet missiles were the struggle for peace and peaceful co-existence to the struggle for national libera-tion and the struggle for so-cialigm. The struggle for the preservation of world peace and the promotion of the cause of peaceful co-existence necessitate firm adherence to principles combined with flex. bility of tactics, as well as negotiations and mutual con-cessions. While formally cessions. While formally affirming its adherence to peaceful co-existence, the leadership of the Communist Party of China, however, op-

Vol. XI No. 7. February 17, 1963

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with\_ drawn from Cuba only after Kennedy was obliged to giva an open assurance that nei-ther the USA nor its allies. would invade Cuba, the leadership of the Communist Party of China attacked the Party of China attacked the withdrawal as a sacrifice of. the sovereignty of Cuba and as a retreat and capitulation before imperialism. They even went to the length of compar-ing it with Munich.

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COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

The attitude taken by the leadership of the Communist

# **ON CERTAIN IDEOLOGICAL QUESTIONS** AFFECTING UNITY OF **INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT**

maintaining peace, bridling imperialist aggression, de-fending co-existence and nonalignment, achieving a peace-ful transition to socialism without civil war in a number of capitalist countries, and even securing national liberation by non-military methods in subject countries where favourable conditions prevail. favourable conditions prevail. A number of colonial and de-pendent countries have won their independence in the re-cent period under conditions of peaceful co-existence and of peaceful competition bet-ween the capitalist and socia-list systeme list systems,

These developments have opened up opportunities of solving the cardinal problems

al independence, and for the struggle for democracy and socialism. This further en-ables the revolutionary and progressive forces to isolate the most bellicose elements among the immerialists and among the imperialists and reactionary forces within each country and find ever new allies in the common struggle against imperialism and for progress. The national libera-tion struggles and the struggles for democracy and socia-lism in their turn strengthen the worldwide struggle for peace and peaceful co-existence

The leadership of the Com-munist Party of China, however, takes an erroneous po-sition in that it counterposes poses certain steps necessary for the implementation in practice of the policy of pea-ceful co-existence. This has been particularly demonstrated recently during the Cari-bbean crisis.

It should be patent to all It should be patent to all that Soviet stand in the Carl-bbean crisis halted the inva-sion of Cuba by the USA. It preserved the national sove-reignty and territorial inte-grity of Cuba. It kept the flag of socialism in Cuba flying. It canad humanity from thermasaved humanity from thermo-nuclear disaster.

This has heightened the prestige of Communism in the eyes of all peace-loving huma-nity.

Yet, despite the fact that

Party of China over the Cari-Party of China over the Cart-bbean issue, when mankind stood on the brink of thermo-nuclear war, is totally wrong and has nothing in common with the understanding of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement. Its entire wrong understanding on questions of peace and war WAS sharply revealed in its attitude towards the Caribbean crisis.

Strengthening the unity of the socialist and the newly independent countries, the unity of the camp of peace, is one of the vital tasks of the international Communist movement set by the 81-Parties Statement. The socialist countries have an important part

**\*ON BACK PAGE** 



The National Council of the Communist Party of India in Session; Chairman Dange speaking,

(Photo J. Ballabh)

# **Resolutions of the National Council of the CPI**

# On Release of **Political Prisoners**

of India expresses its deep concern and indignation at the continued detention without trial, under the Dewithout trial, under the Deare among those subjected to fence of India Rules, of this callous treatment. about 750 members of the Communist Party. These include 10 members of Parliament, about 40 members of ment, about 40 members of The prisoners are not permit-different State legislatures, ted to receive books and members of municipal and papers deposited for them at other statutorily elected bo-dies, trade unionists and kisan sabha organisers and other leaders of the demoother leaders of the democratic movement.

The National - Council protests against this misu emergency powers by the Go-ernment in order to suppress and weaken a major politic and weater a major power a party of the country which has come out unequivocally for resistance of Chinese ag-gression on India and which gression on more all its efforts durhas devoted all its enorts dur-ing the last 3½ months to the, cause of strengthening na-tional defence. Despite this, massive arrests and detentions of Communists have been carried out, over 900 Party memhers have been detained since the proclamation of emergency, hundreds more have been arrested under State Security Acts, and many entire State and District Commit-tees of the Party have been virtually paralysed and their

functioning disrupted. This sweeping attack on the Communist Party is in striking contrast to the lenient attitude displayed by the ad-ministration towards Right-wing, reactionary parties, groups and individuals who have been given a free hand to carry on anti-national prcpaganda and activities direc-ted against basic national as accepted by Parcles as accepted by nent and even again st the

Prime Minister's person. All this clearly indicates a vindictive attitude towards the Communist Party and cannot but arouse the con-cern of all democratic and and progressive-minded people. In the case of certain State Go-vernments and district administrations. anti-con repression is also dictated by personal grudges and local po-litical rivalries. In many cases, arrests have been made on the basis of false com-plaints to the police by em-ployers and local Congress

The National Council most vehemently protests against the action of the Government in still continuing to make arrests in some States like West Bengal, U.P., etc., even now, nearly three m after the cease-fire on the Chine border

nal Council fur-The Nation ther draws the Government's attention to the extremely serious complaints pouring in from all States regarding ill-treatment of the Communist prisoners. Barring a handful, the rest of them, whether dethe rest of them, whether the angulation in the set of them the set of them the set of t

HE National Council perior classification as politi-of the Communist Party cal prisoners have been re-peatedly rejected Universally respected, veteran leaders of the Party with decades of pa-triotic service to their credit

In many cases, facilities for regular interviews with rela-tives and friends are denied. The prisoners are not permitbe purchased at the prisoners' own cost. With the exception of one State, nowhere have of one State, nowhere have trary to the entire traditions family allowances been grant- of the political movement in ed for the dependants of the our country. It betrays the

pained to find that in some States, even seriously ill pri-States, even seriously ill pri-soners suffering from chronic diseases like cancer and heart trouble are not being released despite official assurances that their cases would be

sympathetically considered. Communist detenus from Tripura and Assam have been transported to the far-off Hazaribagh and Berhampore jails, thereby isolating them physically from their near and dear ones. Even before the Tripura detenus were trans-ferred from Agartala, they were not permitted interviews with anyone nor was any information regarding their wel-fare given by the authorities. The National Council cannot find words to express its indignation at this type callous treatment towards ់ព litical prisoners which is con-

Government's utterly

the danger of foreign military bases being established on In-

wrong

The National Council is attitude towars the Communist Party which has played a positive role in the defence of the motherland against Chinese aggression.

The National Council repudiates the idea that the prisoners can expect justice only on the basis of the Government's own reviews of Individual cases from time to time. Such reviews have proved to be arbitrary and infructuous

The National Council, there-fore, demands of the Government at the Centre and in the States that, not individual cases, but the entire policy of repression against the Com-munist Party be reversed and all prisoners be released immediately and unconditionally

Communist prisoners, whe-ther detenus or otherwise, must be given their proper status of political prisoners and placed in superior class. The same applies to non-

volvement in military pacts. The National Council urges

Communist trade union, kisar and other workers of the democratic movements. Full facilities for interviews, supply of books and papers, clo-thing and other essential per-sonal articles, etc., should be provided Dependents of the detenus should be given ade-quate family allowances. Prisoners suffering from serious illnesses must be released without any delay. The Tripura and Assam detenus should be permitted to return to their respective States, The National Council calls

upon all units of the Party to organise immediately a m campaign for the release of the political prisoners and to mobilise public opinion in favour of this demand through all suitable forms The Pending release, all the National Council further an peals to Congressmen and progressive individuals to take up the cause of the political prisoners as a democratic issue and to demand their speedy release.

the spate of inspired reports regarding Western proposals brought by the U.S.-U.K.-Canada Defence Mission to New Delhi. The National Council resolves to send a deputation to the Prime Minisupon the Government of In-ter to seek further clarifica-dia to allay the fears and tion in this regard and to ex-suspicions aroused on this plain the Party's point of view score in the public mind by thereon.

# **Against U.S. Pressure** on Ceylon

took the welcome step of na-tionalising the oil installations tionalising the oil installations dating her with submission to belonging to foreign concerns, the demands of the oil monobelonging to foreign concerns. the demands of the oil mono-It agreed to pay reason- polies able compensation to the ... The Communist Party of oil companies, The oil com- India congratulates the Gov-panies of the Anglo-US. Im-ernment of Ceylon on the perialists protested against nationalisation but later on the Government of Ceylon in is a friend of India and as regard to the smouth of come pensation. They demanded India in her res very high an sation. The as compen. sation. The Ceylon Govern-ment, however, refused to

T HE National Council of the Communist Party of India notes that the Ceylon Government sometime back ment of the U.S. stepped is and refused to give Ceylon the aid which they had promised, thereby putting her into economic difficulties and intimi-

regard to the amount of com- such should be supported by foreign monopolies, for independent' economic development: also as a member of agree to the amounts which the Afro-Asian non-aligned the Anglo-American Compa- bloc of countries it should be nies demanded. supported by all the Afronies demanded. supported by all the Afro-At this stage, the Govern-Asian countries.

### Prime Minister in this sational emergency.

The State Executive condemns the propaganda of those parties and elements who are trying to utilize the emergency for subverting the nationally accepted policies and are vilifying the Communist Party and are opposing even the halting and partial measures of the Goyernment in releasing some Communiste. This propaganda only underlines the reactionary and anti-democratic designs of

these parties and elements.

# ACCEPT COLOMBO PROPOSALS UNRESERVEDLY CPI National Council's Call To China CHAIRMAN DANGE BRIEFS PRESS

standing in the Communist world is, as has been stated at several Congresses of Commu-

nist Parties in various coun-

tries, that they appreciate India's policies of peace, non-

"Our Party, no doubt, has certain criticism of the Gov-ernment of India's execu-tion of these policies, but that

in no way detracts from basic correctness of these policies followed by the Government, of India," he declared.

Dange said that the Nation-

al Council has expressed the desire that as a result of the

proposed world conference

unity in the world Communist movement will be strengthen-

As regards the proposal for

a world conference of all the Communist Parties, Dange re-called that the Indian Com-

munist Party at its Central Executive meeting last Decem. ber had suggested the calling

of such a conference and this

proposal is now being studied by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union because the

burden of preparing such a conference will fall on them.

The last world conference was

organised by the CPSU in 1960

and as the vanguard of world

ommunist movement, the ave to shoulder the burden.

question, Dange said that in the last six months, the de-mand for such a conference had been raised by the Com-

munist Parties of Great Bri-

tain, Indonesia, Japan, India and latterly China.

Explaining the resolution on the political situation in our

and the military flare-up bet-ween two great countries like India and China arose as well as were resolved almost at the

Dange said, "The Commu-

hist Party of India welcomes the mediation of the non-aligned six and acceptance of

these proposals in toto by the

Government of India. The ceasefire on either side and

acceptance of the Colombo

proposals by India and the expected acceptance by China

ould lead to negotiations for

ler dispute. "Our resolution hopes

that the Government of

People's Republic of China will also accept the Colombo Proposals without reserva-

same time!

In reply to a correspo

nt, they

ndent's

locracy.

alignment and der

# (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHT. The National Council of the CPI concluded its session here on February 12 after adopting, among others. a resolution on Certain Ideological Questions Affecting Unity of the International Communist Movement and er resolution on Political Situation in the Country. country and a democratic country." Dange said that the under-

AT a press briefing held after the council meeting, Chairman Dange explained the resolutions adopted by the council and said that the council had endorsed proposals to hold a world conference of all Communist Parties as has been suggested by several Parties outside India and by our Party here.

Dange said: "Our resolution considers that on certain im-portant questions which have arisen in international field. such as. Caribbean ouestion and Sino-Indian border ques-tion, the Communist Party of. China has departed from the on understanding in the International Communist Movement. We think they were dominated by dogmatis thinking on question of the settlement that was arrived at by the Soviet Union on Caribbean question. We think that the Soviet Union by its action has saved the world from a thermo-nuclear war and saved the independenc and sovereignty of Socialist Cuba."

"On the Sino-Indian ques-"On the Sino-Indian ques-tion, we think" Chairman Dange said, "it is not per-missible, according to the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism, for a Communist Party, especially a ruling-Party and a great and sea-cord Dearts like the Chingse soned Party like the Chinese Party, to raise border dis-putes and to push them to the point of armed conflict with a country like India which is a non-aligned country, is a peace-loving

### **Our English Publications** NATIONAL ISSUES

### Hirendranath Mukeriee India's Struggle for

Freedom country, Dange said that it draws attention of people to Long awaited 3rd. ed. of the the great threat that faced mankind three months ago much appreciated book Analytical and Inspiring when the Caribbean crisi story of our great nations arose. It was "a curious con-cidence" that the threat of a world war in the Caribbean

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FEBRUARY 17.-196

### On Western Defence Proposals dian soil, independent deve-The National Council of the Communist Party of lopment of India's basic de-fence potential, and non-in-

India, adopted the following resolutions on February 11:

HE National Council aircraft carriers to be based of the Communist on the Andaman and Nicobar

Party of India expresses its The National Council is serious concern at the restrongly of opinion that such proposals, if correctly reportported terms and condi-tions alleged to have been ed, are inconsistent with Inrecently stipulated by the dia's declared policy as re-peatedly explained by the Prime Minister, of developing Governments of the USA and UK with regard to our own independent defence potential in consonance with the country's sovereignty instheir arms supplies to meet India's defence requirements. tead of becoming dependent on forign agencies. Further, the reported Western propo-sals contain within themselves

According to these reports, which have been widely publi-cised in leading Indian dailies and have not yet been contradicted by the Government of India, the Western propo-sals include the following:

dian soil and of India getting involved, willy-nilly, in cer-tain types of military agree-That the operational con-trol of certain types of military equipment and spe-cialised weapons given to In-dia should remain, not in In-dian but in foreign hands; ments inconsistent with the policy of non-alignment and our national interests. The National Council con-

siders such proposals to be dangerous and, therefore, ob-2 That an "air umbrella" should be provided over jectionable. Development and India by foreign air forces, employing foreign pilots and technicians, but based on In-dian airfields and installastrengthening of our country's defences should not deviate from the principles of purdian airfields and installa-chasing arms without strings, tions; and operational control in Indian That India should permit hands, no foreign bases or such foreign air forces or foreign military forces on In-

**Resolution on Detenus** T HE Punjab State Exe-cutive of the CPI has pointed out in a resolution that all Communists are that all Communists are

duty bound to implement the National Council Resolution on Defence against Lution on Defence against meted out to criminals. It Chinese aggression. should be pointed out that In fact the Party has been even in the days of British actively supporting the na- rule the political detenus were Chinese aggression. actively supporting the na-tional defence efforts of the nation and the basic policies of the Prime Minister regard-ing peace with honour, non-alignment in foreign affairs,

self-reliance and era. enus of under-trials, have utence, seri-tenance and been classified as Div. II planned development, etc. In spite of repeated repre-ander-trial prisoners, on a par In this situation we repret, sentations even ex-MLA's with common criminals, and says the resolution, that a ex-MLC's and elected members.

gles in the post-independent

**Punjab State Executive** 

their representations for su- large number of Communists of local bodies have not been

minent leaders of the State Party, are meted out C class treatment which is generally given far better treatment and the Congress Government had to concede the same status after prolonged strug-

MEW AGE

The Punjab Legislature is meeting for its Budget session. Five Communist legislators, Master Harl Singh (MLC), and four MLA's, viz, Harnam Singh Chamak, Shamsher Singh Josh, Hardit Singh Bhattal, and Makhan Singh Tarsikha are behind bars. Their presence in the Assembly cessary to represent the views of their electors and put forth the stand of the Communist Party in relation to the burning problems facing the people.

given better class.

