

The National Council of the Communist Party of India, which concluded its six-day meeting in New Delhi on April 15 adopted the following resolution:

T HIRTYTWO members of the National Council, having walked out of its meeting on April 11, 1964, have issued a press statement amounting to a manifesto and programme of action. The National Council of the Communist Party of India has considered this document of the "Left" minority group and found it to be a catalogue of falsehoods, distortions and anti-Party slanders, meant to justify the splitting tactics and disruptive activities of its authors.

By their walk-out and their subsequent stand as revealed in their statement, these 32 comrades have put themselves outside the pale of the Party. They have forfeited their rights as members of the Communist Party of India.

The seceders have openly declared war upon the National Council, upon the Secretariat and the Chairman of the Party in the name of "struggle against the factional activities" of "S. A. Dange and his group".

In this connection, it is well to remember certain hard facts of the past and present.

tain hard facts of the past and present. Firstly, this is not the first occasion in the Party's history when this same "Left" group has resorted to the anti-Party tactic of blackmail through threatened walk-outs and split. The most glaring example of this was seen at the Vijayawada Party Congress of 1961, where, finding themselves in a minority, these "Left" leaders and their followers threatened to walk out of the Congress unless they were given more representation than they could legitimately claim on the new National Council. They did not hesitate to precipitate a crisis in the presence of delegations from several fraternal Communist Parties.

Secondly, the National Council would be failing in its duty if it did not expose the latest disruptive actions of the Left-sectarian group in their proper international context, i.e., not as an isolated event, not as a coincidence, but as an integral part of a worldwide move to divide and split as many Communist Parties in the world as possible.

As is well-known, splits by minority groups have been deliberately planned and carried through in recent days, in the Communist Farties of Belgium, Great Britain, Australia, Ceylon, Peru and other countries, Disruption on an international scale and naked interference in the internal affairs of brother Parties, have become the self-proclaimed aim of the present leadership of the Communist Party of Cnina.

OPEN ATTACKS ON OUR PARTY

During the last 16 months, the Central Executive Committee and the National Council had also to take cognisance of the open attacks on our Party by the leaderships of the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Indonesia. Early last year (February 1963), the National Council adopted a resolution denouncing the leadership of the Communist Party of China for attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of our Party through open calls issued by it through articles in the Hongiui (Red Flag) and Peking People's Daily, as also through the Peking Radio.

The pamphlet called "A MIRROR FOR RE-VISIONISTS" in which our Party was attacked as the "Dange clique" and as an agency of the imperialists and the Indian big bourgeoisie and landlords, was answered in the pamphlet written by the Chairman of the Party "NEITHER RE-VISIONISM NOR DOGMATISM IS OUR GUIDE".

The leadership of the Communist Party of Indonesia stooped to the low level of character-H ising the leadership of our Party as "spies" and calling for the disruption of the Communist Party of India by elements which it considered to be "genuine Marxist-Leninists." All this was denounced in a resolution of our Central Executive Committee.

The Hongqui and People's Daily editorials of February 4, 1964 have issued an undisguised call for splitting our Party.

The activities and behaviour of the dogmatist, sectarian group in our Party have run parallel to the attacks on the Communist Party of India by the leaderships of the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Indonesia.

It is against this background that the National Council has to judge the latest acts of the leaders of the disruptionists in the Party.

The 32 who have walked out to place themselves outside the Party claim that the National Council majority advocates and practices the "general political tactical line of Congress-Communist unity", which amounts to gross reformism and which, according to them, was defeated by their efforts at the Vijayawada Party Congress. This is a blatant distortion of truth.

No general' line of Congress-Communist unity was ever advocated at Vijayawada. As is well known, the real struggle at the Sixth Party Congress was for the correct line which was eventually adopted—the line of building the National Democratic Front, of unity with democratic elements inside and outside the Congress, on common issues, against Right reaction, together with struggle against the anti-democratic policies of the Congress.

WHO VIOLATED PARTY DECISIONS ?

It is not the National Council which has violated the Party Congress decisions since 1961, as falsely alleged by the disruptors; it is the latter who have stuck doggedly to their Left-sectarian line which was defeated at Vijayawada—a line of total opposition to the Congress, which leads to unprincipled alliances and understandings with reactionary, communal and separatist forces such as the Muslim League, the DMK, Swatantra Party, Akalls etc. in the name of fighting the Congress.

According to the seceders, the majority in the National Council against them was the fortuitous result of the "crisis" of October-November 1962, the declaration of Emergency and the arrests of a large number of comrades. There could not be a greater denial of truth than this.

The "crisis" referred to so diplomatically by the Left leaders was, of course, the crisis caused by the Chinese aggression. When the National Council met in, November 1962 to denounce this aggression and to declare its unequivocal stand for national defence, not a single arrest had been carried out.

The National Council resolution was adopted by overwhelming majority after thorough discussion and debate when these seceders were present and when none of them had been arrested. How then could it be claimed or insinuated that the majority was not a genuine one?

Yet another gross distortion in the statement of the Left seceders refers to the alleged rejection by the National Council of their proposals for "the organisation of inner-Party discussion" and for "creation of necessary conditions in which a Party Congress can be convened". This, according to them, has prevented their participation and cooperation in the solving of inner-Party problems.

This presumably refers to the discussions which took place in the National Council meeting of October 1963, on a document by Comrade Basavapunnian and 16 others entitled "The Threatening Disruption and Split of the Party —How to Avert the Disaster?" This document, which was circulated in clandestine fashion outside the National Council also, was replied to by Com. Dange on behalf of the Secretariat which later published both the documents.

In that meeting itself, the Council agreed to open discussion on all the controversial questions, to prepare for the Party Congress, and to associate with this work nominees of the minority group.

The National Council agreed to postpone the Party Congress, though it was overdue, until after the comrades in jall were released.

The CEC at its meeting in January 1964 adopted a resolution setting up suitable machinery to resolve genuine disputes regarding Party membership and allowing late enrolment in areas where membership campaign had not been held due to largescale arrests.

The CEC elected a Commission to prepare documents for the Party Congress in which were included Comrades M. Basavapunniah, E. M. S.

NEXT WEEK

Next week's NEW AGE will carry other resolutions adopted by the National Council of the Party, as well as the text of Comrade S. A. Dange's speech and other important documents.

—Editor

Namboodiripad, Jyoti Basu and P. Ramamurty. When the Commission meetings were called, these comrades boycotted them and later on organised their rival conference.

Why were these offers rejected by the "Left"? What more could they want? Today they pose themselves as champions of Party unity who have been forced out of the Party by the "undemocratic" practices of the majority. But the truth of the matter is that they were all along determined to flout the basic principles of Party organisation and the authority and discipline of the National Council and to continue their activities as a rival party within the Party.

The only position which could satisfy them was one in which the elected majority would agree to accept the status of a minority, while they, the actual minority, could dictate terms as though they were the majority. The National Council refused to surrender to such outrageous demands.