This is also necessary in In our previous representa-view of the fact that out of tions we had demanded the the opposition parties in the immediate release of Com-Punjab Legislature the rades Chanan Singh Dhoor Communist Party alone un-reservedly defends the na-tionally accepted policies Singh is a T. B. patient, whose pursued by the Gevernment under the kadershap of the 40N PAGE 4

elization and states to be a fact a normal diseases FEBRUARY 17, 1968.

inst the ma locuvres of the imperialist nowers who are trying to secure certain concessions for themselves by utilising India's needs inthe matter of developing her defence potential and her industries.

"The resolution also warns against the Right reactionary forces as represented by such parties as Jan Sangh and Swanted by such tantra and certain Rightist groups inside the Congress itself. These forces, in our opinion, are trying to attack the policies of Pri ne Minister Nehru and keep up the war tension and even push India into the American camp. We are sorry to note that even parties like the PSP and the socialist Party are adding their strength to these moves of Right reaction which are meant to undermine our independence, democracy and non-alignment."

# **OPPOSE PRESSURE** ON KASHMIR

Commenting on negotiations with Pakistan, Dange said, "We are not opposed to settiing our differences with Pakistan, but we do not approve of any move that would jeo-pardise the status of Jammu and Kashmir or hand over the Kashmir valley to Pakistan, as has been suggested by the US and British circles. We feel that such a suggestion has come from these circles be-cause they want to utilise the strategic position of Kashmir for building military bases almed at the independence of the neighbouring countries including India."

The resolution has also referred to the use of emergency powers by the Government. In this connection, Dange told In this com-pressmen, "We also note that is attorned to the detriment by been used to the detriment of the positions of the Com-munist Party and mass orga-is the positions of our economy. Dange said that in coope-

"At the same time we do not ignore the fact that even during the emergency, trade mions have been able to secure wage increases in certain industries through wage awards and agree-ments. "Government did well in

taking steps to curb specula tion and prevent forward trading in cotton."

# THIS 14-CARAT BUSINESS

Commenting on the Gold Control Policy of the Govern-ment, Dange pointed out that the Governn ient should have requisitioned gold hoards of Nizam and rich princes be-cause these hoards are known to exist. While the Communist Party does stand for drastic measures to prevent gold smuggling and use of such smuggled gold and speculathe peaceful settlement of the tion etc., it cannot however border dispute. cause harassment to small artisans and which come People's Republic of China in the way of small savings The National Council has ag-will also accept the Colombo of lower middle class families. read to relieve him from the Intions of Proposals without reserva-tions. It calls for vigilance Dayge said, "We do not like of the General Secretary will mously.





S. A. Dange, Chairman of the CPI.

a small family wants its in-vestment in gold as a secu-rity." Dange pointed out that "what the Government should do is to impose a ceiling on gold hoarding in orma-ment form instead of this restriction on purity of gold used for ornaments

Commenting on heavy ad-ditional burdens proposed to be placed on the common neo-Dange said that while resour-ces have to be raised to meet needs of defence and for imnlementation of the Plan, these can be found not by putting burdens on the poor but by such measures as national-

ration with "all democratic forces including in particular, forces including in particular, democratically minded Con-gressmen", the Communist. Party will try to build a na-tion wide united front to campaign in support of the Colombo proposals, and the Covernment of Indio's estants Colombo proposals, and the Government of India's efforts for a settlement of the Sino Indian conflict consistent with the honour, dignity and integrity of the nation, to oppose policies of Right reac-tion, to resist all imperialist pressures on India, to streng-then defence capabilities of our country, to oppose misuse of emergency powers, etc.

## ORGANISATIONAL OUESTIONS

In answer to a question by a pressman, Dange announced that E. M. S. Namboodiripad has tendered his resignation from the post of the General Secretary of the Party. For some time he will not be able to work as General Secretary.

this 14-carat business because not be filled up for the time hot be filled up for the time being. Comrade Namboodiri-pad continues to be a member of the Secretariat. Dange in reply to a further question said that EMS may

resume General Secretaryship if he feels that he can resume.

The National Council has also agreed to Comrade Nam-boodiripad's request to relieve him also of the post of the Editor of New Are As TP. gards filling up that post, Dange pointed out that the Editor is generally appointed by the Central Executive Committee which will be meeting shortly.

In reply to questions about party organisation in West Bengal, Dange said, 'We are taking steps to organise the work in West Bengal in view of the fact that a majority of members of the State Council of the Party are in jail and cannot carry out their func-tions." Asked whether he had. come across any parallel or-ganisation by any faction in West Bengal; Dange replied amidst laughter, "There is no provision for that in our Constitution". He added, "We have not come across any parallel organisation ur recent visit to Calcutta". In the absence of the Gene-

ral Secretary, Dange explain. ed, the Secretariat of the Party will carry out his functions, members of the Secre-tariat acting as a collective

body. The National Council has also indicted the Government through a strongly worded re-solution on arrests and continued detention of Communsts, trade unionists. Kisan Sabha workers and ill-treatment meted out to these political prisoners inside has demanded their immediate and unconditional re-(see text on facing lease page).

page). In reply to a question, Dange told pressmen that the reso-lutions of the National Coun-cil session were passed unani-

PAGE THREE

# Private Sector Is Restive economic notes

NOW that the Emergency has been with us for nearly three months some leaders of our private sector and their. henchmen among politi-cians have begun to feel restive. They want to re-turn to the good old days of what they term "nor-malcy" when they could act as they wished without let or hindrance.

The Swatantra leaders have, of course, given candid expression to their wish Others, like the leaders of the FICCI, have not been so straight-forward. The have apparently voic They have content at the failure of the authorities to utilise the people's enthu-slasm, but the tenor of all their operative slogans speaks of their unconcealed haste to do away with all the rigours of the Emergency

In a statement issued last week the Committee of the FICCI shed copious tears over the continuance of a lack of sense of urgency in government circles. Since this is a criticism to which many people, other than businessmen, also subscribe its purport was obviously to attract popular sympa-thy. Having done that, the FICCI proceeded with its catalogue of grievance against the authorities and these understandably have nothing in common what the people feel. with

# FICCI's Grievances

The FICCI has presented a host of grievances in its statement, but the crux of them all is what it calls the "lack of evidence of the authorities taking advantage of the cooperation so readily offered by industrial establishments in private hands to galvanise de-fence effort". Only if this limitation is removed, "we would be in a position to the services of the expert teams which have come and are due to come from friendly countries to study our problems of de-fence production and expansion'

This linking of the twothe need to take advantage of the private sector, and a proper utilisation of the services of foreign teams is rather significant. It shows up not only the bonds uniting our Big Business with foreign capitalists, but with foreign capitalists, but also the 'strings' attaching to latter's interest in our defence build-up. They would help us only if we are willing to give sizeable orders to their Indian friends, else they would better stay at home and leave us to face the situation as best as we can.

Our people are not oppo-sed to foreign aid even for defence provided it is given on terms that conform to our basic policies. We cannot, however, countenance any "assistance" which enoins upon us, as a precon-lition, the abandonment or even diluting of our policy to have defence industries only in the public sector. The foreign "helpers" should know this, as also the leaders of the FICCI to whom evidently their sec-tional interests count more than national interests.

The FICCI statement has The FICCI statement has taken exception to "strin-gency of finance", and the "credit policy of the Re-serve Bank", which to them is "restrictive". They had thought that the "climate", created by the Chinese aggression, will be propitious for them to expand their operations in the name of the emergency. But the measures, taken by the Government to ban future trading in a number of commodities and restrict credit to counter inflationary ten-dencies, although halfhearted according to our standards, have hindered standards, have hindered the unrestricted fulfilment of their wish. They would now like these necessary concomitants of emergency to be ended even as they

are shrewd enough not to demand a rescinding of the Emergency openly,

# CONCERN FOR FOREIGN ENTERPRISE

THAT the FICCI's concern for foreign enter-prise is not one-sided is evident from statements made by visiting spokesmen of various British missions in our country. The Presi-dent of the British Iron and Steel Institute M A Fiennes said in Calcutta, the other day that "it is a pity that there should be this caste distinction (between public and private sectors) So long as this distinction was maintained, he said, it would serve as a disincen

tive to the investors The Director-General of the Federation of British Industries also snoke in the same vein sometime back Coming from these gentlemen, such sentiments are not surprising, but that there should be a collusion between what they expound and what the leading organ

of our private sector pro-pagates is surely something that needs combating. Fienne's obiter dictum in this connection needs a special treatment. He came to India as the leader of a delegation from British Steel industry to the recently-held symposium on. Iron and Steel making in Jamshedour There he tho ught it fit to render to our Steel and Heavy Industries Minister a lesson in economics of steel-making and in so doing he let himself

Accusing the Steel Ministry of a tendency towards "levitation" he put forth in a new cloak the worn-out thesis that countries like India should not go in for heavy investments in basic industries, but should "exploit to the full all the help that the Western nations are willing to offer because

of the 'inevitable need' for the continued export of plant and equipment" (Capital, February 7). Shorn of its verbiage, this

profound advice is nothing but a device to keep underdeveloped countries away from industrialisation basically and thus provide a verpetual market for the Western nations In doling out this advice.

Fiennes has not been original. We have earlier known his type in Eugene Black, who counselled us against taking up the Chittaranjan project. As he should know we did not listen Black, but went ahead with our sches of industrialisation is not too late in the for Fiennes now to try to reverse the process?

Finnes, perhaps, knows this much, hence his other suggestion. If you are bent upon having your own in-dustries, he seems to sug-gest, why not invite direct equity investment "on good old-fashioned capitalist terms with all its yardsticks and all its disciplines" instead of burdening yourself

# British

### Brazenness

Here too, Flennes is being peurile, or perhaps he con-siders Indian planners to be naive. Who does not kno that loans carry an onerous load of repayment-more so if they are taken from Fiennes's own country or the U.S.? And yet, after this load has been lifted. the project carries no liabi-lity abroad. What Fiennes suggests will, however, keep it permanently liable to pa dividends on investments from abroad, which will also continue to be repatriated in a large measure. An accepted method to repay external debts is that of exports The socialist countries, from whom we have taken sizeable loans for our basic industries, accept repayments this way but the Western coun-tries, for whom Fiennes February 12.

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INTERNATIONAL

speaks, have not shown much enthusiasm for it. In fact, even as they give loans to us they continue to restrict imports of our goods.

The ECM is, of course, the crassest example of such "closed door" tactics, but even the US, under a professedly enlightened administration, committed to liberalisation in trade ha not been wanting in this respect. Last year it subs-cribed to a long-term cotton textile agreement under the GATT which laid down that "no participating country shall introduce new import restrictions or in-tensify existing import restrictions on cotton textiles in so far as this would b inconsistent with its obligations under the GATT". Hardly was the ink dry on this historic agreement the US Government decided to apply restraints to nearly 90 per cent of its textile imports from different countries. including India:

The U.S. insists on pegging Indian exports in the urrent year to the 1961-62 level of about 26 million vards The justification given for this restraint, which applies to eight or which applies to eight or nine other countries too, is that without it the US textile industry will be dis-rupted. But surely, as the Commerce has said, a mere 26 million vards "cannot b nsidered to be so heav as to disrupt the American market which consume more than 11 000 million yards of cotton piece-good every year".

The Commerce calls this restraint "deplorable" and the "fears" entertained by the. US administration "evaggerated" What it has chosen not to emphasise is the fact that such devices are a nart and narcel of a policy to hinder the proc of economic advancement of under-developed coun-

-ESSEN

# YUSUF'S EXPULSION HELD ILLEGAL

A Kanpur report appearing in Times of India, Delhi Edition on February 13, says:

THE Registrar of Trade Unions, Mr. P. N. Chatur-vedi, yesterday held as uncon-stitutional the expulsion of Mr. S. S. Yusuf from the pre sidentship of the Suti Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. Yusuf is a Communist worker.

The Registrar held that the meeting of the executive, held by the non-Communist section of the Sabha on December 9. was unconstitutional

He gave the same ruling in respect of the expulsion of Mr. Ravi Sinha, Joint Secretary, Mr. Ram Asrey, Mr. Ghanshiam Saran and Mr. Ram Balak (all CPI members) from the executive.

The registrar observed that the meeting at which the

PAGE FOUR

above decisions were taken ed notice of four days for the was cancelled by Mr. Xusuf meeting was not given. himself, Secondly, there was He ruled that the executive no specific agenda for the was not competent to expel himself. Secondly there was no specific agenda for the meeting. Moreover the requir-

# honorary members. Punjab Detenus ¥ From Page 2

condition has seriously detenistic taken to release them to release them to release them the serious mental patient and he alone can take care of him. In addition we had pressed

once again strongly urges

for the immediate release of Harnam Singh Chamak and that: All Communist detenus be Shamsher Singh Josh, MLA's, released forthwith and pending release better class treatment be given to all as because election petitions ar being heard against them in law courts and their presence nolitical detenus. outside is necessary for proper representation of their

The cases of Mal Singh Dhillon, Chanan Singh We were assured by the au-Dhoot and Chamak and Josh thorities that their cases MLA's, be given an urgent would be sympathetically con-sidered, but so far no action special nature.

NEW AGE

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FEBRUARY 17 1963

On the day the Lok Sabha turned down by over-whelming majority the demand to reject the Colombo proposals the so-called anti-Chinese Aggression Committee of the Punjab opposition parties met at Chandigarh. They planned at this meeting, a campaign against the Colombo proposals, against negotiations and the foreign policy of non-alignment and for vili-fying the Prime Minister and the Communist Party.

and engineering factories has

taken place on a considerable scale. Profiteering has been

carried on in some commodities such as kerosene, cycle

No effective action has been

Moreover, though Ministers

taken to put a stop to these.

themselves have repeatedly

stated in public that the rich have not loosened their purse-

strings while the common people have voluntarily made big sacrifices, now that the Budget session is coming near,

tax proposals are being moot-

ed which will increase the bur-

den on the common man and again leave the rich untouch-

It is thus a situation fraught

with serious danger of reac-tion exploiting mass discon-

In this critical situation the

State Congress, instead of fighting the reactionary op-position remains engaged in

a furious internal struggle over two issues—the election of the State Congress Presi-

dent after the resignation of

S. Darbara Singh and the ap

s. Darbara singh and the ap-pointment of an Advisers' Committee by the Chief Min-

ister. The Chief Minister, is

canvassing support for Bhag-wat Dyal—the notorious INTUC leader—on the plea of

elving the post to a man from Hariana. The ex-Congress Chief is supporting Ram Ki-

shan, a veteran Congressman.

The battle for the rival can-

didates is also being fought

on technical grounds, on the procedure and venue of elec-

tion. The intervention of the

AICC is in the offing to pre-vent a show-down between the

two rival groups.

parts, bricks etc.

he

tent

THIS campaign was initia-ted on February 3 at Am-fish ends. Gold has been conritsar where many of the cealed Lay-off and retrench-bellicose top field-marshals of ment of workers in hostery, reaction were invited to add- art-silk, rayon; woollen goods reaction were invited to add-ress a joint rally. More rallies are planned for other citles The Jan Sangh and the Akalis led by Master Tara Singh form the main core and vanguard of this opposition front though it also includes the PSP, the Swatantra Party. and the Progressive Indepen dent Party led by Chaudhri Devi Lal. The last mentioned has no organisation outside the legislature while the PSF and Swatantra Party are both very weak parties in the State and have, for, long been de-pendent on the communal parties

The Jan Sangh, with a base a the urban trading classes, s the most active partner in the reactionary anti-national mbine and carries on a virulent anti-Congress, anti-Com-munist campaign. At the same time it demagogically exploits mass discontent against the anti-popular acts of the Congress Government, especially the taxation measures and the retrench ent following the decision to bring about my in administration.

It is also actively exploiting the difficulties the various sections of the people face because of the misuse of mergency and is in particular active among the goldsmiths who face mass unemployment because of the Gold Control Rules and other actions, and also among professionals and traders who have got notic for payment of professional

While talking of defence, denouncing China, and the Communists and spreading canards about a so-called Congress-Communis pact, the Jan Sangh leaders are in reality seeking to exloit the discontent and the hardships of the masses and the difficulties of the present situation to rally support for their anti-national and reactionary designs to subvert national policies, to keep up the conflict and tension with China and thus create condi-tions for alignment with imnerialist powers.

The mass of the people however, want peace with honour and not prolonga-tion of the conflict. They sincerely support the stan of the Prime Minister with respect both to defence and to a negotiated in general and the Colomb proposals in particular

But all the issues are not clear to them. Moreover, the communal parties do have a considerable hold among som

## APATHY OF GOVERNMENT

On top of all this, though the mass of the people have donated liberally to the National Defence Fund and contributed in other ways to do their bit for the defence of the notherland, they find to thei chagrin that the Government is refusing to take any mea-sures against those vested interests who have refused to do their natriotic duty and have. on the other hand, exploited

FEBRUARY 17, 1963

The issue of advisers to the Chief Minister is also part of the factional struggle In this situation, so far as the Congress, is concerned the field is left free to the parties of reaction. Except-ing some meetings and functions addressed by Ministers, there is hardly any political campaign. Not only this. With its own hous divided so hadly and lacking a clearcut and firm ori-entation, tendencies to appease the reactionary par-ties, to retreat before their pressure. and blackmail are manifesting themselves.

This was evident when the Chief Minister submitted to their pressure and took the representatives they wanted on the Citizens' Defence Committee. The non-inclusion of any representative of the hist Party is another instance of the same.

The stand taken on the issue of release of and better treatment of Communist detenus is also partly due to the pres-sure of these partles, as des-pite the favourable change in the situation. further release seem to have been stopped after the release of 21 dete-nus. The Punjab Government has also refused to give better treatment to the detenus.

When(a delegation consist-Ing of Avtar Singh Malhotra, State Council Secretary and . Teja Singh Swatantar met the



140 Milli

sed.

Chief Minister and the Home The Executive congratulated Minister, they refused to con-its cadres for this work and cede the demand for the re-lease of Communist detenus rouse the patriotism of the or even to agree to the demand for better treatment for all of them as political detenus They only agreed to consider the issue sometime later and to consider the cases of Mal Singh Dhillon Chanan Singh Dhoot on humanitarian grounds. Along with its own anti-de-

mocratic policy on the issue, the pressure of the reaction-ary parties, which have taken exception to the releases already made, is influencing the State Government.

This appeasement and retreat before reactionary pres-sure, the preoccupation with the tussle for power at the tussle for power at the cost of attention to vital is-sues of the moment on the one hand and the reliance on the bureaucracy which often vio-lates the principle of volun-tariness with respect to collections of cash and defence bonds, the resort to more and more taxation on the common people in order to take any effective action against vested interests makes the Con-gress vulnerable to the attacks of these parties and creates fertile ground for their diversionary and subversive propaganda and reactionary leogic campaign

# FIRM STAND AGAINST REACTION

In this situation the Communist Party is the one party in the State, which, despite the difficulties created by the ampaigns of vilificati misrepresentation and of arrests of many of its prominent leaders, has taken a firm and consistent stand against these bellicose forces of right reaction and has carried on an intensive mass campaign rally the people behind to national policies of the Prime Minister, to expose the nefa-rious game of reaction and the blackmail and manoeuvres of the imperialists on Kashmir and to build natrio kashmir and to build patrio-tic unity for national defence and development, for national policies and for the immediate interests and rights of the

The State Executive of the Party met on February 24-25 to discuss the political situation and review its work. It decided to intensify its mass campaign. Besides the recep-tion rallies organised for comrade Teja Singh Swatantar it decided to hold four hundred mass meetings in support of Pandit Nehru's stand on the Colombo proposals and to po-pularise the stand of the Party on Kashmir and other imr diate issues and to expose and isolate reaction

The Executive reviewed the work of the Party cadres in the Trade Unions, the Panchavats and Block Samitie and local Defence Committees. Reports showed that Communists had helped collect Rs, 50 lakhs for the Defence Fund by rousing the patrio-tism of the working people.

masses to purchase Defence Bonds, to increase production and to help strengthen the. nation's defence potential.

.It reiterated its demand that the Government take legal action to make the upper classes disgorge cash and gold and thus make their due contribution to the defence efforts. The Execu-tive stressed that the prin-ciples of voluntariness and equality of sacrifice be adhered to with respect to the common people and compulsion by officials with respect to collections of De pect to collections ace Funds or Gold Bonds, mulained about where complained a should be stopped by State Gobernment. the

With respect to the new taxation proposals the Execu-tive demanded that now the burden should be placed on those who can pay and not on the poor who are already overburdened. It also stressed that economy in adminis tration and other state expenditure should be effected in such a way that there is no reduction of expenditure on urgent welfare schemes or social services such as edu-cation, etc., and any employees found surplus, are provided alternate employment and not retrenched, as that would make the unemployment problem more acute

Among proposals for ecor my, it suggested the slashing down of salaries and allowances of Ministers and high officials the lavish expendi monies and similar functions and the abolition of the Legislative Council

Later on at a Press Conference at Chandigarh in reply to questions by pressmen Mal-hotra proposed that instead of making a uniform enhancement of land revenue the State Government should levy a tax on agricultural income on a steeply graded scale exempting those with holdings below five acres as agreed to unanimously in the previous Punjab Assembly.

He also called for a halt to further taxation of essential commodities and services, proused that alternate a for augmenting income should be explored as for example, developing a state sector, na-tionalising transport, state-trading in grain and so on.

The Executive made com crete proposals with regard to workers and called for immediate steps to be taken to ensure full employment of al installed capacities and ma-ximum employment and earnings to workers along with in-creased production.

Keeping in view conditions leading to the present difficulties the State Executive suggested that

A firm system of distribuon of raw materials and semi-finished goods such as coal, pig iron, wool tops, and yarn should be introduced ensuring supply of these goods to all factories on the basis of installed capacity.

FROM-OUR CORRESPONDENT

& Government orders should be placed on the basis of installed capacity of all fac-tories to ensure equitable offtories to ensure equitable off take of manufactured goods.

+ Cheap credit facilities on easy terms should be made available to small-scale and medium factories

Adequate arrangements be made for transport of manufactured goods.

# MASS CAMPAIGN INTENSIFYING

After, the meeting big reception rallies have taken place at Taran Taran, Bhatinda, Patiala, Samrala, Khanna, Jagraon, Ludhiana and Moga. Jagraon, Ludhiana and Ange-Altogether over two lakh peocourse of the last month. It is proposed to cover two lakh more in the reception rallies and through local mass meet-ings in villages and towns in the course of the next fortnight.

The rallies organised by the Party to welcome back com-rade Swatantar from his long underground life have got en-thusiastic mass response and besides galvanising the mass base of the Party have attracted people belonging to all shades of political opinion. They have thus been a very Inter have thus been a very good occasion for popularising the Party's line on the present situation. These occasions have been fully availed of and Comrade Swatantar has ex-plained international and na-tional developments, and the role of Pandit Nehru, of the Communist Party and the parties and forces of right reaction.

action. Several of them were also addressed by Comrade Malhotra.

Huge processions were taken out at Sangrur and Sa the Sangrur procession was one of the biggest ever organised by the Party there At Batala the entire town flooded the meeting place.

Purses and currency garceptions amounted to about lands presented in th Rs. 14,000. At Sangrur the amount was Rs. 1,275, at Bhatinda Rs 2,267, at Sanara. over Rs. 1,100 and at Ludhi-ana over Rs. 1,000. This mass response has been

a very unpleasant surprise for onents of th the opponents of the Party and has heartened all progressive people, while the forthright speeches made by Swatantar, Malhotra and other Party leaders have roused the anger and desperation of the reactionaries Henne the increasing virulence of their campaign

In order to rally the Party ranks even more closely the State leadership has carried forward the campaign of Party education. So far the members of the Secretariat have held three-day schools in eleven districts. In these

\*OVERLEAF

PAGE FIVE

# WEST BENGAL

led union leaving it first, fol-

lowed by others after the Chi-

nese aggression and after the joint committee had collected money for NDF. The Workers'

Union was ready to accommodate other unions for the sake

But all their calculation

ers have again expressed their

confidence in the Worker

Union, the champion of work-ers' rights and unity.

And it is no wonder that workers have not lost their faith in the red flag unions and their Communist leaders. Because whatever might be

Because whatever might be the propaganda, in West Ben-

gal it is the Red Flag unions

the workers for defence efforts, including contribution

to NDF. More than one and

half million rupees have been donated by workers under red

Another instance of this

Malbazar on February 2 and 3

from a large number of gar-dens attended the meeting

held in the spacious lawn of

The report revealed that the

workers owing allegiance to red flag union have donated

more than a lakh rupees to the NDF inspite of arrests of

their leaders and harrassment

Explaining the AITUC Reso.

Shramik Bhawan, the

More than 300 represe

Union's own building.

by the managements

hilici

which took lead in

ent completely wrong. Work-

# Reaction's Bid To Spike **Colombo Proposals**

After the crushing defeat of the Jan Sangh-Swatantra-PSP-SP combine on the floor of the par-liament on the question of India's stand on the Colombo proposals, they have now started a antiand anti-non-alignment campaign in the country. Big-wigs of those parties are going round and as a part of it Dr. Raghuvira, the Jan Sangh president, and H. V. Kamath, fre-eating PSP leader country. Big-wigs of those parties are going found date other unions for the sake of unity, but all other unions or unity, but all other unions or unity, but all other unions combined together to fight it. addressed two meetings in Calcutta on February 10. DDRESSING an "anti- more stable than India. She compromise" meeting call- said that those who wanted to

ged that Parliament did not into India had no sense of give Prime Minister the "man-date" to accent the "mandate" to accept the Colombo proposals, and if the Prime Minister ventures to open negotiations with the Chinese remier on the basis of Colom\_ bo proposals then he "will be forced to step down" and the Kamaths would see to that.

ference" at the Maidan, call-on the common adherence to the principle of non-align-ment. He hoped that there Jan Sangh and Hindusabha would be settlement of the leaders. The 'conference' was presided over by Dr. Ramesh Majumdar, historian-turned politician. The conference passed a resolution demand-ing rejection of the Colombo als in toto and condemning Nehru for failure to give proper lead to the country in war time.

Dr. Raghuvira early this week told pressmen at Calcutta that he wanted not only air umbrella but nuair umbrella from USA, UK and other powers, who, he considered had same ideals as India. India same needed effective friends, he said and thought that USA could be one such. We should think in terms of war and not of negotiations, he em-phasised Kamath also finished his speech with the slogan-no comp ise. we want war.

# Non-Alignment Defended

But strong voices were heard also during the last week de-fending India's policy of nonalignment and acceptance of Colombo propo Colombo proposals. Lakshmi Menon, Union Minister of State for External Affairs. speaking at a meeting orga-nised by the Institute of Asian-African Relations, at the Darbhanga Hall said that non-aligned foreign policy of India was fully consistent with India's tradition and personality. This policy had won praise and approval all over the world and had been suc-cessful in isolating China in the India-China dispute.

She emphatically said that eed. not change her policy of non-alignment view of Chinese aggress rather should persue it with more vigour, since China was claiming that India had abandoned that policy.

Referring to the demand for 4,200 votes-out of 6000. Referring to the demand for 4,200 votes—out of 6000. India's alignment with the It may be recalled that West, Smt. Menon pointed out there was a joint committee to the experience of certain of all the unions of the tram-aligned Asian states and said waymen till recently. This that those states were not was broken up by the PSP-

A DDRESSING an "anti-compromise" meeting call-aid that those who wanted to invite the US and UK. troops of the the Davies and UK. al, they would be able to inflict defeat on the Red Flag union. dignity 5.2.5

India's policy of non-alignment received powerful sup-port from Prince Norodom Sibanouk, Head of the State of Cambodia. While in Calcutta recently, he expressed forced to step down" and the the firm friendship of his Kamaths would see to that. Dr. Raghuvira spoke at a dia and China in the end and that he would do his best in bringing about such a settlement.

> He hoped that China flag influence. would also accept the Co-lombo proposals unreser-vedly as India has already initiative came to light when the Executive Committee of the Jalpaiguri District Chadone. Prince Norodom is proceeding now to China. Bagan Workers' Union met at

Prince Norodom also exsed his satisfaction with the progress made by India and praised the people of West Bengal and Calcutta for their courage and determination to achieve progress in face of heavy odds

# **RED FLAG** VICTORIES

lution on the situation arising out of Chinese aggression on THAT the anti-Communist hysteria and attacks aga-India Mohammad Elias, MP inst trade union and kisan workers have not shaken the confidence of the workers in Member of the Working Com-mittee of the AITUC, said that on the one hand the the Red Flag has been again proved this week. In Dunbar Cotton Mills Provident Fund workers would have to strengthen the national defence by contributing to NDF and in-Committee elections the cancreasing production; and on the other they would have to fight against the attacks of the capitalists who are violatdidates of the Red Flag Union secured 75 per cent of votes cast and all the four seats by defeating INTUC and inde-pendent candidates. ing the Industrial Truce Re-solution by resorting to re-trenchment, suspension and other forms of victimisation In the election of the de-

legates to the Council of the Calcutta Tramway Emploof workers. The meeting protested aga-inst the harassment of work-4 yees' Cooperative Credit Society, the Red Flag Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union secured 90 out of 92 seats by ers in various gardens' and requested the Government of West Bengal to release all ar-rested workers and the Presi-dent and General Secretary of defeating the combined force of 5 other unions led

In one seat workers' union candidate's nomination reach-ed late. It lost only one con-tested seat. The candidates of the Workers' Union secured 200 votes—out of 6000. It may be recalled ere was

The number of job-seekers on the live registers of the

NRW AGE

★ FROM AJOY DASGUPTA West Bengal have increased by 37.6 per cent during the period of the people. Following obser-vance of the Republic Day in its name, conferences of leased recently. In actual year 1962, says a West Bengal yance of the Republic Day in Government Press Note re-leased recently. In actual different sections of people figures they were 3,07,376 in 1061 and 4,23,044 in 1962. Out of the people registered with the Exchanges 23,020 found employment in 1961 and 31151 in 1962.

The increase in 1962 is mostly accounted for by the off-take in defence services by the end of the year. Out of the persons employed, the Central Government absorbed 47.4 per cent; State Govern-ment 7.6 per cent; Semi-Government institutions 17.4 per ent and rest 27.6 per cent by the private sector.

These figures are not at all reassuring, particularly when we remember that in fourteen post-independence years em-ployment in West Bengal's organised industries increased by only fourteen thousand.

Last week I cited an example how village unity is being built up on the basis of more ion on the agricultural On February 1 was front. opened a Bund in the Bally-Chaturi area of Howrah dis-trict, which will save more than a thousand acre of cultivable land from saline water.

This is the fruit of combined efforts of . villagers under the leadership of Kisan Sabha, Nikunja Roy, local Communist leader and member of the Anchal Panchayat took the initiative and more than 150 people worked tirelessly to com-plete the bund in time. They have now taken up work on another bund which would save more than 500 bighas of land from saline water.

Through such work Congress-Communist unity is be-ing built up in that area and is reflected in joint approach to the national defence work. The Anchal Panchavat donated Rs. 525 to NDF at the proposal of Nikunja - Roy, supported by. Congress memeber Prafulla Roy.