The "Left" leaders complain that the National Council and some State Councils have used their majority to carry out vindictive. disciplinary actions against them.

LENIENCY OF NATIONAL COUNCIL

The truth is that the National Council and these State Councils can, on the contrary, be charged with showing excessive leniency to persons who, while sheltering under the cover of their Party membership cards and their reputation as Party leaders, have been systematically wrecking the Party from within, repeatedly violating every single princifie of Party organisation and discipline, throwing all accepted Party norms and forms to the winds and running full-fledged rival Party centres from Delhi and several states. This has been conclusively established by the Central Control Commission in its latest report submitted to the National Council.

In the face of such conscious, planned and coldblooded wrecking activity, the only discipliThe two latest articles, No. 7 and No. 8, in the People's Daily Red Flag series of Comments on the Open Letter of CC, CPSU of July 14, 1963 give the clearest, most categorical and most unashamed call to split Communist Parties in all countries and to disrupt the world Communist movement as a whole.

The first of these was published on February 4, 1964. It is called: "The Leaders of the CPSU are the Greatest Splitters of Our Times." The second one which appeared on March 30, 1964 is titled "The Proletarian Revolution and Khrushchov's Revisionism."

THE latter one is principally a to be misled by the cry of repudiation of CPC leaders' 'unity', says a quotation from signature on the 1957 and 1960. Engels right at the opening of the article. chov's revisionism" culminating in a call to the Soviet people and

Unity Misleading !

in a call to the Soviet people and Soviet Communists to overthrow the present leadership of the CPSU. It devotes considerable attention to other Communist Parities also which have not sub-mitted to the CPC leadership's dictation. Actually come protion dictation. Actually some parties which were not mentioned in the first article as targets for splitting are brought in in the second

PEKING'S GOSPEL

ternal parties." Then it is shown how the role of the "canguard" or the "hege-mony" in the international movement keeps on shifting. And this shift has always been eastward—from Cermany to Russia, and the next stop—it is not see the web web web web not spelt out but can well be imagined. Beyond lies the big ditch of the Pacific.

Wing Misleading !
 While it is regurded that "orperson of the ards of the back of the bac

the leaders of the CPSU headed by Khrushchov who are anti-Soviet." Another charge "refuted" is that of "Seizing the Leadership." First the CPSU is charged with pre-suming to put itself in the position of "supreme rulers over other fra-ternal parties." Then it is shown how the role of the "coanguard" or the "hege-mony" in the international movement keeps on shifting. And this thit hege Jucowa hear

Reviewed by

government's policy of hiring it-self out to US imperialism. "As their renegade features are revealed, Dange and com-pany meet increasing opposition and resistance from the broad rank and file of the Indian Communist Party. More and more Indian Communists luce come to see clearly that Dange and company are the bane of the Indian Communist Party and the Indian nation. They are now struggling to rehabili-tate the Party's glorious and militant revolutionary tradition. They are the genuine repre-sentatives and the hope of the Indian proletariat and the Indian proletariat and the Indian people. "The leaders, of the CPSU Clamour about the Chinese Com-munist Party's support of "de-fectors" and "renegades", but it is they themseloes who support such out-and-out defectors and renegades as Dange and com-pany'. (Emphasis added) Follows a general exhortation to all true Marvists-Leninists every-

pany". (Emphasis added) Follows a general exhortation to all true Marcists-Leninists every-where to split their respective Parties. They are assured of full support of the Chinese leadership in whatever they find necessary to do in order to split the move-ment:

Nothing except to adhere to Marxism-Leninism and insist on a revolutionary Party and revo-lutionary line. Do the leaders of the CPSU really think that their abuse can cow these Marxis-Leninists, make them abandon their struggle for the correct and against the wrong line, and pre-vent them from carrying it through to the end? This wish-ful thinking can never be trans-formed into reality. "Everywhere and at all times, true revolutionaries, true prole-tarian revolutionary fighters, true

Marxist-Leninists (militant mate-rialists), are dauntless people; they are not afraid of the abuse of the

are not atraid of the abuse of the reactionaries and revisionists. For they know it is not such seeming-

the end. This was true of Lenin and of the Third International. On the other hand, the celebrities and the big battalions inevitably dwin-dle, decline and putrefy when they lose possession of the truth and therefore lose the support of the masses....

"Communists are makers of re-volution. If they refuse to make revolutions, they cease to be Marxist-Leninists and become re-visionists and such-like. As Marxist-Leninists, Communists, by their very nature should adhere to their revolutionary stand and op-pose revisionism. Similarly a Marxist-Leninist Party should as a matter of course give firm support to revolutionaries and to Commun-ists who oppose revisionism.

sts who oppose revisionism. "The Chinese Communist Party has never concealed its position. We support all revo-lutionary convades who adhere to Marxism-Leninism. In the international Communist move-ment, we have contacts with revisionists; why then can we not have contacts with Marxist-Leninists? The leaders of the CPSU describe our support for Marxists-Leninists in other coun-tries as a divisive act. In our opinton, it is simply a prole-tariam internationalist obligation which it is our duty to dis-charge

charge

Duty !

Internationalist

"Fearing no difficulty or tyran-ny, upholding truth and daring to struggle, Marxist-Leninists in all countries have demonstrated the great revolutionary spirit of Com-munist fighters. Among such heroic fighters are the Belgian Com-munists represented by Jacques Grippa and other comrades, the Brazilian Communists represented by Joao Amazotas, Mauricio Cochoic and other comrades, the

"Communists are makers

reactionaries and revisionist. they know it is not such seeming-ly formidable giants as the reac-tionaries and revisionists, but "no-bodies" like themselves who re-present the future, All great men were once nobodies. Provided that they possess the truth and enjoy the support of the masses, those who are seemingly insignificant at the end. This was true of Lenin and of the Third International. On and of the Third International. On and of the Third International. On the dwin. the dwin. the dwin. the dwin. the dwin. the support of the masses, those the end. This was true of Lenin the end. This was true of Lenin the celebrities and the dwin. the dwin. the dwin. the dwin. the dwin. the support of the third international. On the dwin. the dwi

pletely so far as this matter is concerned. The later article, "The Proletarian Revolution and Khrushchov's Revisionism" takes matters a little further and in doing so stoops to the meanness of ascribing the February 1963 events and the massacres of Communists in Iraq to the "acceptance of Khrushchov's revisionist. Ine" by the Iraqi Communist Party leadership, while it was exactly the com-fusion sown by Chinese propa-ganda which disorganised the Iraqi Party before it could be

as Bernstein and Kautsky." "Khrushchoo maintains that if the proletariat can win a majority, in Parliament this in itself will amount to the seizure of state power and the smashing of the bourgeois state machinery.... "Khrushchoo holds that if the completariat can win a

by Joao Amazotas, Mauricio Grabois and other comrades, the Australian Communists represented by E. F. Hill and other comrades, by E. F. Fini and other contractes, the Ceylonese Communists repre-sented by Premalal Kumarasiri, Nagalingam Samiugathasan and other comrades, and the many Marxist-Leninists both inside and outside the Indian, Italian, French, US and other Communist Parties. JS and other Communist Parties. "They have made important contributions to the common world proletarian cause by up-holding the recolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism, by work-ing persistently to build recolu-tionary conguard Parties of the proletariat armed with Marxist-Leninist principles, and by per-severing in the recolutionary line that conforms with the fun-damental interests of the prole-tariat and other working people of their own countries. They

International, a revioal of Bernstenism and Kautskyism." "As with Bernstein and Kautsky, Khrushchoo's betra-yal of Marxism is most sharply manifested in his opposition to recolutionary violence, in what he does to expunge revolu-tionary violence. In this res-pect Kautsky and Bernstein have now clearly lost their tille to Khrushchoo who has et a new world record. Khrushchoo, the worthy dis-ciple of Bernstein and Kaut-sky, has excelled his masters." "On the other hand, using

"Khrushchoo holds that ff the proletariat can win a stable majority in Parliament, this in itself will enable it to realise the socialist transfor-mation of society." "The stuff Khrushchoo is touting is nothing original but is simply a reproduction of the reoisionism of the Second International, a revival of Bernstenism and Kautskyism." "As with Bernstein and

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of their own countries.

movement the one which is being engineered and encouraged by CPC leaders today will also do so. "One must not allow onesself" CPC leaders today will also do so. "One must not allow onesself" CPC leaders today will also do so. "One must not allow onesself" CPC leaders today will also do so. "One must not allow onesself" CPC leaders today will also do so. "One must not allow onesself" CPC leaders today will also do so. "One must not allow onesself" CPC leaders today will also do so. "One must not allow onesself" CPC leaders today will also do so. "One must not allow onesself" CPC leaders today will also do so. "The latest People's Daily-Red Flag article on the July 14 Open Letter of the CC, CPSU, can only make all honest Communists' blood boil. Eighth in a series each succeeding one of which is more blatant than the previous one in repudiating the general line of world Communist movement, this latest "Comment" on the CC, CPSU Letter leaves no stone unturned in trying to destroy the movement and all its achievements. THE USSR, that mighty ing to those who preside in THE USSR, that mighty ing to those who preside in THE USSR, that mighty ing to those who preside in the totage to those who preside in to destroy the movement and all its achievements. THE USSR, that mighty ing to those who preside in THE USSR, that mighty ing to those who preside in the totage to those who preside in

THE USSR, that mighty ing to those who preside in HE USSR, that mighty bulwark of world socia-list system, that shining achievement of the martyr-dom, suffering and toil of dom, suffering and toil of according to them. countless generations of re-volutionaries not only of the back of the world Com-munist movement, which, if the world, that source of im-measurable strength to every fighter for socialism and na-tional independence in every South Vietnam to Spain and South Vietnam to Spain and Portugal, from Pretoria to Harlem and Detroit, that monument to humanity's age-long fight for peace, freedom, justice and equality has been finally written off by the Chinese leadership.

"The Leaders of the CPSU are the Createst Splitters of Our Times" starts with what pretends to be a historical survey of earlier

nist movement

splits in the Comm

splits in the Communist movement right from the days of Marx and Engels. The conclusion sought to be drawn from all the parallels cited and all the quotations given is that split is the inevitable and eternal law of the working class movement and it must be so to-day also, irrespective of the fact whether the international move-

ment is in its infancy or has at-tained a sufficient degree of tained a sufficient degree of maturity, irrespective of whether the Marxist-Leninist trend in the

proletarian movement is firmly established by now or whether alien trends are still dominant. The

logic that emerges from all argu-ments and quotations is that since the earlier splits strengthened the

the earlier splits strengthened the movement the one which is being engineered and encouraged by CPC leaders today will also do so.

Having failed to bring down the Soviet Communist Party leadership by all the various underhand subterfu-ges that they have admittedly been employing for years, the leaders of the CPC have now finally stooped to the level of declaring that the Soviet Union is no socialist state

PAGE TWO

Peking. It has turned canitalist and is fast going down into the mire of capitalism according to them.

ed in the name of fighting "Khrushchov's Revisionism." How shamelessly pervert, how utterly blind, how wildly man-hating have the Peking camarilla now become in their pique and anger at the rejection of their importuni-

"In fact, as a result of Khrushchov's revisionist rule, of the open declaration that

Socialism has been abolish-ed in the USSR; the capitalist forces have become a deluge sweeping over all fields of life including economic, poli-tical, cultural; capitalist forces are ceaselessly spreading in the Soviet Union.

Deluge Of Capitalism

We are told all this nonwe are told all this non-sense in all earnestness and seriousness by the leaders of a party whose glorious achievements made every Communist, every progressive and hundreds of millions all and hundreds of millions all over the world feel proud only a few years ago. Coming from them this utter humbug to-day can only make all those ties by the overwhelming majority of Communists and Communist Parties all over have arrived: the world! See where they the world! See where they the world! See where they the world is the sector of the sector of the sector the world is the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector the world is the sector of the sector of

These are the leaders who accused the CC, CPSU and its first secretary of having com-pletely negated Stalin-a defiling of Marxism-Leninism. It is charge which was and re-Can any Communist worth declaring that the Soviet of the open declaration that first secretary of having com the utter debasement and Union is no socialist state the Soviet state has changed pletely negated Stalln-a defiling of Marxism-Leninism. The greatest, most ad- a dictatorship of the prole-vanced, most developed tariat, and of the execution withstanding the fact that shameless degeneracy? Much socialist society created by of a whole series of errone-human endeavour till now ous domestic and foreign which grew in the Communist any-which is now embarked on policies, the capitalist forces is in Soviet society have become the worship of Stalin as an sort of smear on the Soviet and the socialist, accord- a delinge sweeping over all. Infallible demigod have to Union.

men having exalted them-selves into an infallible pantheon, decide to NEGA-TE COMPLETELY the 47

years of socialist construc-tion in the USSR which tion in the USSR which has permeated every sphere of its life and powerfully influenced the growth of the entire international community towards socia-

What canons of honesty and revolutionary integrity dictate this mean abase-ment? How can any "ideolofinite how can any "ideolo-gical differences", and perso-nal like or dislike, however fundamental and profound they might be, justify this smear and blackening of the socialist order of the USSR which is the pride of the which is the pride of huma-nity and of all Communists?