# PARTISAN ATTITUDE OF W.B. CONGRESS

INSTEAD of coming out in its own name, the West Bengal Congress is utilising the semi-official India Defence

**PUNJAB** 

ols over 800 district cadsyllabus consisted of two lec- decided to restart the ideolotures on the 81 Parties' Statement, on the 22nd Congress of the CPSU and international differences, two lectures on Vijayawada Party policy, one on the present situation and tasks and one on Party orga-nisation. All the important districts have geen covered, though in some districts the attendance has been un The schools have helped the

The schools have henced the process of unification and ac-tivisation greatly. All the important districts have been covered and during the course of the next week' the remaining five smaller dis-tions will be covered. During tricts will be covered. During March the campaign will be taken to the branches and it is planned to cover ten thou-sand millitants in two-day, schools

were called to formulate their role in national defence. In a lavishly decorated pandal at

workers, women, writers and artists, businessmen and others. Apart from the Chief artists. Minister and other Ministers of West Bengal, Union Defence Minister Chavan and Rajas-than Chief Minister Sukhadia also spoke; Chavan addressed the businessmen and Sukhadia the women.

Fight against illeteracy,

verty, socal evils, it was right-ly emphasised, was part of efforts to strengthen national defence. But most of the occasions, were burdened with anti-Communist slant. These conventions, which

could have really been a forum for exchange of oninion and experience of people from various walks of life and diverse shades of opinion, and contributed towards building unity, have failed to rouse and en thuse the people because of the narrow and partisan at-titude of the organisers, that is, the big bosses of the Pradesh Congress, who had always been more concern-ed with crushing the Communists in the state, rather than with strengthening national unity for national defence.

This attitude of the Con-gress leadership and the West Bengal Government finds exon in continued arrests in the state when in so other states, releases taking place During the past fortnight arrests in Cal-cutta and different districts numbered not less than twenty-five Those arrested include Party, trade union and kisan sabha leaders and ordinary citizens, who might have in-curred displease of some Con-

And inside the jails conditions of the prisoners are de-teriorating. Medical care seems to be totally inadequate. Ra-tanial Brahman, the beloved leader of the Darieeling neople, is reported to be fast los-ing his eyesight. He is also suffering from diabetes and other ailments. Almost all prisoners are suffering from on or other complaint.

# From Page 5

In order to help this process gical-political monthly journal in Punjahi that had oped before the general elections

The mass organisations are also moving. The PTUC has recently held its working committee meeting and taken im-portant decisions to give a proper lead to the workers for creasing production and for defending, their day-to-day interests. The State Kisan Sabha is holding its delegate session at Mahilpur (Dist. Hoshiarpur) on February 25-27 to chalk out its programme of work.

trated

FEBRUARY 17, 1963

# PRAVDA Editorial Article are already building socialism in indispensable condition for their successful advance; at the same time it is

time in the interests of the

peoples. The great teachers of the international proletariat, Marx, Engels and Lenin, emphasized more than once that the economic condition of the proletariat of various countries, the fact of various countries, the fact that it has a common class enemy — the bourgeoisie, identi-cal aims for the working class of ll nations — the struggle for ocialism and Communism — all Socialism and Communism — all this impels the workers to estab-lish a fratemal alliance. In the lands where capital rules, where the means of production are owned by the bourgeoisie and the estate owners, the prole-tate is commelled to sell its

tariat is compelled to sell its labour force and is subjected to unrestrained exploitation. In this respect the economic and social conditions of the working class are identical in all capitalist

ountries. Irrespective of nationality and race, language and colour of the skin, the workers of all counskin, the workers of all coun-tries are united as class brothers. In conditions of capitalism peo-ple are divided primarily into those who exploit and those who are exploited. Capital is an international for are exploited. Capital is an international, force. That is why international, force. That is why the emancipation of the prole-tariat, all working people, all oppressed peoples of the world, is possible only on the basis of their unity and, above all, on the basis of the fraternal soli-darity of the working class. Imperialism seeks to poison the minds of the workers, of all working people, with the venom of nationalism and chauvinism, to set at loggerheads the peoples-and make them collide. Through-out, its history imperialism drew

out its history imperialism drew the peoples into wars for the re-division of the world, for which the working people had to pay, into wars which led to the

into wars which led to the intensification of oppression and exploitation of the working class and the peasantry. The workers of the world counter the man-hafing policy of capitalism by their class soli-darily. This international solidarily. This international soli-darity has found an expression danty has round an expression in the inspiring programmatic watchword proclaimed by Marx and Engels: "Workers of all countries, unite" With this watchword on their lips the heroes of the Paris Com-

mune went into the assault on the old world. This was the watchword of the heroic work-ing class of Russia which accom-plished in October 1917 a vicions socialist revolution history of mankind. This watch-word rallied the forces of fight-ters for the accomplishment of socialist revolutions in China, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries of Europe and Asia. In our time, when the work-ing class of many countries has

FEBRUARY 17, 1963

# FOR MARXIST-LENINIST UNITY OF COMMUNIST

Ravda on Fébruary to published an editorial article headlined: "For Marxist-Leninist Unity of Community is the full text of the article:
Myntry of the Community farties on the basis of Marxism-Leninist community is embodied in the proletarian of the world sociality system and sociality system and sociality system and sociality system and sociality of the countries of sociality and marking the sociality of the countries of the world sociality system and soci

xample for the worker struggl

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, following the behests of the great Lenin, carries with honour the banner of tarian internationalism. The Par-ty educated and is educating all Soviet people in a spirit of high responsibility to the world Com-munist and workers' movement. "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union," says the Pro-gramme adapted by the 200tarian internationalism, The Par-Communist Party of the Union," says the Pro-ie adopted by the 22nd ess of the CPSU, "like all gramme adop Congress of the the other. Con Congress of the CPSU, "like all the other Communist Parties, re-gards it as its internationalist duty to abide by the appraisals and conclusions which the fra-ternal parties have reached joint-ly concerning their common tasks in the struggle against im-perialism, for peace, democracy and socialism, and by the Decla-retion and the Statement adoptnist Parties, reration and the Stal ent adopted by the Communist Partie their international Meetings". unist Parties at

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In our time the peoples judge Communism not only by its programmatic watchwords and ideals, but also by the benefits it brings to society, to man. In the economic achievements of the countries of socialism, in the advance of the well-being of the advance of the well-being of the advances of socialism. In the friend-see an eloquent demonstration of the advantages of socialism. In the friend-ship and "co-operation of the countries of socialism." In the friend-ship and "co-operation of the constries of socialism. In the friend-ship and "co-operation of the constries of socialism." In the friend-ship and "co-operation of the constries of socialism the provenent, is of proletarian inter-national relations, incompatible with emmity and hatred, nationalism of the socialism." All mankind is hopefully look-other socialist countries as a force able to spare the present and future generations from the catastrophe of a world thermo-munices are in terestional situation and the feverish efforts the imperia-int states are making to pool NEW AGE

other's home affairs

and mutual assistance basis of the principles of list international -Close fraternal co-opera on the

-Steady expansion of econo-mic, scientific-technical, cultural relations among the socialist countries; full utilization of the advantages of the world socialist system; socialist division of labour. system; labour;

- Upbringing of the peoples of their countries in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, fraternal solidarity with the working peo-ple of all countries;

- Pursuance of a common line of socialist countries in the muntries in the international arena in the strug-

> **\*** OVERLEAF PAGE SEVEN

# **Outstanding Worker Of Indian And International**

The Communists in the People's Republic of Bulgaria carry with profound respect in their hearts the bright memory of Comrade Ajoy Ghosh—Geneal Se-cretary of the Communist Party of India from 1951. to the day of his passing away in January 1962.

ontributed much to the munist Party of India: steadpath of democracy and socia-lism; consistent fighter for lism; consistent fighter for Consistent fulfilment of this peace among the peoples and task, however, was not achiefor friendship between India

al liberation movement of his own people and accepting the ideas of Marx and Lenin, Alov dedicated his entire conscious life to the struggle for freeing his own country. for the cause of the working and socialism

Ajoy Ghosh, together with closest associates. did much for the correct political. Marxist-Leninist, orientation of the Communist Party of India in the complicated situation that arose after the national liberation of India. The Programme, adopted at the All-India Party Conference in October 1951, where he was elected General Secre-tary of the Central Committee, gave a correct answer to the ripe political and tactical

questions. This Programme represented a creative elaboration of Leninist directives on the tasks of the Communists in the countries oppressed by imperialism, applied to the concrete conditions of India

N the person of Ajoy Ghosh in the new situation. Lenin we, the Bulgarian Commu-subst, have been seeing the in the oppressed countries firm Marxist-Leninist, who must fight most consistently for national freedom and de strengthening, development mocracy, unify all revolution-and activisation of the Com- ary and progressive forces and direct their struggle tofast fighter for national libe- wards the complete eradica-ration and consolidation of tion of imperialism, and all the independence of India, the vestiges of feudalism and the core of this front." (World for her development along the medievalism without which a Marxist Review, 1962, No. 2).

real progress is impossible. Consistent fulfilment of this ved. India's emancipation and the Soviet Union, the Peo-ple's Republic of Bulgaria and other socialist countries. From the colonial oppression and the creation of an inde-pendent Indian republic had ther socialist countries. pendent indian republic may Joining in his very youth a great significance for the he working class and nation- Indian people, for the other a liberation movement of his Asian peoples, and not for own people and accepting the them alone. Nevertheless, the democratic revolution was not carried out to the end. Even to this day in India imperialism holds important positions and the vestiges of feudalism and medievalism are still considerable. The main reason as to why this happened, says Ajoy Ghosh, was the zation and consciousness of ple, raised the slogan for "In-the Indian working class, the dian October". He criticized weakness of the Communist "some critics of India" who Party of India and the fact think that "the Nehru Gov-that hegemony in the national liberation revolution remained rite of the Kennedy Adminis-in the hands of the national insufficient degree of organi-zation and consciousness of the Indian working class, the in the hands of the national bourgeoisle (New Age Monthly -1958, No. 2). It is from this that the pooisie (New Age Monthly

licy and tactic of the Com-munist Party of India in the present situation have evolved. "We seek", says Comrade Ghosh, "to build a national

democratic front of all pa-triotic forces in the coun-try so that our country may

nce ranidly in every

sphere. It is evident, how-ever, that such a front can be built only on the basis of consistent struggle against imperialism and feudalism and for extension of democracy in all spheres--economic. nolitical and social. "The working class-peasan alliance will be the pivot and

# Consistent Fighter

The leadership of the Communist Party of India, head-ed by Ajoy Ghosh, fought doggedly and consistently both against the rightist elements, who underestimated the strengthening of the vac-llations among the national bourgeoiste in India, as well as against the sectarians and as against the sectarians and dogmatists, who leaped over the stages of revolution and, having isolated themselves from life and their own peo-ple raised the slogan for "Intration, and has practically gone over to imperialism.

"How absurd and unreal such an assessment is," said Ajoy Ghosh, "was seen in the recent action taken by the Indian Government to liberate the Portugueseheld territories of Daman Diu and Goa". (World Marxist Review—1962, No.

2). As a true patriot of his mo-

therland and loyal to proleta-rian internationalism Ajoy Ghosh was a consistent fighter for the closest friendship and coming together of In-dia and the socialist countries, above all and in the first place with the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union he found an unflinching ally, a reliable and disinterested friend and brother of the peoples of the East, who offers them its help without any political strings (Speech at the 20th Congress of CPSU). The characteristic feature

of this aid, in contrast to the "aid", of the imperialist coun-tries, he found to consist in the fact, that it was earmarked for building industries of vital importance for the economic independence of the country, in the extremely low interest for credits granted, us well as in the provision for repayment of the loans in local currency and in goods produced in India. By this, he said, Soviet aid compelled the imperialist countries too to give loans to India for building heavy industry also (World Marxist Review-1962, No. 2). In the bringing close of

the Indian market to the market of the socialist countries the Indian Communists justly find not only the most favourable possibility for the develop of the Indian economy, but also its anti-imperialist significance( Resolution of the Congress of the CPI-1961). In his fiery speech from the

rostrum of the 22nd Congress of building Communism." of the CPSU Comrade Ghosh The Central Communism." pointed out with exceptional the CPI, under the leadership force the world historic role of Ajoy Ghosh, highly estima-

which the Soviet Union has played in the development of mankind. ted the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU with regard to the policy of peace-

**Communist And Workers' Movement** 

the October Revolution has triumphed, finally and irre-vocably, in countries inha-bited by one-third of the peoples of the world. Powerful Communist Parties, with tries the transition to t millions of members and lism by peaceful means. supporters, march in the possibility arises out o van of the people in several impregnable, has collapsed in vast areas and its final the world. disappearance is already in "The decisions of the Con-sight. Hundreds of millions" said the resolution of

be banner unfurled by bober Revolution has thed, finally and irre-y, in countries inha-ilty of averting war in the bit of avert present situation, and of rea-lising in some capitalist countries the transition to sociapossibility arises out of the great change which occurred in the correlation of forces in the international arena in countries. The world colo-nial system, which at one the international arena in time, seemed mighty and favour of the socialist camp and all peace-loving forces in the world. "The decisions of the Con-

fore and brought about such unprecedented social trans-formations," reads the same resolution. Following this line of the leadership of the CPI Ajoy Ghosh said that without the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU the great achievements of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist camp, the big successes of the world com-munist movement, the strik.

gies of hundreds of millions

ing successes of the forces of national freedom, demo-

cracy and peace would have been inconceivable. The The failure to realise the

significance of the 20th

Congress for the world Communist movement and for each Communist Party

on a scale never known he-

mmm By mmmmmmmmm RUBEN AVRAMOV Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria

path of independent development. "In effecting these mas-

sive and far-reaching chan-ges, the key and decisive ges, the key and decisive role has been played by the country where the working people, for the first time in history, became masters of their own destiny. And to-day the people of that country, the great USSR, have placed before themselves the magnificient objective Committee of

nor each communist Party must inevitably do serious damage to the cause of Communism (Speech at the 22nd Congress of CPSU). On behalf of the delegation of the CPI at the 22nd Conof people have awakened to a new life and taken to the Committee of the CPI of July, gress Ajoy Ghosh gave a very high appraisal of the new 1956, "and the measures fo Programme of the CPSU lowing from them have al-ready had powerful impact on which he placed alongside the the whole world and have considerably strengthened the movement for peace, demo-cracy and socialism." At the same time the CPI

stood decisively against the efforts of the bourgeois scribblers who were trying to show the cult of Stalin and the violations of socialist legality and Soviet democracy nected with it, as typical of the Soviet system. If these assistance to countries which have thrown off foreaccusations were true, then this system "could not have

Communist Manifesto and called it "the guiding star for the whole mankind." Pointing out the great significance of the Programme of CPSU for the peoples of the whole world he said, inter alia: "Every step that takes the USSR towards Communism, also enhances its capacity to defeat imperialist counter-revolu-

# FOR MARXIST-LENINIST UNITY OF COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, FOR COHESION OF COUNTRIES OF SOCIALISM

### \* FROM OVERLEAF

gle against imperialism and colomialism, for universal peace; — Impermissibility of any ac-tions liable to undermine the unity of the countries of social-

ism. The CPSU consistently imple-ments these principles. He who assesses without bias the policy of the Soviet Union, cannot but admit that our Party abides in its activities by the line laid activities by the line laid ywn in the Declaration and reterment of the Communist nd Workers'

Parties. by all and Workers Fauto. Adherence by all socialist states to these principles is a guarantee of the development of fraternal relations among them, consistent rapprochement and unity of the socialist nations, a guarantee of the further growth of the might of the socialist guarantee of the further growth of the might of the socialist community as a whole. The countries of socialism are

interested in all-round in consolida-co-operation intere and unity. This unity rests on such objective factors as a socio-economic system of the same type, community of interests of the working class, of all work-ing people, community of ideo-logy — Marxism-Leninism, deep ing people, com logy — Marxisn interest in the victory of socialism and Com f goals in the struggle against mperialism. There is no doubt that the successful of socialism and Co constructio each country, gradual levelling out their economic development nic development,

by the peoples of the Marxist-Leninist ideas, will strengthen the basis of the unity of socia-list nations. It depends on the Communist and Workers' Parties among nations and to make the fullest possible use of the laws, governing the world socialist system, in the interests of steadily consolidating the socialist countries.

socialist countries. Marxism-Leninism proceeds from the premise that, struggle for the carrying out of a socia-list revolution and construction of socialism is based on several common laws. The Declaration of 1957 points out: "The ex-perience of the USSR and the other socialist countries has fully confirmed the correctness of the thesis of Marxist-Leninist theory that processes of the socialist revolution and socialist construction are based on several

questions, a different approach to problems, frictions or even disagreements on these or other questions are liable to arise. We must have a clear idea of the countries are now already follow-ing the road of socialist develop-ment. Each of these countries

has its own historical, national, and geographical peculiarities.
Lenin had taught us that the national and state distinctions arong nations and countries among nations and countries among nations and countries is among nations and countries to solution of their own to the solution of their own to the solution of questions. The task is to ensure, despite the existing distinctions, unity of the international tactics of the Communist and workers movement of all countries does not call for the ruling out of an atonal differences, but for such an application of the basic principles of Communism "as will correctly modify them to assess principles in certain particulars, correctly adapt, apply them to ational and state differences" to Consolidation of the actual conditions and positions of each party, strives to find the most effective ways of overcoming the agreements that arise.

theory that processes of the socialist revolution and socialist construction are based on several basic laws, inherent in all coun-tries embarking upon the road of socialism. These laws are manifested everywhere along a wide range of historically form-ed national peculiarities and traditions, which must be taken into consideration without fail." At the same time, despite unity of the fraternal parties of the socialist states on the basic our countries have started their transition to socialism at differ-transition to socialism at differ-transition to socialism at differ-transition. Every country has its own concrete experience in the sphere of international rate states their responsibility for the solu-tion of these or other internatio-nal problems, frictions or even disagreements on these or other

of opinion; took to the road of attacks, utterly impermissible in relations between fraternal par-ties, on the line of the world ties, on the line of the world Communist movement, collec-tively worked out hy all Marx-ist-Leninist Parties. In such a situation, continuation of an open polemic could only lead to an aggravation of the existing differences which would serious-ly prejudice the unity of the world Communist movement. The Central Committee of the CPSU, taking into considera-

take every ards easing hening unity the atmosparties to take step towards and strengthening fraternal fraternan possible relations in order to improve the atmos-phere and create conditions necessary for convening the meeting of fraternal parties."