How can one's attitude to the present leadership of the CPSU overwhelm one's judg-ment about the Soviet social system so completely? Sur-ly it has nothing to do with any principles—much less with Marxism-Leninism. It is

isolutely untrue not-his salt fail to denounce this ding the fact that shameless degeneracy? Much thods of leadership less can a Communist any-rew in the Commu-where connive at or support, ement as a result of directly or indirectly, this ship of Stalln as an sort of smear on the Soviet i.demigod have to Union. NEW AGE ment -



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OF 66 SPLITTISM? Nothing except to adhere to Marxism-Leninism and insist on a revolutionary Party and revo-lutionary lutich is port of all people fight-in the state of the struggle. So bruilally attacked by the re-actionary putschists there. So the Algerian Communists and the Algerian Communists and

LIES, DISTORTION, ABUSE

FOLLOWING are some choice pieces from the latest Peking pronouncement repudiat-ing the Moscow Declara-tion and the Moscow Statement under cover of denouncing "Khrush-chov's Revisionism": "Khrushchov is a disciple of Brouder and Tito as well as Bernstein and Kautsky." "Khrushchov maintains that if the proletariat can win a majority, in Parliament this in tself, will amount to the seizure of state power and the

Accomplices Of Imperialism !

"Isn't it obvious that you (leaders of the CPSU) are try-ing to lull the vigilance of the people, pacify the angry ing to lull the vigilance of the people, pacify the angry masses with empty promises about the bright future and oppose their revolution, thus in fact acting as accomplices of imperialism and the re-actionaries of all countries?

NEW AGE

"It is most absurd for the "It is most absurd for the leadership of the CPSU to pin the label of "Trotskyism on the Chinese Communist Party. In fact, it is Khrushchov him-self who has succeeded to the manile of Trotskyism and who stands with the Trotskyites of today."

"Between the 20th and the "Between the 20th and the 22nd Congresses of the CPSU, Khrushchoo's revisionist line of 'peaceful transition', 'peaceful coexistence', and 'peaceful competition' became a com-plete system. Ha has been hawking this stuff everywhere as his 'new creation'. Yet it is nothing new but is merely a rehashed and meretricious combination of Browderite ervisionism the theory of renashea and meretricular combination of Browderite-revisionism, the theory of structural reform, and Titoite revisionism. In international relations, Khrushchovs revirelations, Khrushchoo's reci-sionism practises capitulation to US imperialism; in the im-perialist and capitalist coun-tries it practises capitulation to the reactionary ruling classes; in the socialist countries it encourages the development of capitalist forces...

capitalist forces... "Khrushchoo himself has admitted that he and the Tito clique 'belong to one and the same tidea and are guided by the same theory'." "Exploiting the therited prestige of the CPSU and the position of a large Party and a large country, he (Khrush-choo) has been waving his baton and employing all kinds of political, economic and diplomatic measures to force others to accept his revisionist line. line.

"In line with the imperialist

policy of buying labour aristocracy, poucy of ouging over the labour aristocracy, he is buy-ing over certain bourgeoisfied Communists in the inter-national movement who have betrayed Marxism Leninism and inducing them to acclaim and scene the onli-product and serve the anti-revolu-tionary line of the CPSU.

"That is why all other reol-sionists, whether past or pro-sent, are dwarfed by Khrush-chov."

"The whole history of the "The whole history of the dictatorship of the proletariat tells us that peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism is impossible. However, there is already the Yugoslao prece-dent, for the 'peaceful evolu-tion' of socialism back into capitalism. Now Khrushchov's revisionism is leading the Soviet Union along this road."

Repudiate, Liquidate

"Now is the time — now it is high time — to repudlate and liquidate Khrushchoo's revisionism." "In Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautisky Lenin wrote that when Kaut-sky became a renegade the German Marxist Liebknecht could only express his appeal to the working class in this usay — to push aside such 'leaders', to free themselces from their stulliying and debasing propaganda, to rise in revolt in spite of them, without them, and march over their heads, towards revolu-tion."

PACE THREE

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EXPOSE THE CONSPIRACY OF THE DISRUPTORS **DEFEND UNITY & SACRED HONOUR OF THE PARTY**

***FROM FRONT PAGE**

nary action taken so far against any leading member of this group has been the public cen-sure of Comrade A. K. Gopalan in last October! The National Council has erred, if at all, on the side of leniency by any standards. The disrup-tors have taken full advantage of it to further intensify their anti-Party activities to an unparallelled extent

Knowing that they cannot justify their ideo-Knowing that they cannot justify their ideo-logical, political or organisational stand (in fact, they admit that they have serious ideological differences among themselves which have been subordinate to a common factional interest), the "Left" leaders have produced the diversion-ary provocation of the alleged "Dange letters" and are counting on cheap sensationalism to serve as a smokescreen for their nefarious anti-Party game Party game. The National Council has heard the available

evidence and held that not even a prima facie case has been made out for the genuineness of case has been made out for the genuineness or the letters. It has repudiated the slanderous accusation that Comrade Dange was or is a British agent. Even then, in order to carry out a more thorough probe, it has appointed an in-quiry committee of seven National Council mem-

But why did not these "Left" leaders who proclaim from the housetops that they are convinced of the genuineness of the letters produce their evidence, if any, before the National Council? Why did they walk out? Why did they not return even after Comrade Dange declined to take the chair during dis-cussion of this subject? And why do they now Dange declined to take the chair during dis-cussion of this subject? And why do they now repeat the demand for an "agreed inquiry committee" when their representatives have already announced to the world that the genuineness of the letters is beyond doubt?

They did not have the decency even to raise e in the CEC or the National Council before rushing to the press. None but the worst enemies of the Party could ever indulge in such shocking activity and that, too, in collusion with the pro-American weekly CURRENT.

OPEN REVOLT

The "Left" leaders have now publicly announc-ed their future course of action. It amounts, in short, to organising an open revolt by Party members and units against the National Council and against the accepted political line of the Party, and to preparing for the organisation of their own all-India Congress which they have the temerity to call the "Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of India". They have decided to circulate their own documents and to convene a meeting of "representatives of Party members from all over India" after two months.

These and other decisions have been adopted in the seceders' conference which has been in session, as they admit in their own statement, from April 2 to 9 in Delhi.

Draft "Programmes" and other documents have been issued to and discussed by Party members specially invited to this conference

om various states and districts. The press has

been briefed every day. Clearly a rival Party—all but the formal signboard— has been openly set up. And yet its organisers put forward so-called "proposals" for the National Council to accept as the price of their cooperation, even at this last moment. This is nothing but a last desperate attempt to dictate terms to the majority.

The National Council wishes to make it clear that it The ivanonal council wishes to make it clear that it is always ready and anxious to explore all avenues for restoration of Party unity at any stage. But how can unity be restored as long as the secders do not agree unconditionally to scrap their rival and parallel party centres and to accept unhesitatingly the authority of the National Council?