# Unsubstantiated Criticism

to set forth our views on some fundamental issues and to call relations between these countries. I again for strengthening unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. At the Sixth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Ger-many, which adopted the pro-gramme of accomplishing the building of socialism in the German Democratic Republic, the banner of unity of the socia-list community and of the inter-national Communist movement In its relations with the frainable parties, the CPSU has it for the obtaining situation, too consider to an to secure in practice the bin its relations it works communits movement. It takes it communits movement, the takes it is constanting differences, it is communits movement. It is common knowledge that the consult of the consult of

rebuild their economy. The advance of the USSR along the path of Communism simultaneously strengthens the cause of national indedence in the co of Asia, Africa and Latin America The name of Ajoy Ghosh as

The name of Ajoy Ghosh as the General Secretary of the Party and his closest associa-tes is most intimately con-nected with the growth and strengthening of the Commu-net Batter of Ladia nist Party of India

Arising from the that only a mass Con from the premise nmunist Party can head the struggl of the masses for furth tension of democracy and for socialism, as well as for building up of a socialist society after the victory, Ajoy Ghosh believed that the Communist Party under all circumstan-ces has to be built on the sound theoretical basis Marxism-Leninism, Such

Party has to be built on the basis of democratic centralism

He was a resolute opponent and fought persistently against the existence of groups and factions inside the CPI and struggled with all strength for the complete cohesion of its ranks on the basis of correct Marxist-Leninist policy. In order to lead the masses to

The successes, achieved by the Communist Party of India its membership to 300,000 (in

1958, No. 2). The Indian Com- faces towards the peasants" 1958, No. 2) The Indian Com- faces towards the peasants, munists consider the building to organize mass campaigns up of such a Party as a neces- for the preservation and sity for winning the hege-strengthening of world peace, mony of the proletariat in the etc. national movement, for en- Ajoy Ghosh was a consist-grange the solution of the nn- ent fighter for the purity of Marxist-Lemms, order to lead the masses to more, victory the Party must be national movement, united and organised in a suring the solution of the un-"highly centralised man fulfilled tasks of the demo-ner." The successes, achieved by the creation of the necessary unist Party of India conditions for transition to "as socialism." suring the solution of the un-fulfilled tasks of the demo-cratic revolution in India, for fought untiringly against the the creation of the necessary enemies of socialism and the

its membership to 300,000 (in 1951-25,000) made it possible to pose the task of turning the CPI into a mass party. "Conditions both objective and subjective-are mature today for the undertaking of s this as the most important Ghosh "Without this not Party with the masses, said mass Party, together with correct Marxist-Leninist potions it is not possible to strengthen the ties of the Party with the masses, said single task", wrote Ajoy sutragenter Ghosh. "Without this not Party with the masses, said ties in 1960 in Moscow was an merely further advance will Comrade Ghosh. Together. important contribution to-be difficult; it will also mean with the necessity of enhanc-wards their exposure. (Translated from Bulgarian, to export counter-revola-tion and to render aid and inability to consolidate the assistance .to countries gains that have been achieved among the trade unions he which have thrown off fore- ed and their being frittered ign yoke and are striving to away." ("New Age" Monthly—

for the preservation and

working class, persistently exposed the right opportuopportu But for the creation of a nists as well as the sectarians nass Party, together with and dogmatists not only in-correct. Marxist-Leninist po- side the CPI but also in the international arena. His calm but deeply argumented criticism of the sectarian-dogma-tist stand of the Albanian leaders and their supporters during the meetin during the meeting of the Communist and Workers' Par-tles in 1960 in Moscow was an

Emphasis and subheads in the above article are



# AJOY GHOSH

# (February 20, 1909-January 13, 1962)

Communist movement, develop-ed in that period.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia had serious differen-Yugoslavia had serious differen-ces with the world Communist movement on a number of ideo-logical questions. This found a concentrated expression in the programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

to the further settier socia-ingress marker portant stege of Communists of Yugoslavia. This was noted in the State-portant stege of Communists of Yugoslavia. This was noted in the State-portant stege of Communists of Yugoslavia. This was noted in the State-socialism in the relations with the deterior-ration in the relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the correction of the deterior-ration in the relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the correct struggle of the losis, sees have arisen and pretend attention in the relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the CPSU, be-tween the League of Communists move-ment rested with Stalin whore and gave an utterly unjustified and gave an utterly unjustified and gave an utterly unjustified as appraisal of the League of consequences of the cult of the socialism mistakes, with regard to n effect. Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the and gave an utterly unjustified as appraisal of the League of consequences of the cult of the socialist communists of Yugoslavia, proceeded at the socialist communists of Yugoslavia, proceeded at the socialist communists of Yugoslavia and the League of consequences of the cult of the socialist communists of Yugoslavia and the League of consequences of the cult of the socialist communists of Yugoslavia and the socialist yugoslavia and the League of consequences of the cult of the rescial the functional communist procession and gave an utterly unjustified as and stalin's mistakes with regard to negative and the CSU pointed out that the socialist Yugoslavia and the League of communists of Yugoslavia and the socialist yugoslavia and the League of communists of Sugoslavia and the socialist yugoslavia and the League of communists of Yugoslavia and the socialist weith yugoslavia and the socialist weith yugoslavia and the for the rest of the cult of the between the CSU pointed out that the between the CSU pointed out that the between the CSU pointed out that th

Precisely this approach u lies the policy of the S

their share of the responsibility state and the CPSU with regard for the way the relations be-tween Yugoslavia and the other of Communists of Yugoslavia. socialist countries, between the League of Communists of Yugo-slavia and the international Communist of the Yugoslav comrades, slavia and the international Nikita Khrushchov pointed out to Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Subjecting to criticism the mis-takes of the Yugoslav comrades, at the 21st CPSU Congress: "We entertain the most friendly sentiments for the fraternal peo-ples of Yugoslavia "We entertain the fraternal peo-sentiments for the fraternal peo-ples of Yugoslavia, for the Yugo-slav Communists — heroes of the underground and guerrilla struggle. We have a common struggle. We have a common language on several questions of foreign policy.

# Pravda Editorial

### \* FROM OVERLEAF

League of Communists of Yugo-slavia from the international Communist movement, but to help it rectify its mistakes and take its place in the ranks of

political events. "This verification is necessary both theoretically and practical, ly, theoretically, in order to check on practice whether the adopted decisions are correct, what amendments are to be made in them due to the politi-cal events that occurred after their adoption; practically, in order to learn how to be guid-ed concretely by these decisions, ed concretely by these decisions, to learn to regard them as direc-tives, which are to be directly implemented in practice" (Works, Vol. 9, p. 125).

Vol. 9, p. 125). The steps taken of late by the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the sphere of Party life, econo-my, home and foreign policy, have rectified much of what the international Communist move-ment regarded as erroneous and harmful to the cause of building socialism in Yugoslavia. This is an indisputable and very positive indisputable and very positive

ract. Some comrades try to con-vince us that the Yugoslav lea-ders have never themselves ad-mitted that they have committed any mistakes "and hence there is no reason to speak of the so-called remission of blunders."

# Processes In Yugoslavia

PACE TEN

But those who study the pro-cesses occurring in Yugoslavia cannot but note that at the third Plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in

November 1961, at the extended meeting of the executive com-mittee of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in March 1962, in the Letter of the Executive Com-the League of Communists of Sugoslavia to the Letter of the Executive Com-them." Communist movement, but to help it rectify its mistakes and take its place in the ranks of our movement. The steps of our Party and the Soviet Government, taken with regard to Yugoslavia, fully conform to the idea of the Statement that it is necessary to rally together all the forces of peace and socialism and reckon with the processes occurring in Yugoslavia herself. Marxist-Lennists must analyse actual life, concrete facts. The distinctive feature of Marxists is that they soberly and impar-tially determine, by studying life, in what direction this or that Party, one or another coun-try is developing. Life is the best teacher, it verifies the cor-rectness of these or other con-tanting and the forces of state and the fourth plenary meeting of the Central Communists of Yugoslavia in July 1962, Comrades J. Tito, A. Yugoslavia criticised in several of their speeches the mistakes hat were made and the exist-ing shortcomings, set forth practical steps for their recti-fication. Addressing a meeting in Split on May 6, 1962, Comrade Tito pointed out: "If we now have objective difficulties, objective shortomings, this is the result

the very development of events, which simply moves aside the erroneous arguments, makes them devoid of content, of no interest to anyone. This does not mean, of course, that differences of principle on questions of tac-tics do not require principled ex-planation, which alone is cap-able of keeping the Party at the height of its theoretical convic-tions. No. This means only that it is necessary to verify-as often as possible the accepted tactical decisions on the basis of new political events. "This verification is necessary both theoretically and practical-ly, theoretically, in order to check on practice whether the adopted decisions are to be made in them due to the politi-cal events that occurred after their adoption; practically, in

typical of socialist countries." Thus, we have here the clear-ly expressed positions of the leadership of the League of Communitis of Yugoslavia, aimed at raising the guiding role of the Party, strengthening the planning principle in the econo-my, the socialist reorganization in agriculture, its emphasis of the general law governing the construction of socialism. Ob-viously, all this, must lead to the strengthening of the positions of socialism in the country and pro-mote a rapprochement between Yugoslavia and other socialist states.

especially in our relations with them." If one analyzes the facts, one cannot but draw the conclusion that positive processes are taking place in the League of Com-munists of Yugoslavia, in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, towards a rapproche-ment with the socialist com-munity, with the world Com-munity, with the world Com-munity movement. One can only wonder that voices are heard just now that allegedly "capitalism is been restored" in Yugo-slavia and that its leaders must

active in international arairs. This was written six years ago. How can one now, in the light, of the above-cited facts, which attest to positive changes in Yugoslavia, allege that her socia-list achievements have been lost?

# Profound Changes

A subjective and arbitrary approach is impermissible in appraising the nature of one or another system. There are objec-tive scientific criteria for under-standing this question. It is com-mon knowledge that the people of Yugoslavia, under the leader f ship of the Communists, effected porfound revolutionary changes f in the actional liberation stryggle-mationalisation of the fundamen-tal means of production and, the establishment of the power of the working class and the labour-ta working class and the labour-ta the scale communist for the stradist front. The critical the struggle for the supporters, for the ranks of its supporters, for the creation of the broadest possible anti-im-perialist front. The CPSU has always sacred-by guarded the purity of the the working class and the labour-ta the working class the the the tabour-table class th at raising the guiding role of the main achievement was the planning principle in the economic many, the socialism of the main achievement was the main achievement was the main achievement was the general have goeraning the socialism of the fundamental means of production and, the mistakes and the main achievement was the means of production and, the main achievement was the means of production and, the main achievement was the means of production and, the main achievement was the means of production and, the more approchement between the working class and the labourd their form.
 Tugoslavia's stand on the main international problems — war and peace, peaceful co the positions of the aggregate product and for the enstronkes of other socialism. the Cersun has no classes of estate owners and peace, peaceful co the aggregate product and for the gree entry iss; or concest is not the estations. In 1961 the public sector are taking steps to strengthen the communic, cultural and politic or divergences on a national isser the entry iss of socialism. The CPSU has not concealed that income.
 The CPSU has not conceal that in the relations with the League of treations which the stores conting from the stores of treations. The Statement of the Music sector and the context spith the context of the Supreme Siviet of

NEW AGE

socialist countries with a military bloc and, in effect to put the sign of equality between it and the NATO, for such identification means a departure from the class positions of Marxism-Leninism.

The steps of our Party and her Streen Teacher the streen of Covernment and the teace of the leages of Committies of the League of Committies of the social attree to the League of Committies of the social attree to the League of Committies of the social attree to the League of Committies of the social attree to the League of Committies of the social attree to the League of Committies of the social attree to the League of Committies of the social attree to the League of Committies of the social attree to the League of Committies of the social continues the transition of a Tugoslavia. The attree the suitage of the social continues the social stree to the committies of the social continues of the social continues of the social continues of the social continues of the committies of the social continues of the socical contervice of the social content of the so

What would have happened
if each Communist Party, at its
own discretion, excommunicated
other Communist Parties from
socialism, strove to expel them
from the ranks of the Communist movement, and, what is
more, refused whole nations the
right to cooperate in the building of socialism? This could inevitably put a serious brake on
the world revolutionary process,
on the cause of struggle for the
prove friendly relations, to
the creation of a new society.
Why after all should we push the
prove friendly relations, to
tsrengthen cooperation and unity with us, into the camp of
capitalism? To do this would
mean to permit doctrinairism of
treests in the struggle for spein
iss under cover of loud phrase
abut "the purity of MarxismLeninistn".
But after all the struggle for
the scale of unity on the
the struggle for spein
the struggle fo

ledge that on the motion ledge that on the induct of many parties the following was included in the Statement, on the basis of the analysis of the already then clearly discernible tendency:

"Dogmatism and sectar ism in theory and in pract if no consistent struggle waged against them, can i become the main danger this or another stage of development of indivic parties They denrive rew in theory and in practice, this or another stage of the development of individual parties. They deprive revolu-tionary parties of the ability to develop Marxism-Leninism on the basis of a scientific analysis and apply it creative-ly in conformity with the con-crete conditions, isolate Com-munists from broad sections of the working people, doom them to passive waiting or leftist, adventuristic actions in the revolutionary struggle, do not permit the timely and correct assessment of the assessment changing situation and changing situation and the new experience, the use of all opportunities in the interests of the victory of the working class and all democratic forces class and all demotiate inter-in the struggle against im-perialism, reaction and war danger, thereby interfering with the people's efforts to win their just struggle".