National Council? It has to be emphasised that these desperate anti-Party activities have been resorted to in the background of the rising wave of mass struggles in India on economic and democratic issues, a wave in which the Party has been playing a glorious and most prominent role. For the first time in the history of our Party, an all-India mass movement has been unleashed against the monopolists and the anti-people forces of the Con-gress government. This movement which began with the Great Petition campaign and the Great September March last year, is entering the next stage of pre-parations for an all-India General Strike. It is precisely at this moment that the seconders have

It is precisely at this moment that the seceders have some out with their open split:

come out with their open split. The disruption unleashed by this group inside the Party has, therefore, to be strongly condemned for the immense damage it has done, not only to the Party but also to the entire working class and popular democratic movement in the country. It has brought grist to the mill of the reactionaries and the vested interests— internal as well as foreign. Such a crime cannot be forgiven.

merena as wea a series forgiven. The National Council charges Comrades M. Basava-punniah, P. Sundarayya, P. Ramamurty, A. K. Gopalan, Harekrishna Konar, Promode Das Gupta and Harkishen Singh Surjeet for being the main organisers of this unprecedented disruption inside the Party and for taking the lead in forming a rival Party.

Singh Surjeet for being the main organisers of this unprecedented disruption inside the Party and for taking the lead in forming a rival Party. A detailed report prepared by the Secretariat on the activities led by these seven comrades was given to them in the meeting of the CEC, which adopted a resolution recommending to the National Council that they be expelled, on the basis of their record. Refusing to answer any of the charges made against them, these comrades walked out. The National Council, having studied the charges against these comrades, is of the opinion that these comrades merit expulsion from the Farty. In the National Council meeting, even while the question of the agenda was under discussion and a compromise proposal was actually being moved by Comrade Bhupesh Gupta, these seven comrades, together with 25 others walked out of the meeting, without waiting for any decisions.

waiting for any decisions. These 32 comrades subsec statement of April 14, 1964. While announcing a rivel sequently issued their press

While announcing a rival programme of action and calling a rival Party Congress, these 32 comrades still speak of holding talks with the National Council for

In these circumstances, the National Council, for In these circumstances, the National Council, for the time being, does not take the action of expulsion recommended by the CEC against these seven. The National Council instead resolves that these seven comrades viz. Comrades M. Basavapunniah, P. Sunda-rayya, P. Ramamurty, A. K. Gopalan, Harekrishna Konar, Promode Das Gupta and Harkishen Singh Surjeet, together with the remaining 25 comrades who are signatories to the joint statement of April 14, 1964, namely Comrades T. Nagi Reddy, D. Venkateswara Rao, G. Bapanayya, C. H. Kanaran, V. S. Achutha-nandan, Jyoti Basu, N. Sankariah, D. S. Tapiala, Sheo Kumar Misra, Mohan Punamia, M. Hanumantha Rao, N. Prasada Rao, E. M. S. Namboodiripad, A. V. Kunharubu, E. K. Nayanar, E. K. Imbichibava, Muzaffar Ahmad, Abdul Halim, Saroj Mukherjee, M. R. Venkataraman, K. Ramani, Jagjit Singh Lyal-puri, Dr. Bhag Singh, R. N. Upadhyaya and R. P. Saraf be suspended with immediate effect from Party membership under Article XXIX, Section 5 of the Party Constitution for their part in the anti-Party activities of the group as a whole. Surject, together with the remaining 25 comrades

activities of the group as a whole. They are removed forthwith from all positions in the Party organisation which they may be holding, and during the period of their suspension, they shall not have the right to participate in any Party meetings or exercise any authority on behalf of the Party. The National Council directs them to show cause by the next meeting of the National Council why against them. The National Council a should not be taken

against them. The National Council draws the attention of these comrades to the fact that it is still not too late for them to retrace their steps from the path of split and dis-ruption. The National Council warns them that if they persist in their present ways, it will be compelled to impose on them the highest penalty provided by the Party Constitution.

STILL NOT TOO LATE

The Communist Party of India is facing the gravest crisis in its history—a crisis which is the reflection of the international conspiracy of disruption and direct creation of a group of hardened dogmatic, Left-sectarian and adventurist leaders within our Party.

ad adventurist leaders within our rarty. History will never forgice them for their crime of splitting the Party which tens of thousands of heroic revolutionaries and selfless workers have built up at the cost of their lives and untold sacrifices, a Party which is the hope of the toiling millions of India.

which is the hope of the toiling millions of India. The National Council calls upon all Party members and Party units to rally round the banner of the Party, defend its unity and honour and exercise maximum vigilance against the forces of disruption and disunity. The National Council is fully alive to the danger that the attack of the splitters on the Party is likely to be accompanied by similar attacks on the unity of the trade unions and other democratic mass organisations. This attack, too, must be resisted tooth and nail, for, if the disruptors succeed in their game of setting up rival unions, rival kisan sabhas, etc., it will be a grave blow to the unity of the toilers in their struggles against class oppression and exploitation and for better condi-tions of life and democratic rights. Such disruption will only bring grist to the mill of

Such disruption will only bring grist to the mill of the monopolists and reactionaries in every walk of life, enabling them to divide and suppress the struggles of the working people, deprive them of all their gains and crush their fighting mass organisations. The National. Council declares that the Communist Party of India, the revolutionary Party of the Indian

The National. Council declares that the Communist Party of India, the revolutionary Party of the Indian working class and of all the toilers in town and country-side, will remain united to fight the battles of the toiling and democratic masses of India. The Party has been built by the sweat and blood of millions of our countrymen. Their sacrifices and devotion cannot go in vain. The banner of the Party will be victorious.

Bihar Assembly on April 8 to press their demand for immediate wage increase and reduction in high prices and heavy tax burden.

should meet the people who had assembled from all over

the state to place their diffi-

This was supported by the SP leader Karpuri Thakur

PSP leader Karpuri Thakur and Deputy Leader of Swa-tantra Party Rauful Azam.

But the Chief Minister again

Then the entire Opposi-tion including Swatantra, CPL, PSP, SP, Jan Sangh

and independent members, walked out of the House in protest against "the unde-

mocratic attitude of the Chief Minister."

After the four-hour demons-

Demonstration

culties before him

rejected the request.

HE demonstration was demonstrators nor their re-THE demonstration was jointly organised by the Bihar Committee of the ATTUC, the state council of by the Chandra Shekhar CPI, Kisan Sabha and Khet Mazdoor Sabha, to present a 14-point charter of demands to the Chief Minister CPI, Kisan Sabha and Khet Mazdoor Sabha, to present a 14-point charter of demands to the Chief Minister and press for their Misister and press for their fulfilment.

The demonstrators, who came from all over the state, paraded the main thorough-fares of the state capital. waving thousands of red flags and placards and raising slo-gans. The one-and-a-halfmile-long procession, which started from the local Gandhi Maidan, took about two hours to reach the Assembly pre-

Thousands of Patna citizens thronged both sides of the route to witness the unprecedented march of the toiling masses for social justice. The disciplined and orderly procession appeared like a red stream flowing And Rally towards the Assembly hou Colour was added to the procession by large number of women, many of them with babies in their arms. tration, a mass meeting was held outside the Assembly gates. Obout 40,000 people at-The demonstrators we ceived not by the Chief Mi-nister of the state but by a strong batch of armed con tabulary, who stood in readi-ness behind the closed iron ness behind the closed iron gates of the Assembly house. The building and surround-ings were heavily guarded by armed forces.