Life shows that it is necessary to wage a resolute-struggle both against right-wing and "leftist" opportunism, which is now not less dangerous than revisionism. Criticism of mistakes has the purpose not only of upholding a correct Marxist Lennist line of the Communist movement, but also of helping those who make mistakes to rectify them.

As an example one could also refer to Lenin's criticism of the left-opportunistic mistakes of the British, German, Dutch and nunists. For it cannot Lenin. froter. parties, continued their fruit-cooperation within the nework of the Comintern with

correct line. Lenin considered that a cor-rect combination of the general laws governing the socialist revo-lution and the concrete specific conditions of a given nation, a given state, was the necessary prerequisite for, successful strug-gle against revisionism and sec-tarianism both inside individual narties and within the world. the world movement. Let us Lenin, defining the recall that Lenin, defining the nature of the Comintern's activi-ty, wrote in 1920: ". it goes without saying that the Com-munist International and its Executive Committee

H. Gal

and all the state some more states

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

The CPSU has put an end for ever in its ranks to the Stalinist methods of cutting off those who are sincerely fighting for Com-munism though making some or other mistakes.

other mistakes. Our Party, remaining uncom-promising on principled funda-mental questions of theory and practice of the Communist move-ment, at the same time did and will do everything to persuade people who are vacillating or made mistakes, to draw them into the ranks of the champions of the cause of socialism. Of course, this refirs to those who into the ranks of the champion of the cause of socialism. Of course, this refrs to those who correct their mistakes. If people continue to follow their errocontinue to follow their error neous\_line, insist on their mis-takes and even aggravate them and increasingly depart from Marxism-Leninism, it is imperative to continue and even step up the decisive struggle against

them. If one adheres to the Leninist ine in rallying the Communist movement on a principled basis, then there are all necessary conditions to overcome any aris-ing difficulties and differences. We cannot agree with the allega-tion that the Communist movetion that the Communist move-ment is "on the brink of an abyss". There are no reasons for such an appraisal.

such an appraisal. Of course, the CPSU, like the other fratemal parties, is pained to see the differences within the ranks of the Communist move-ment on some important ques-tions. But are these differences really insurmountable? It is our profound belief that what unites protound belief that what unites the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of China, all Marxist-Leninist parties, is incomparably bigger and more significant in comparison with existing differ-dences profound the Cor

speeches of the Chinese The speeches of the Chinese omrades emphasize that they adhere to the principles set out in the Declaration and the State-ment of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, that the Chinese Communist Party is striving to avert another world war and believes in the feasibility of achieving this, advocates peaceful co-existence between states with differing social systems, admits the possi-bility of using also peaceful forms besides the armed forms of struggle for the establishment of the dictatorship of the prole-tariat. The

If the Chinese comrades agree with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties on, such funda-mental problems of our time;

FEBRUARY-17, 1968

tariat.

 the experience of the internation movement.
 No one knows the conditions of the socialist communy of socialist communy of socialist communy of socialist communy of socialist communy.
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 The forms and the property of the social structure is social to the CFSU from the resonance of the social structure is social to the community of the social structure is social to the construct.
 The forms and the property of the social structure is social to the community of the social structure is social to social structure is social to the social structure is social to the social structure is social to social structure is social to social structure is social to the social structure is social to the social structure is social s the other fraternal parties, they must renounce their erroneous views and revert to the path of unity and close cooperation with-in the fraternal family, which is the socialist community, to the path of unity with the world communist movement as a whole. Thereby it was shown that our Party leaves the doors open for the settlement of differences with the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour. This is an ex-ample of genuine Leninist ap-proach to the settlement of aris-ing difficulties, of genuinely Leninist principledness in the struggle for the common line of the Communist movement. The practice of the develor-

to hold bilateral and broader meetings, which would permit to create better conditions for a meeting of all the fraternal par-ties. The CPSU states: If in reply to this initiative of ours some Party, regardless of how substantial the differences be-tween we next he differences besome rarty, regardless of how substantial the differences be-tween us may be, displays inte-rest in a bilateral' meeting, our Party is ready to have such a meeting at any level and at any time; acceptable to both sides. We come out for the genuine overcoming of the existing differ-ences and the achievement of real unity. It is not enough to end open polemics and freeze the existing disagreements, to remain on the same positions.

Our Party is for the active overcoming of the differences that have arisen, for the consolidation by all means of unity on the basis of the principles of Marx-ism-Leninism, the Declaration and Statement.

"Marxism-Leninism," the State-ment says, "is a great integral revolutionary teaching, the lode-star of the working class and working people of the whole world at all stages of their great battle for peace, freedom and a better life, for the establishment of the most just society, Com-minism. Its great creative, revo-lutionising power lies in its un-breakable link with life; in its, continuous enrichment through a comprehensive analysis of rea-lity. On the basis of Marxism-Leninism, the community of so-cialist countries and the interna-tional Communist, working class and liberation - movements have "Marxism-Leninism," the State and always come out in a unider strength from against the common energy in the field common energy in the principles of all countries, Unitel?
What is needed above all is created for coheston, "frameral family, which is the socialities one must be the set common intermet. The principles of Marxism, "Is great creative, revolutions in the use of all countries, Unitel?" means the estimates and the intermation of the peoples. To able to include the intermation of the socialities collective many the socialities continuous and the socialities of the socialities collective many through and are carrying through.
Aware of its entire responsibility the functionant movement is and owners, have carried that will be addership of the common line data and are carrying through.
Aware of its entire responsibility and/st the peoples of the common line beads of marxism or socialities contrary. In all movement have data and etconstrates. We are conviced that the differences will be overrome and the community or the socialitie countries of the peoples of a single step which may difficulties, of a support the movement and the socialities on the socialities of the peoples of the peoples of the peoples of the peoples of a single strength and the thread target of the peoples of a strengther in the associalities on the principal continuity or the socialities continuity. The support is socialities and other countries. We are conviced that the differences and the socialities of the peoples of a strengther in the socialities and pole strength and the socialities and pole strength and the socialities and other countries. We are conviced that the differences and the socialities of the peoples of a strengther internationalism, the socialities of the peoples of the peoples of a strengther and the socialities of the peoples of the socialities of the peoples of the socialities of the peoples of the peoples of a stren

PAGE, ELEVEN

# **Diplomatic** Relations **Established Between Cuba and GDR**

Recently the Governments of Cuba and the German Democratic Republic decided to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange ambassadors. This step was the logical consequence of relations that developed in the past few years between the two countries.

N this connection it may be recalled that trade and collaboration between Cuba and the GDR have developed steadily ever since the Cuban Revolution in 1959. Moreover, the GDR has rend-ered considerable assistance in the industrialization of that ntry by delegating specialists, by supplying equipments and by training Cuban students and skilled workers.

Particularly during the crisis the Caribbean and the ockade imposed by the USA, e GDR manifested her firm the GDR ma solidarity with the Cuban people by immensely intensifying shipping traffic with Cuba. ple by

One day after the publication of the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the GDR, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, severed all relations with Cuba.

### Not Suprising

This measure was of course not surprising. It has been known for a long time that the Government of the West Ger man Federal Republic attempts at preventing the formal re-cognition of the existence of two German states by means of the Hallstein-Schroeder doc-

In relation to Cuba. West Germany has pretty openly shown how seriously her aid to countries fighting for their independence can be taken. It may be pointed out here that West Germany was the first NATO country aligning itself with the US blockade, and it was Federal Chancellor Adenauer who, in a public speech, regretted that the USA had refrained from invading Cuba and instead had come to a compromise with the Soviet Union.

### Example Of Cuba

The example of Cuba shows once again that young independent states are very w rell in a position to successfu fend their sovereignty. ully de

It also illustrates that the Hallstein-Schroeder doctrine is after all doomed to failure. West Germany has gained no-thing by breaking off all rela-tions with Cuba. It has only achieved one thing, i.e., it has again lost a market. Everyone can, therefore, easily calculate how long the unrealistic foreign policy, the disrespect for the sovereignty of independent states by West Germany can survive. It will have to be re-vised sooner than later as the recognition of the realities in Germany, i.e., the existence of two German states, gains ground in the whole world.

The attitude of the Cuban Government is a fresh proof that facts will win in the end, that the process of this recognot be halted nition any longer

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PAGE TWELVE

# .....SPOTLIGHT......By Garuda......

# **JUTE PRESS BRETHREN**

It amused me to see the

I depend for my main fare of daily news on the Times of India. so I miss ed the sensational findings of the Vivian Bose Commission Report. I came to know about these only from friends who had read these elsewhere.

THE Commission, fight-ing against the heavi-est odds, performed a va-liant patriotic deed. It laid bare the criminal malorac tices of a leading gang of financiers in India. It unveiled how fraud, manipu-lation of accounts, personal gain at the expense of the investor as well as the ex-chequer and avoidance of taxes were being practised with great impunity

The report also revealed how this gang bought up the Times of India from another group of financiers to establish its empire in the Indian press. A singular service has thus been per-formed, for the public can now see how it is not only in the financial but also in ideological grip of crimi-nals and freebooters.

The most powerful organs of the press are controlled precisely by these elements. What is euphemistically styled (self-styled) as the "nationalist press" is, in fact, the mouthplece of these predatory interests. No wonder, one of the chief tasks that these mouthpieces have set for themselves is to tar Communists as anti-nationalist

Thus we had the amusing spectacle of reading in the Times of India under a three-column headline, the statement of a leader of Forward I (which Bloc in every one Delhi knows has not even fifty members on its rolls) making the funniest allegations of anti-patriotic actions against the Communists But important findings or the Bose Commission blacked out. How could Sethiis who lash out at "reds" in season and out of season, could lash themseason, selves!

## MANIPULATIONS IN THOUGHT

We also had only the other day, the interesting ctacle of Prem Bhatia Times of Dalmia-Jain penning an article ardently advocating the accept-ance of Western "Air Um-brella" in the name of "objectivity" and denying the fact that the West was urising India to hand over the valley of Kashmir to Pakistan.

But that is precisely how things are happening in life. The Sethjis do not only anipulate account books they also manipulate thought process. By their wizardry, Jute or Jhoot becomes "nationalism" and nationalism becomes "anti-pa-

NEW AGE

RSS-Jan Sangh mouthplece Organiser patting itself on the back for having iden-tity of ylews "with the rest. of the nationalist press" (February 4). It would seem that trying to wax eloquent about identity with the 420s-owned press just at a time when the latter's character had been exposed to full public view, was a sin-gularly inept performance. But, as the saying goes, murder will be out. The Party for which Organiser speaks serves the same lik. which runs "the rest of the nationalist press".

It is therefore not in the least surprising to me that -Jan Sangh's Organiser like Swatantracharya C. R.'s Swarajya, blacked out the nission Report. It BOSP CO

an .

4

this

has proved an accomplice

in the conspiracy to keep the truth, unveiled by the

Commission, from the peo-ple. But why the name Jan

Sangh (People's Party) then? The people will put them in the dock to answer

GANG

Inside the Indian press,

there are too many Judases

masquerading as patriots.

These gangs own equally

powerful organs of the press—whole chains and combinations, extending

from one end of the cour

try to another. It was holy, rumoured in the political lobbles in the capital that

during the peak of the re-cent national crisis, repre-

sentatives of this group sal

in conclave with some

Right Reactionary leaders

to hatch a plot to oust Nehru and set up their own

nominee in his place.

-the Dalmia-Jains

The Bose Co

THE OTHER

owned by them carried a tirade against Nehru. Their pen-pushing agents vied with one another to hear the worst calumnies agains alist-minded vnational leaders and the truly pa-triotic elements in the country. They even started a witchhunt against those journalists on their own staff who had at any stage in the past sho towards elements close to Nehru. (The slogan was: If you have been soft to Me-1, you do not deserve to be trusted.)

Meanwhile the dailies

It is only thanks to the hard won achievements of the working journalist movement that many were movement that many were not thrown out at 24-hours' notice, as used to be done in these concerns at one

Really, this whole affair, of fraud practised in the share-market as well as in the newspaper business needs to be thoroughly spotlighted.

## AT THE BEHEST OF ADVERTISERS

Nor should one let go, without enquiry, the business of some journalists running shops in collusion with the sharks of Big Business. We have the glar ing instance of a notorious bay tabloid running campaign of lie regula and innuendos against those government ministers whom it suspects of being sincerely pro-Socialist and not servile to Big Business. Its latest-a logical culmination-is a bumper anti-Communist supplement wherein it is frankly confessed that the venture was sponsored by some adver-

One might admire the brazenness, but must, for that very reason if for no other, demand a merciless probe in the sordid busi-

That the tune of all these journalistic enterprises is called by those who pay the pipers is well known; what needs a special probe now is how those who pay them are preying on the people and the public funds through the press as well as the stock market.

used to visit the RSS comm But how is it that such an old RSS stalwart as Godse did not know about it? How came it that RSS men jumped in glee at the news of Mahatma Gandhi's murder and celebrated the foul eed as an event of joy?

To these questions they have no answer. That is why when confronted with these queries they threaten to do you what the dog does

# SILCHAR SITUATION for ity community as also of the minority community-had been growing in Silchar in particular and in the State in the Secretariat's grave con-**BACK TO NORMAL**

# ★ From Madhusudan Bhattacharya

Unfortunate

Incitement

# SHILLONG, Feb. 10:

comes to the question of inter

According to latest reports, Silchar which with nessed recently a ghastly flare-up has returned to "almost normal". Death roll rose to 9 since the outbreak of the fracas.

C URFEW has been lifted of inter-relation of nationali-completely, offices and ties of India and they are out banks that remained closed and out communalists when it following the clamping of cur. few, have resumed function-ing. Transport, which was also few, have resumed function-ing Transport, which was also chauvinism and communalism affected, has been restored, are but the two sides of the Precautionary police measures, same coin, wever, are continuing. Ove 250 persons have been arrested in connection with the riot and several cases have been

registered by police. It is viewed with a sense of relief that the disturbances did not spread beyond Silchar town and its suburbs. Some stray incidents were reported from some of the villages in the outskirt of Silchar town. But by and large the disturhances' remained confined to

## Good Sense of People

It goes to the credit of the good sense of the people of this state that, though tension was mounting in some other areas also, nothing untoward happened anywhere else The administration may also claim an efficient handling of the situation, though in some quarters it is still asked if it ld not have prevented flare up by timely preventive measures.

Among the many mea sures taken by the adminis-tration was the banning of entry of the Calcutta Daily Jugantar into Assam, for a period of two months (later withdrawn on February 12). This action was taken under the provision of the Special (Press) Act of 1960. Incl-dentally this has been the first case when this extraordinary legislation has been applied.

It has been stated that the said Daily in an editorial ex-pressed a view which might be interpreted as a "call to arms" to the majority com-munity which according to it, is the "aggrieved party" in the Silchar fracas. The naper also it is stated, took this oppor-tunity to revive its call for promulgation of President's Rule in Assam It may be stated that ever since the fratricidal disturbances of 1960 in this state, certain section of press in Calcutta and some of the political leaders from outside the state always urged upon the Centre to en force President's rule in this State whenever there has been any disturbance here.

They relterated that demand soon after our reverses on the NEFA front against the mand Chinese. The flare-up of Silchar was again seized upon by them to reiterate that de-

It has also been noted that it is exactly these quarters that seek to assall our basic policy of nonalignment with any power bloc and it is they, again who assail the country's another basic policy-secula-rism. Though these quarters parade their "nationalism", in reality, they are chauvinists when it comes to the question

FEBRITARY 17 1963

port exposed the criminal activities of just one gang who own the Times of India, Nav Bharat Times and a whole chain of periodicals. After these revelations, it becomes Government's ounden duty to pursue the TAILPIECE matter further and subject other gangs of manipula-tors to similar enquiry. RSS-Jan Sangh's latest is

the plea—believe it or not —that Mahatma Gandhi

to the post.



munalism of the majority community is "nationalism" and only the communalism of the the minority community is communalism! is communalism! But sober observers here hold the view that in today's India the greatest danger comes not so much from the communalism of the minority community as from that of the majority. But the Jugantar's is not

the only voice expressing com-munal venom; its distinction lies in its crude form A number of other Calcutta Dallies also stretched their imagination too far.