While thosands of working men and women were peace-fully demonstrating outside fully demonstrating outside the Assembly gates, Chief Minister K. B. Sahay firmly re-jected the request of Opposi-tion leaders to meet the demonstrators.

Communist member Raikumar Purbe, who raised the question in the Assembly, urged the Speaker to ask the Chief Minister to meet the strators. But the Chief Minister arrogantly said that he would neither meet the

tended the meeting. Indra-deep Sinha, secretary of the state council of the CPI, pre-sided. Resolution on communal Ali Amjad, vice-president harmony called upon all secular and democratic elements in the state "to of the Bihar Committee of the AITUC, Karyanand Sharjoin hands to exercise maximum vigilance against the communal and goonda elements and offer full coma, veteran kisan leader. ma, veteran kisan leader, Ehogendra Jha, general secre-tary of the Bihar state Kisan Sabha and Chandra Shekhar Singh, deputy leader of the CPI group in the state Assem-bly, addressed the meeting. Three resolutions were unoperation to the govern-ment in maintaining com-munal peace and restoring communal harmony in the animously adopted at the state" mass, meeting: one reiterat-ing the 14-point toilers' de-The resolution deplored the "failure of the government" talk with the Chief Minister in exercising sufficient vigi-lance against the known communal and goonda ele-iments, who have seized the this background the ban came mands, the second condemning the communal disturbances and the third, protesting against the blanket ban imopportunity provided by the as a surprise to the organisers. Dersecution of minorities in East Pakistan to rouse hatr-sion was described by Opposed on all processions throughout the state charter of demands

A view of mass rally being addressed Karyanand Sharma



APRIL 19, 1964

Achutha Menon Refutes Allegations By 'Leftists' The following statement has been issued to the press

by C. Achutha Menon, secretary of the Kerala State Council of the Communist Party of India on April 15:

HAVE seen the statement issued today by seven Kerala members of the 32 members of the National Council of the CPI who had walked out of the National Council meeting on April 11.

Party naturally would like to hide this fact from the people. It is clear that this statement has been prepared with this in view. Beyond this, there is not an iota of sincerity in the state-ment.

They express the doubt whether the Kerala State Council of the Party will be prepared to do this. They want to create a wrong im-pression in the minds of the people that the State Council is not in-terested in defeating the Courgess ted in defeating the Congres

It is quite pertinent to ask here whether splitting the Congress. Where whether splitting the Com-munist Party is the first step towards this goal of defeating the Congress for which they pretend to have so much anxiety. It seems to be a strange way indeed.

reanty. The only instance they are pointing out in support of this charge is that of the byelections in 1963 in which the state coun-cil declared its readiness to come to a conditional understanding with the Congress with regard to certain seats.

o certain seats. It is true, the Vijayawada Party Congress had negatioed a general united front with the Congress. But the offer of a conditional understanding with regard to some seats does not mean a general united front.

relation whatsoever to truth and cil. Neither Namboodiripad nor his friends have stated then, or till now, that it was wrong.

To put it shortly, this sta nent and the lamentation in the name of the people of Kerala that it contains and the anxiety it displays to defeat the Con-gress are bogus. While the con-ference to organise a parallel Party was being conducted in New Delhi from April 2 and the statement of the 32 National Council members was being pre-pared, none of them seemed to have remembered Kerala. ment and the lam

who had walked out of the National Council meeting on April 11. Those who issued this statement know fully well that the vast majority of the Party membership as well as the general public which the yats majority of the Party intensely desire to maintain the unity of the Congress in the 1965 elections in filter a crushing defeat to the Congress in the 1965 elections in filter a crushing defeat to the Congress in the 1965 elections in filter a crushing defeat to the Kerala and to form a government of all democratic parties and to form a government of all democratic parties and groups who agree on a common programme.

APRIL 19. 1964



PATNA: Over 25,000 toiling people-industrial workers, peasants, agricultural labour and middle class BIHAR'S MAMMOTH MORCHA **ON TOILERS' DEMANDS**

included reduction in prices of all essential commo-dities; removal of excise duty on cloth, kerosene oil sugar, tea, etc.; opening of fair price shops in all Pan-chayats, mohallas and factories: linking of DA with cost of living index, and wage increase of all em-ployees in public and private sector

It also demanded 25 per cent wage increase for agricultural workers: four ka thas of homestead land to every landless agricultural labourer family; and withdrawal of enhanced irrigation rates. The meeting issued a

warning to the government that "unless it changes its anti-people attitude and takes immediate steps to meet at least their most urgent demands, the toiling people of the state will be compelled to take other steps. including that of peaceful satyagraha to enforce them."

The meeting appealed to various political parties and mass organisations "to join hands to build a united, powerful mass movement to achieve the above mentioned demands"

From K. GOPALAN

ed and frenzy against the innocent minority in our own country and state and thus divide the toiling masses or communal lines and disrupt-ing their growing agitation against high prices, tax bur-den and rampant corrup-

Government Terrified

The mounting tempo of the mass movement has actually terrified the state govern-ment and they made all efforts to sabotage the demonstration.

On the eve of the demons-tration, on April 6, a blan-ket ban on all processions was imposed all over the state on the false plea of "communal situation" in the state, though the government refrained from imposing such a ban when the entire state was threatened with communal tension.

By that time thousands of demonstrators from far away places had already arrived in Patna and several thousands were on their way to the state capital. It was difficult for the organisers to aban-'don the demonstration at

that stage. The representives of the AFTUC and CPI had already explained to the authorities that the demonstration of such nature would help in diverting the attention of the people from communal feel-ing to pressing problems of life. On April 3 they had a talk with the Chief Minister

position parties as an at-tack on the democratic rights of the people. Lea-ders of all Opposition parcluding PSP, CPI, SP, and Swatantra Party issued a joint statement strongly condemning the blanket ban on proces

By the night of April 7 the unending stream of de-monstrators, pouring in the capital and their determination to accept the challenge posed by the ban, forced the government to reconsider their earlier decision. The government then climbed down at 10 P.M. on April 7 and hurriedly passed orders permitting the organisers to take out a procession

The impact of the demonstration showed the tical stand of the hypocritical stand of the govern-ment. Apart from highlighting the toilers' demands, the demonstration has been successful in creating an atmosphere of communal harmony.

While the massive demons tration was a manifestation of unity between workers and peasants in achieving their minimum demands, it also provided an opportunity to proclaim the basic units between working people of all communities and creeds.

Under the black shadow of recent communal dis turbances in the state, it was a big achievement that thousands of Hindus, Muslims. Christians and Adivasi toiling masses march-ed side by side, shouting slogans for communal har

The mass meeting strongly protested against the blanket ban on all processions on the 'communal situation".

NEW AGE

PAGE FIVE

Why No Socialist Revolution Yet In Developed Canitalist Countries? In Developed Capitalist Countries?

If, according to Marxism-Leninism, socialism will replace capitalism because of its greater efficiency and the latter's internal contradiction, why is it that in the UK, USA and other developed capitalist countries in the West no socialist revolution has yet taken place? (R. L. SHUKLA, Boisar, Thana District, Maharashtra).

Theory of

nonsense.

and location

Socialist Revolution

It is clear then that Marx-ism-Leninism does not hold that socialist revolution must begin first in the developed capitalist countries. Many anti-Communists point to the fact that socialist revolution has

not taken place in the UK or USA and gleefully conclude that, therefore, Marxism is

of socialist

The fact that socialist revo-lutions have not yet taken place in the advanced capitalist coun-tries by no means invalidates the fundamental scientific conclusion

of Marxism that capitalism is only an episode in human history.

A • and Engels believed that the forces had been prepared." socialist revolution would triumph first and simultaneously in the developed capitalist countries. In "unevenness of the CPSU, pp. 198-9) first and simultaneously in the developed capitalist countries. In "unevenness of the economic and several of their writings it is clear that they pinned great hopes on Germany embarking on a democratic revolution which to a socialist revolution.

to a socialist revolution. In his letter to Engels on October 8, 1858 Marx, however,

October 8, 1858 Marx, however, gave us a glimpse of a new approach, a new context to the whole problem. He wrote: "We cannot deny that bour-geois society has experienced its aixteenth century a second time —a sixteenth century which will, I hope, sound the death-knell of bourgeois society inst as the first

I hope, sound the death-knell of bourgeois society just as the first one thrust it into existence. "The specific task of bour-geois society is the establishment of a world market, at least in outline, and of production based upon this world market. As the vorld is round this seems to lave been completed by the olonisation of California and ustralia and the opening of

Australia and the opening of China and Japan. "The difficult question for us is this: on the continent the revolution is imminent and will immediately assume a socialist character. Is it not bound to be crushed in this little corner, considering that in a far greater territory the movement of bour-geois society is still on the ascendant? - (Selected Correspon-dence, p. 134).

dence, p. 134). The analysis of this "second The analysis of this "second sixteenth century" of capitalism was not made in an exhaustive manner by either Marx or Engels. It was done by Lenin in his classic Imperialism, the Highest State of Capitalism. Using a wealth of data, Lenin demonstrated that capitalism had entered upon a new stage of monopoly, finance-capital and colonial oppression. As he put it,

oppression. As he put it, colonial oppression. As he put it, capitalism hat, "grown into a world-wide system of colonial oppression and financial strangu-lation of the overwhelming majo-rity of the population of the world by a handful of 'advanced' countries." nonsense. We would remind them that Marx and Engels scientifically demonstrated that capitalism was historically transient stage, demonstrated that capitalism was a historically transient stage, that it would be inevitably re-placed by a higher stage of social development — socialism. And now one-third of the world has confirmed their scientific pre-vision. They did not tie up this conclusion with any astrological prediction as to the exact date and location of socialist revolu-

Contradictions of Capitalism

Pointing out that all the contradictions of capitalism had been aggravated and that the contradiction between the imperialists for the redivision of an already divided world as well as between the im-perialists and the colonial peo-ples had reached an crute perialists and the colonial peo-ples had reached an acute stage, Lenin stated that im-perialism was "moribund capi-talism" and the "eve of the social revolution of the prole-

Still the question remains-why is it that the advanced capi-talist countries have not proved to be the weakest link in the imperialist chain? toriat." He further demonstrated that "imperialism was a worldwide gystem, and it was therefore hy no means obligatory that the revolution should take place in the most advanced capitalist country. Given the necessary subjective and objective factors— a certain level of capitalist deve-lopment, the existence of the proletariat and a proletarian party capable of leading the nonproletarian masses, primarily the peasantry—the imperialist chain would be broken at its weakest link. A socialist revolu-tion could take place in a coum-try where the contradictions were the imperialist countries the existence of the nonproletariat and a proletarian party capable of leading the the peasantry—the imperialist the peasantry—the imperialist countries was try where the contradictions were construction. The main reason for the greater stability of capitalism in the advanced capitalist countries was the sucking in of super-profits by PAGE SIX

Engels long ago had pointed to the specially favoured posi-tion of the UK in the mid-nineteenth century and com-mented satirically that this most

bourgeois of nations was not con-tent with having a bourgeoisie, a bourgeoisified landlord class but insisted on having a bourgeoisi-fied working class also.

character. This special position of Britain

ries, to say nothing of the under-leveloped countries. The political expression of this situation is the consider-able influence built over a long period of the social-democratic parties in the work-ing class movement of the im-perialist countries. The Right-uring social democrats, who have been the dominant force in the leadership for decades, act as the chief social bulwark of the capitalists and as the labour lieutenants of the bour-geoisie, Lenin long ago told us.

tion of the Soviet Union and Communist Parties these leaders have been in the forefront of the anti-Communist, anti-Soviet cam-paigns, have split the working class movement all along the line. Another important factor to be considered is that the triumph of socialism in the underdevelop-ed areas of the world meant that for decades the living standards of the people there were in many respects, lower than that of considerable sections of the workers in the advanced capital-ist countries.

Hence, it was easy for the imperialists and their Rightwing social democratic agents to dis-tort the whole position and claim that socialism would mean the duplication of these conditions in

tries as well. It is in this context that we can appreciate the revolu-tionary significance of the slo-gan of peaceful competition and of the goal of outstripping the USA in per capita produc-tion and living standards in little more than a decade advanced by the CPSU through its historic programme.

Finally, it must be, admitted that, thanks to the influence of nce of that, thanks to the influence of Stalin's dogmatism and sectarian-ism, for many years the Com-munist Parties in the advanced capitalist countries followed a sectarian policy towards the a These leaders are able to t spread reformist illusions among t the workers, to disarm them politically and ideologically, to divert them from the course of gathering forces for the socialist revolution. And with the forma-tion of the Soviet Union and Communist Parties these leaders have been in "

This sectarian approach was abandoned at the 1935 Seventh abandoned at the 1935 Seventh Congress of the Communist International and the new tactical approach of the united front outlined here has been creatively developed in the Moscow Declaration (1957) and Statement (1960) of the inter-national Communist movement. With the speedy growth of the With the speedy growth of the socialist system, the collapse of colonialism and the new tactical orientation of the Communist Parties the prospects of advance to socialism through the anti-monopoly democratic front, have considerably heightened in the immediate Wast imperialist

place held in it by the leaders of our two countries. Khrushchov and Nikita awaharlal Nehru.