They based their entire premises on the assumption that it is the minority community that that was the "aggres the Silchar tragedy But facts do not bear them out

## Press Note

According to the press note issued by the Deputy Commis-sioner of Cachar—one would wish it were issued immediabluow tely after the tragic disturhances so that there might not have been any room for wild speculation and rumou mongering and twisted press reports-there was no incident at the place where the Sara-swati immersion procession was allegedly intercepted by some members of the other community, except some altercation.

But following that alterca-tion some youths rushed to the fown and gave out the story that the image had been damaged by the members of the other community and this was followed by indiscrimi-nate assault on the members of that community, some members of which allegedly intercepted the procession of the students carrying the image of Saraswati. Evidently, therefore, it was not the m nority community that began the assault. But why worry about facts when it does not serve the purpose of com-munally perverted. "nationa-

lism"?



cidents given by the press is also indicated by its intro-duction of censorship on all press messages going out from Silchar and scrutiny of all newspapers from outside the state before these are released for distribution in that town. Even those who normally resent very much such interference with the freedom of the press, do not seem to be very critical of the action of the Assam Government this time.

While the above mentioned press note of the Cachar Deputy Commissioner gives the official explanation of the immediate cause of the tragic disturbances, well informed sources here maintain that the happenings of January 31 were only the culmination of the tension that had been mounting for quite some time prior to the incidents.

It is stated by these so that as in the case of the earlier disturbances in this State, so also in this case, the origin of the disturbances lies in the factional strife of the ruling party. It is stated by these-sources that when the package programme for inten. sive mechanised cultivation was introduced in Cachar, the rivals of the State Agricultura Minister who have their r presentative in the cabin also alleged that the "lior their re "lion's share" of the benefit had gone to some of the relatives of the Agriculture Minister and the areas to be benefited by the programme were predomi-nantly inhabited by the mem-bers of the minority commu-nity to which the Agriculture Minister himself belongs. · His rivals took it as an at-

tempt on the part of the Ag-riculture Minister to consolidate his position and "discredit" his rival for his failure to render similar benefit to his community. Since communal tension had been mounting there, it is said by these sources.

These sources, moreover, point out that both varieties of communalism-of the ma-

general for a long time. Rea ders of New Age may recall how the issue of Pakistani In-filtration was sought to be ex-ploited to fan communalism in this state and how that remained a dominant, problem here during the period follow-ing the last general election until the Chinese aggression, eclipsed all other is

As pointed out last week, even during the emergency created by the Chinese aggression, there had been an under-current of communal politics in this state, and now and then it sought to raise its head above th surface also. The tragic happenings of Silchar are but links in the chain and not just some isolated flare-

- T.

# Responsible

# Approach

Happily, responsible politi-cal elements have recognised the danger in this kind of happenings. The Pradesh Congress Executive, which met last week took a "serious view" of the happenings and the Pradesh Congress Presi-dent has called upon the Congressmen to combat these trends that make the country vulnerable

But one could not but note that he did not take any initiative to mobilise all the secular forces against the monster of communalism; nor has the Government taken any initiative in this direction. But it is admitted on all hands, that administrative measures alone are not enough to curb the growth of this dangerous force which in fact has been defy-ing administrative measures, if experience hitherto were any guide. Communist Party's State

Council Secretariat in a statement to the press pointed out that "these tragic happenings in the wake of feverish activities carried on with some amount of impunity by the forces of communalism and Right reaction in this State of Assam long since have undoubtedly posed a grave threat to the unity of the neonle and the secular policy of the State and it is all the more dangerous now during

the national emergency". That statement, expressing

anti-social activities with a firm hand, to bring the culprits to book and to punish them severely and to enlist the support and cooperation of all the democratic public organisations in this respect". In conclusion the statement

appeals to the democratic people to rise unitedly against this menace and lend their support to all official and non-official - measures to restart official - measures to restore peace, order and harmony in our public life

# SITUATION BETTER

### By Suren Bhatta

INDEED there has been a change, ā turn for the better lately in Assam, The forces of democracy, peace and national advance are gradually recovering from the initial set-back they re-ceived as a result of the Chinese aggression and the mounting attack of the reactionary forces.

An eloquent demonstration of it was seen in the debate organised by the Forum of the Political Science Department of the Gaunati University, on January 31 last. The subject 'Should the Communist was Party of India be banned'.

It was an interesting subject and the debate had evoked a lot of interest among the students. The motion when put to vote, was rejected by a large majority. It undoubtedlarge majority. It undoubted-ly tells how the cream of our young intelligentsia have today been thinking on the na-tional political issues and how tional political issues and how they are reacting to the massive propaganda poured into their minds everyday by the

reactionary forces. The more the people have voiced their support to the forces of democracy, peace and progress, the more the national policies are becom-ing the rallying points of different sections of the people, and the more un-nerved the forces of reac-tion have become. The growing unity of our people the support of the masses to the basic national policies and the national leadership, have indeed been a telling blow to the forces of right

# **JACKALS IN U.S. BAYING AGAIN** Warning Against Renewed Hysteria Over Cuba

T HE Jackals of Atomania ment and the nation, arroare baying again, says the weekly Worker of the New York, referring to a new campaign of incitement against Cuba that has gripped the United States during the last fortnight,

Behind a barrage of chauvinism about Cuba, continues the editorial, they are scream. ing for a military confronta-tion with the Soviet Union even to the point of a nuclea holocaust Leading the pack in Congress is Republican Senator Kenneth Keating (of New York) who has the aid of a complacent, headline-hunting press, TV and radio.

This irresponsible character fellow-plotters are spreading false stories about a

NEW AGE

gantly declaring their facts has come out with such a come from the highest source blast. But the Kennedy ad-which they will not reveal to ministration must accept some the President.

This same Keating ignited the Caribbean crisis of October 1962 with charges about a-Soviet build-up of "offensive missiles" in Cuba.

Yet, this same Keating, after the peaceful resolution of that crisis was forced to confess in an interview with the U.S. News & World Report that these missiles did not threaten. the U.S. in the least,

The recklessness of these enemies of the nation's best interests has compelled Secretary of Defence. Robert Mc-Namara, practically to brand their charges as outright lies and to call upon them to prospreading false stories about a and to call upon them to pro-build-up of Soviet "offensive, duce the evidence or shut up., lic (instead of intensifying missiles" in Cuba. Keating, He had to warn that the Keat, the blockade and the attempts and his pals are setting them-ings were contusing and pa-bourd the Guerra of the formation of the forma That according to the bulld-up of Soviet. "offensive duce the evidence or shut up., lic (ins Assam Government there is missiles" in Cuba. Keating He had to warn that the Keat. the bloc the danger of incitement by and his pals are setting them. ings were confusing and pa- to isolar coloured version of the in-" selves up above the Govern- nicking the American people. lately).

It is good that McNamars of the blame for this situation. The equivocal actions of the Government, its continual retreat before the ultra-rights concerning Cuba, only incite these elements to more violent demands.

# Lift Blockade, Normalise Relations

The way to block these enemies of peace, like Keating, is for the Kennedy administration to declare once and for all that it does not intend to invade Cuba, that it is proceeding to renew normal dip-lomatic and economic rela-



While the unprecedented snowfall in Britain is giving way to thaw all over the country. British political scene, too, is showing signs of life and gonuine possibilities for the Left which are being watched with keen interest by all political observers.

sels at the hands of French President de Gaulle, from all evidence, are likely to produce lasting effects on the political fortune of the 11-year-old Tory administration.

Whitehall is trying to assure the public, with its usual glib-ness, that nothing really seri-ous has happened and that all would be well in the country fn the foreseeable future Great satisfaction is being expressed by the Tory circles at the protests by the other five nembers of the ECM at de Haulle's diplomatic snub to Gaulle's

T HE insults and humilia-tion suffered by the Mac-millan government at Brus-Common Market to urge upon their respective governments to call a summit conference of the six countries within three months to study the future political development of the ECM is taken as a friendly gesture towards the Macmillan government and an attempt to cut the arrogant General to his proper

> In the midst of the Common Market negotiation flasco, the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Home of the Munich fame, spoke in the House of Lords where he said: "We must give ourselves

> > 2015-0 - 2675-0 3 - 20 1920 - 2016-0 - 194

UNS

In Convalescence

SADHANA

MAKARADHWAJA

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA

DACCA SADHANA AUSADHALAYA ROAD, CALCUTTA-48

Adhyaksha-Dr. Joges Chandra Ghosa, M.A. Ayu'ved-Sastri, r.c.s. (London) M.C.S. (America) Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College,

Calcutta Centre

Dr. Nares Chandra Ghosa.

M.B.B.S. (Cal.) Ayurvedacharya

SIDDHA

In Convalescence, one needs a

restorative tonic. At this stage

SADHANA SIDDHA MAKARA-

DHWAJA acts quickly and most

effectively.

(00 |00

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PAGE FOURTEEN

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I.

\* 1716

time to pause and we are now considering how best to make the most of the opportunities Though the other politica forces in the country are doing (or trying to do) this

in a greater or lesser degree, appressed forth Mondeur, but there a sure to be Lord Home's party, however, a way to end port-warries

of 115 "

is doing exactly the oppo-

It is now clear that the

licy with that of NATO.

the rest of the gimcrack pa-raphernalia of the nuclear crusade against Communism"

which is a tragic failure of this government's world out-

The actions and utterances

of the Ministers of the Mac-millan government have only

underlined its bankruptcy, its total inability to learn from the recent events in the world. People, after all, are waiting

he false

any way.

Timo to

Understand

It is time that the Macmil-

lan government understands

that taking refuge in gimmi-

cks, flamboyant announce-

ments and ex cathedra state-

ments are not going to im-

prove its electoral chance in

But the Prime Minister

and his colleagues in the

government are emphasising

NOT the supreme need for

world economic cooperation

between countries of differ-

ent continents and systems

which would help the fiag-

ging British economy tre-

mendously. Instead, they

continue to aspire to lead

Britain into the reactionary.

partnership called the Com-

NEW AGE

inward-looking

mon Market.

trading

Conservative Party has learnt gon with embarassing repiti-practically nothing from the tion.

EUROPEA

19 A.

A Daily Mirror view

unsuccessfully opposed Gaits-

kell for the leadership of the

George Brown, on the

other hand, has a long re-

cord of Rightwing activity.

Among his many 'achieve-

ments', the most prominent

was his demand at the have

age of 24 years, the expan-

sion of Sir Stafford Cripps

from the Party for not fol-lowing the official Labour

policy, and more recently,

of Lord Bertrand Russell for

the latter's support to the

World Peace Congress in

Apart from being the indus

trial adviser to the Daily Mir-

ror, Brown is a zealous 'adherent of NATO nuclear stra-

tegy' and 'favours the Com-

mon Market'. Readers, of

course, will remember his un-

scrupulous attack on Nikita

Khrushchov when the Soviet

gether with Marshal Bulganin,

Brown's election to this im-

nortant, post could mean an

outright victory to the reac-tionaries in the country and

a tremendous set-back to the

years. With the approach of the General Elections, such an

outcome could only be tragic.

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Party.

The labour movement is the Nassau debacle In the speech mentioned above, Lord Home went on to express his already active in attacking and exposing the entire ediovernment's intention to confice of the Tory policies which inue to act as a loval ally of have according to every acthe United States of America and integrate his foreign pocount reduced Britain to a second grade nation ruled by a reactionary government. Moreover, he would continue to ally his government, as one commentator put it, with "all

But to lead the attack to a successful conclusion. the country needs a united Left. a Left which has clarity it vision and practical matters based on a genuine socialist understanding.

The outcome of the election in the Labour Party for a new leader, following the death of Hugh Gaitskell, is undoubtedly relevant in the context.

# to be informed of an alterna-tive policy now that all the major premise of Tory pro-nouncements have proved to Straight

With the culmination of Prime Minister was guest, to-James Callaghan in the first round of the ballot held last of the British government at week, the scene is set for a a Labour Party dinner during straight fight between Harold his visit to England in 1956. Wilson and George Brownthe two other contenders

Though it is said that Harold Wilson has moved steadily to the Right since he became Labour's shadow Foreign Minister a year ago, progressive forces are supporting his candidature and not of George Brown's.

Wilson, it may be remembered was President of the Board of Trade during the Labour government after the war at an extremely young age. He resigned this post in April 1961, together with the late Aneurin Bevan, when the government imposed, against bitter national outcry, the first national health service charges.

He, in fact, became a lead-ing member of the Bevan Also, instead of talking of group which fought the Rightgenuine disarmament, the wing policies, including Gerabolition of nuclear weapons man rearmament. In 1960, he and the end of the cold war publicly spoke against Gaitsfor which British mass orga- kell's blatant violation of Annisations are extremely active nual Conference decisions of and gaining strength each the Labour Party at Scarboday, the government is echo- rough in 1960 on unilateral ing the sentiments of Penta- disarmament by Britain and

FEBRUARY 17. 1963

BERLIN, February 9:

New proposals for normalisation of relations between the German Democratic Republic and West Ber-lin were brought forward by Walter Ulbricht, GDR Chairman of Council of Ministers in a television and

proposals have aroused considerable interest in Euro-pean political circles and among al diplomats station-

Ulbricht appealed to West: Berlin population not to be pessimistic and recommended ormalisation of the situation through objective and sensible direct negotiations.

Similar to seven-point proposal for an agreement of rea-son and goodwill between the two German states su by the SED at its Sixth Congress, Walter Ugricht propos-ed an agreement between the GDR and West Berlin. He nid "In the interests of Deace in Germany and Europe, I de-clare: We have the earnest will to live together peacefully th West Berlin and to cent peaceful co-existence by practical measures. We are prenared to conclude with the dty government of West Ber-lin an agreement on the nor-malisation of relations bet-ween the GDR and West Berlin-also on the basis of rea-son and goodwill".

In an agreement of this In all agreement of the second activities carried out from est Berlin territory are stop

and no NATO bases exist In such a city the citizens' de cratic right of decision could be guaranteed and assured agreements but also through a U.N. representation. Status Of

West Berlin

Concerning the status of West Berlin, Walter Ulbricht said: "A legal basis exists neither for the assertion that West Berlin belonged to the Federal Republic hor for the occupation regime in Berlin, nor for the West traffic routes on water, land, and in the air The West Berlin policy of hostility towards the GDR is based on a shaky foundation. In this situation the German Democratic Republic offers West Berlin and its citizens a solid contractual basis for an independen peace-loving, and neutral West Berlin with the best conceivable guarantees. really cannot do more."

Ulbricht revealed that the GDR Foreign Ministry had proposed to the West Berlin

# FRANCO-GERMAN PACT **BREACH OF U.N. CHARTER**

### **BERLIN**, February 9:

atomic trigger - either through President Ken-

through President Ken-nedy's plan for a "multi-national" atomic deterrent or by directly sharing Pre-sident de Gaull's indepen-

dent, "national", atom bomb being developed now.

West German scientists and

technicians are working for de

Patriotic forces and working class parties, socialist states and progressive journals and organisations this week denounced the Franco-German War Pact concluded on January 22 as a direct insult to the solemn undertaking entered into with the Soviet Union by the United States, Great Britain and France to wipe out German militarism and Nazism. German army leaders, who have been Hitler's Generals, will have their finger on the

THE Soviet Union warned President de Gaulle and Chancellor / Adenauer that they had posed a threat to world peace by concluding this militarist treaty. In Moscow, Foreign Minister Gromyko summoned French and West French and West summoned French and West German Ambassadors last Tuesday and handed over to them a Soviet Note of protest The CGT, the biggest French trade union organisation in a declaration has emphatically rotested against the plot of Gaulle with West German

nilitarists. It is a clear breach of Arti-de 1 of the United Nations. Charter and against all decisions of the war-time anti-Hitler coalition.

Political commentators con ew move to be as dder this n dangerous as Hitler's Axis with Mussolini which brought about the disaster of the Second World War. De Gaulle-Adenauer axis re-establishes Hitler's "New Order" in Europe in a new form, with

the additional danger of West Germany getting a full share in the control of NATO's nudear force and its atomic wea pons. Nuclear armament of. West German army would mean a very serious deterio-ration of the eituation in No.

It is now clear that West FEBRUARY 17. 2008

Gaulle now, West German monopolists are lossening their purse-strings to finance de Gaulle's atomic adventure. with the signing of Franco-German aggressive pact, all restrictions which were sup-posedly imposed on West Gerposedly imposed on west Ger man rearmament when West Germany was included in the NATO in 1954, are practically swept away. The chances for a joint German Peace Treaty which would include West Germany also, have complete-

Diplomatic Moves

receded now.

Serious diplomatic mo serious appointant success are now on to extend this chain to Fascist Spain and enlarge the war pact into a Bonn - Paris - Madrid Axis



authorities negotiations on the normalisation of relations as early as December 19 last year, but this proposal had been ignored.

Replying to questions of West Berlin citizens as to how long more they will have to live with the "wall", Walter Ulbricht said. "The state bor-der will exist as long as there are two German states, and in addition to this the gracelal addition to this the special territory of West Berlin. It is the way of the world that states have frontiers and usually see to it that they are being respected."

# Abolition Of Frontiers

The abolition of the frontiers would be placed on the agenda when the militaristic extremists and other revenge-seeking politicians in West Germany are removed from power and

which will be the modern ver-sion of Hitler-Mussolini-Tojo Axis

The fact that West Berlin is included in the terms of the Bonn-Paris Pact shows that it is aimed against any rela-xation of tension. It is wellknown that West Berlin does not form part of West Ger-many and Federal Germany has no sort of rights regarding West Berlin. This is a fac admitted by Britain. itself an occupation power in West Berlin

The Franco-German Pact salls for close co-ordination of development aid of both countries thus representing a new stage in the neo-co nialist plans of Bonn-Paris-Madrid in Northern and West Africa

فخاذرهم

## Real Aim

In short, the pact alms at establishing the hegemony of the most reactionary forces of finance capital in Western finance capital in Western Europe and plans to convert the peoples of Belgium, Hol-land, Luxembourg and Italy into satellites. The British people can thank their stars for the breakdown of negotia-tions in Brussels for integra-tion of Britain into this trap. A world-wide struggle similar to that waged by the anti-Hitler international front of the 'thirties seems necessary to fibth back this most danto fight back this most day development in West gerous development the world Europe in order that the world in a third is not enveloped in a third world war.

NEW AGE

when "as a result of an understanding and co-operation in a confederation of the two German states the prereguisites have grown ripe to surmount finally the division of Germany"

Walter Ulbricht pledged to treat with benevolence and generosity the problem of separated families who under the present circumstancesfor which the governing cir-cles in Bonn and West Berlin are respons get together. Applications for dmission to the GDR for the purpose of bringing families together are to be handled accordingly. As far as rules maintenance ന് regarding order on the frontier are con-cerned and whether they are to be strict or very generous Walter Ulbricht sees a whole of possibilities. He possible settlements He range deems which would enable peace-loving West Berliners to overcome the limitations of their narrow confines.

"But as long as the boverelently of the German demo-cratic Republic is being sys-tematically attacked from West Berlin, as long as the city government of West Ber-lin rejects an understanding and even negotiations on a normalisation of relations, and as long as West Berlin is being misused as a bse of cold war and a centre of subversive activity against the German paratic Republic. a strict order will be inevitable", he biez

# Apprehensions Allayed

Walter Ulbricht referred to the Note of the Soviet Gov-ernment to the Governments in Bonn and Paris and denounced the war axis forged by Adenauer and de Gaulle pro-viding for the misuse of Wes Berlin as an advance post use of Weet Obviously there are only two lin becomes a peaceful and neutral free city or it will more or less slowly wither as an advance base of aggres sion of the Bonn-Paris-Mad rid axis....(on the other hand) Through development of normal relations with the GDR, West Berlin might be-come a model of normal rela-tions between the two German states".

Walter Ulbricht forcefully refuted apprehensions of several West Berliners that neutrality might bring economic disadvantages to them, as Bonn and Washington allo-cate to West Berlin thousands of millions of marks for cold war purposes. He characte-rized these allowances as "rather two-edged and shady presents."

"The situation was always like this: In the transport of their aggressive strategy, the militarists are granting extra allowances to the population living in significant hases"

"Those people in West Ber lin who live on the yields of their honest work and want to do so in the future as well need fear no conomic dis-advantages if West Berlin were to establish normal and peace-loving relations with its environment and stores ent and stopped being a centre of disturban and cold war. West Berlin is able to stand on its own feet to secure prosperity to its citi-zens through its own work".

Walter Ulbricht underlined that the GDR would be in a position to supply West Ber-lin industry with orders. He likewise recalled that Prime Minister Khrushchov in discussions with West Berliners. had said that it was a small thing for the Soviet Union to secure full employment for the West Berlin industry.

# McDermott Plan

Last September a senior British diplomat Geoffery Mc-Dermott, British Political Adviser in West Berlin, had out-lined in an article in London Observer his plan for a Berlin settlement. He had suggested that West Berlin be recognis-ed as a separate state, the present occupation status of West Berlin be abolished and west Berlin be acclished and replaced by international guarantees and finally the three German States (the GDR, the Federal Republic and West Berlin) become members of the United Nations." But then the British Foreign Office "retired", him because he had urged, from his own experience in West Berlin, a sensible solution for West Berlin problem

The latest proposals of Walter Illbricht broadly. coincide with that famous McDermott Plan, and it is the maximum concession the socialist camp can make to the West

The secretary of the West Berlin Communist Party re-cently put forward five minimiim mands to improve the lot of the West Berlin popu-

1) Immediate . negotiations between West Berlin Senate and GDR Government, 2) Sus-pension of cold war from West Berlin 3) an independent policy for the City Government 4) West Breiln to have norma 4) West Brein to have normal political, economic and cultur-al relations with all states, 5) Observance of the Demo-cratic principles of the West-Berlin constitution.

Nentrality and non-involvement is the best road of pros-perity for this closed city in the heart of Europe.

PAGE FIFTERN

# U.S. Resumption of Nuclear Tests Seeks To Torpedo Geneva Talks

nuclear tests. President Kennedy had announced suspension of these tests on January 27 to facilitate test ban talks as he had claimed.

THE new nuclear blasts, started on February 8 will undoubtedly, complicate the talks in Geneva, and hinder taiks in Geneva, and inner the the reaching of agreement on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, as well as the entire work of the 18-Nation Committee, says a statement issued by TASS, the Soviet News Agency, in Moscow on February 11.

The TASS statement says: Uptill now there was hope throughout the world that not a single nuclear weapon test a single inclusive weapoin tests would be held in 1963 and that it would become the first year of a full prohibition of such tests for all time. In its resolution of November 7, 1962, resolution of November 4, 1902, the 17th session of the U. N. General Assembly, called for the ending of nuclear tests from January 1, 1963.

In connection with this resolution the Soviet Govern-ment declared its determination not to conduct nuclear. explosions, given that the Western powers do the same:

The actions of the United States, that has resumed underground nuclear tests, show that the U.S. Government is that the U.S. Government is ignoring the decision of the General Assembly on the end-ing of nuclear tests from January 1, 1963, which ex-presses the aspirations of all the peoples.

resumption by The the United States of nuclear tests throws light, on the reason why the United States and other Western powers did not give their support to the above-mentioned decision of ÌO. the U. N. General Assembly. What had been concealed has what has been concented has now come into the open and one sees now with particular clarity the reasoning of the U.S. Government in its ap-proach to the new proposals of the Soviet Government on the prohibition of nuclear tests, stated in the recent messages of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. S. Khrushchov, to the President of the United States, John Kennedy.

# Soviet

## Concession

Although it is well known that national means of detec-tion are sufficient to control the ban over nuclear tests, the Soviet Union agreed to the Soviet Union agreed Soviet Union agreed to the holding of 2-3 inspections a year and the setting up of automatic seismic stations on the territories of all the nuc-lear powers to supervise the prohibition of underground nuclear meanon tests

STATISTICS TO STATISTICS

Four days before the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee started its session in Geneva the United States announced that it had resumed underground

ending nuclear tests. The arti ficial obstacles raised by the Western powers which have hitherto blocked the conclusion of a nuclear test ban agreement were thereby removed.

The Soviet Government had agreed to the U.S. Govern-ment's request for talks to

discuss the Soviet proposal because it was confident that an early agreement could be reached on the basis of these proposals which meet the po-sition of the Western powers halfway.

However, these talks. held in the second half of January in New York and Washington between the representatives of the USSR on the one side, and those of the United States and Britain on the other, did not yield positive results.

This is explained by the fact that the main concern

of the U.S. Government was not to search for ways to agreement, but to prepare for resuming nuclear weapon tests. That is precisely why in New York and in Washington the American representatives did not try to reach agreement on the basic disputed questions that are hindering the conclusion of a nuclear test ban agreement, although there was every opportunity for this.

The new nuclear blasts were heard in the United States on

the eve of the resumption in Geneva of the work of the 18-Nation Disarmament Commit-tee. They, undoubledly, are complicating the talks in Gecomplicating the tails in Ge-neva and are hindering the reaching of agreement on a nuclear test ban, as well as the entire work of the 18-Nation Committee.

The resumption of underground nuclear tests gives impetus to a new nuclear arms race. The Government of the United States bears full responsibility for the possible consequences of this step.

# **ON CERTAIN IDEOLOGICAL QUESTIONS** AFFECTING UNITY OF INTERNATIONAL **COMMUNIST MOVEMENT =** FROM FRONT PAGE

to play in strengthening such unity Departures from the undersanding of the 81-Par-tles Statement are gravely injurious to the execution of this task.

# Border Conflict

The India-China border conflict raises certain very vital questions of application in concrete practice of the understanding and proposi-tions of the Moscow Declarations of the Moscow Declara-tion and Moscow Statement. Instead of pursuing the Le-ninist policy of treating the. India-China border question as of secondary importance, and the question of peaceful relations with India as most important, China pursued the conflict to a point of committing aggression

Compared to the Cuban crisis which involved the question of a world war, the India-China conflict looked a small affair, with small arms. But it involved the two biggest countries of Asia. It too had the possibilities of flaring into a larger conflict involving biga larger connet involving big ger powers. The Anglo-Ameri-can imperialists and their reactionary allies would al-ways strive to set these two big countries at loggerheads. This is all the more reason to pay heed to the propositions of the 81-Parties Conference. In our view, the Communist Party of China did not pay heed to them.

Was the Communist Party Was the Communist Party of China taking a correct at-titude as to how a Socialist country should solve its bor-der question with a non-aligned peace-lowing demo-cratic country like India? Was lear powers to supervise the cratic country like India? Was prohibition of underground the manner and method of nuclear weapon tests. The new Soviet proposals pute with vast armies in were received throughout the action, becoming of a great world as a manifestation of. Communist Party, ruling the goodwill and as an important destinies of a great people? constructive step towards Was the behaviour of the solving-the-nuclear test ban Communist Party of China problem, a step making possi-, consistent with the principles ble an early agreement on of peaceful co-existence es-

-exercited stands in monodercas-

pecially with a non-aligned pecially with a non-augure country which is in the peace camp? Was it not showing, despite being a seasoned and withor Communist Party, exdespite being a seasable and ruling Communist Party, ex-treme forms of nationalism in quarrelling about such bor-ders and territories, thereby impairing the growing friend-ship between the great peo-ples of India and China and facilitating the manoeuvres of imperialism and reaction?

The assessment of the lea-dership of the Communist Party of China about the Indian situation in some vital respects is contrary to the common understanding of the world Communist movement. The Communist Party of India has repeatedly rejected these characterisations and assess-ments as subjective and a gross distortion of reality.

This attitude of the leader This attitude of the leader-ship of the Communist Party of China towards India, which is contrary to objective facts and their Marxist-Leninist evaluation, is yet another example of the violations of the unanimously agreed un-derstanding of the world Com-munist movement We know munist movement. We know from our own sad experience what a tremendous damage it has caused to the progressive forces within our country, to the cause of Afro-Asian soli-darity and of the common struggle against imperialism.

Like all other fraternal Par. ties, the Communist Party of ties, the communist Party of India is seriously concerned about restoring the unity and cohesion of the world Com-munist movement. But at the mainst movement. But at the same time, it is firmly of the view that in order to maintain such unity. It is essential for every Marxist-Leninist Party to loyally adhere to the printo loyaly address to the prin-ciples of the Moscow Declara-tion of 1957 and the Moscow Statement of 1960, to the prin-ciples of Marxism-Lennism and proletarian internationalism. The unity of the world Communist movement, is Communist movement is urgently called for in the in-terests of waging common

> NEW AGE See That

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national independence, democracy and socialism, on the basis of the unanimously agreed programme as chalked out in the two Moscow docu-ments. The violations by the ments. The violations by the leadership of the Communist Party of China of the Marx-ist-Leninist principles of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, as well as proletarian internationalism do not make for such unity. On the contrary, they help to divide and disrupt the movement.

Far from taking steps to rectify their mistakes and turn to the common positions of the world Common positions of the world Communist move-ment, the leadership of the Communist Party of China persists in its dogmatic errors. It characterises the majority of the fraterenal Parties, which loyally adhere to the Moscow documents as a "re-visionist majority". Such an attitude cannot but harm the cause of the unity of the international Communist movement

The denunciation of the Communist Party of India and its leadership by the lea-dership of the Communist Party of China provides one more evidence of their open violation of the norms of pro-letarian internationalism and of relations between fraternal Parties.

# Ouestion Uppermost

The question of resolving these differences and restor-ing the unity of the world Communist movement on the Communist movement on the basis: of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian; Internation-alism is naturally uppermost in the minds of all Commu-nists. Our Party shares the profound belief of the Com-munist Party of the Soviet Union that what unites the Communist Party of the Sov-viet Union, the Communist Party of China, all Marxist-Leninist Parties, is incompa-rable bigger and more Signistruggle against imperialism Leninist Parties, is incompa-and for the cause, of peace, rably bigger and more signito the second difference and second second

ficant in compari existing differences. ficent comparison with

Several Parties, including Several Parties, including our own, have proposed that another world Conference be called after a proper and thorough preparation. Our thorough preparation. Our Central Executive Committee adopted a resolution on this subject in its meeeting of December 1962.

Comrade Khrushchov in his speech at the Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Ger-many has suggested that the first step towards the conven-ing of such a Conference is to stop polemics in the press on the disputed questions.

Our Party is also happy to note that the CPSU has ex-pressed itself in favour of calling a new meeting if the fraternal Parties deem it ex-pedient. The CPSU rightly pointed out that it is neces-sary to give time a chance to do its work. For, it would help Communists to see who is right and who is wrong, to clear away the extraneous and irrelevant stuff heaped on the passion of polemics, to make clear the views which really require discussion and agreement

Our Party is fully conscious that in the struggle against forces of peace and socialism, the camp of imperialism pins special hopes on aggravation, of divergences within the in-ternational Communist moveternational Communist move-ment, on the split of the world socialist system. Imperialist reaction is seeking by all means to sow dissension be-tween the Communist Parties. The Marxist-Leninists, all genuine internationalists counter the schemes of im-perialist reaction by the inva-riable desire for the unity of their ranks, for strengthening the entire front of struggle for the cause of peace and progress. progress

The unity of the interna-tional Communist movement is vitally necessary for the victory of the proletariat both in each country and on an international scale.