T is so not only because much credit goes to them much credit goes to them for establishing the friendly rela-tions between the two countries, but also because they have most-vividly expressed the good feel-ings the Indian and Soviet peoentertain for each other.

ples entertain for cash on two peo-ples have been maturing in the course of many centuries. How-ever they were prevented from ever, they were prevented revealing themselves, from even, they were prevented from revealing themselves, from blos-soming out, first by the physical barrier of the Himalayas, and later by the artificial barriers created by the British colonialists.

created by the British colonialists. As time rolled by, those who strove to perpetuate the princi-ple expressed by Kipling," East is East and West is West, and the twain shall never meet," those who put into chains the peoples of Asia and Africa, prov-ed to be unable to check the course of history. The process of coming closer together between the USSR and India, especially since 1953, has been proceeding at a remarkably fast pace and has borne rich truits.

Vision Of The Future

Speaking in India's Parliament in 1960, Nikita Khrushchov said: "In the near historical future we can see a time when Asian states, that only yesterday were in the position of oppressed colonies, will enter the ranks of the world's foremost countries with regard to the level of development of their national economy and cul-ture. Like Prometheus Unbound, the peoples of Asia are squaring their powerful shoulders as they embark on the building of a new life."

Soviet people take pride in the fact that it was they who deli-vered the first blow at imperial-ism. Soon after the Great Octo-APRIL 19, 1964

ver Socialist Revolution, its inspirer and organiser Lenin ex-tended his hand of brotherhood and friendship to the Indian people groaning under the yoke of colonialism.

Lenin's Declaration

The Great Lenin, on behalf of the land of Soviets, declared before the whole world that his country would build its relations with the peoples of the East on the basis of mutual respect, equality, friendship and non-interference in internal affairs.

terference in internal autors, "Every nation," read one of the appeals of the Council of People's Commissars issued in October 1917, "whether big or small wherever situated, whe was included against its will in another state, must be free in its internal affairs, and no state, must be free in its internal affairs, and no power must keep it within its frontiers by force."

Khrushchov, The veteran Indian diplomat K. P. S. Menon, who had spent in Moscow nearly nine years as Ambassador, speaking in nis native state of Kerala, declared that Nehru and Khrushchov sym-bolised the aspirations of their respective peoples.

What are the most distinguish-What are the most distinguish-ing features of Nikita Khrush-chov? Menon asked and answer-ed: Realism and farsightedness are his qualities. A graphic exam-ple of these qualities, Menon said, was the 20th Congress of the Communist Party- of the Soviet Union and Khrushchov's thesis that a world war is not inevitable.

Peaceful Competition

Nikita Khrushchov, while on a goodwill visit to India in 1955, said in Bangalore: "Let us check in practice whose system is better, we say to statesmen of the capitalist states. Let us com-pete without war. Is this a bad pete without war. Is this a bad proposal? It is certainly better than to say: let us compete and see who will manufacture more weapons and who will smash whom. That would be an antiwhereas our proposal means peaceful competition for annihilating people, whereas our proposal means peaceful competition for raising the standards of living of all peo-

the standards of hving of an peoples."
Bhilai works began to work full blast—a result of the creative endeavour of the two peoples, a model after which relations between all peoples should be built.
model of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. I sm very the safe the string examples of fruitful co- a operation between the USSR and india in their peaceful constructive activity for the benefit of peace."
This author had the good fortor tune to be among those who ples.

MRITASANHBANI MAHADRAKSHARISTA 6 years old) Calcutta Centre : Dr. Nares Chandra Ghose M.B B.S. (Cal) Avervedacharys.

APRIL 19, 1964



Paramount necessity for the formation of health

You feel tired to work . . . do not get energy to work or suffer from colds ... or perhaps you have not a desire for food . or what you take does not digest even.

Then it would rapidly improve your health if you take two spoonful of Mritasanjihani mixed with four spoonful of Mahadraksharista (6 years old).

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA-DACCA 36, Sadhana Ausadhalaya Road

Sadhana Nagar, Calcutta 48

Adhyakska Dr. Joges Chandra Ghesa M.A. Ayurved Sastri, F.C.S. (London) M.C.S. (America) Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

NEW AGE



E.

Late Ajoy Ghosh greeting N. S. Khrúshchov on behalf of the CPI at the time of his first visit to India.

If one looks in retrospect If one looks in retrospect at the history of Soviet-Indian relations during the last ten years, one is easily convinced of the important place held in it by the leas

A Significant Decade **Of Indo-Soviet Relations**

accompanied Jawaharlal Nehru at the time of his tour of the Soviet Union and Nikita Khrush-chov during his visit to India. Never shall I forget the millions of people who welcomed them whether in Calcutta or Sverd-lovsk, Samarkand or Delhi, Bhi-lai or Moscow, their friendly smiles and great enthusiasun. I recall Iawaharlal Nehru's

great enthusiasın. Jawaharlal Nehru's I recall Jawaharlal Nehro's visit to Magnitogorsk. He was taken up the Ai-Darly Mountain, from the top of which a magnificent panorama of the city un-folds. Spreading before one's eyes from there were the results

This is so because the more aid they will render to the less-developed countries in building up their own industries and in becoming economically indepen-dent of the highly developed capitalist countries, the worse it will be for the imperialists: The less-developed countries will gra-dually set up their own indust-ries, learn to produce themselves whatever they are now compelled to import from abroad, and then



of the heroic Soviet Five-Year the imperialists will lose markets Plans which elevated once back in the less-developed countries. ward Russia to the heights of Why should we behave like lisation and progress.

ndustrialisation and progress. Admiring the olew, Nehru asked a cameraman to film the wonderful scene. This film, he said, will show genuine Russia to the Indian speciator. And in December 1957, mak-ing an entry in the risitors' book of the Bhilai project, Nehru, thinking of the future of India, recalled the panorama of Magnitogorsk from Al-Darly... What was a cream once is beginning to take once is beginning to take shape and becoming a reality, he wrote, Bhilai is the symbol and picture of India to come.

Why should we behave like that, the capitalists say. That would be the greatest stupidity! And they strive to organise their "aid" in such a way as to in-crease still further the depen-dence of the lessdeveloped coun-tric of the resideveloped countries on the capitalist states.

By NIKOLAI PASTUKHOV

At present the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant is operating at full capacity, providing the country with steel and rolling stock, yield-ing, vast profits to the public sector. The second section of the Bhilai Works is under construc-The second section Works is under co Bhilai Works is under construc-tion, the plant at Ranchi has been put into operation, the electric power stations have been completed in Neyveli and Bhakra and dozens of other enterprises have gone up.

Indian oil is being extracted and refined with Soviet assis-tance, an oasts of abundance has been created in the desert at Suratgarh, the Technological Institute in Bombay has started functioning... The map of old colonial India keeps on changing nging.

However, to build a new life commission factories and plants, to engage in creative work s possible only in conditions of a lasting and universal peace. peace. et have a lasting and universal peace. Many peoples of our planet have learned well this truth, including the Indian and Soviet peoples, especially. Soviet people who lived through the horrors and tragedy of the devastating Second World War.

War Must **Be Banished**

Soviet people love and cherisis peace and consistently work for it. This is symbolised by Nikita Khrushchov, this ardent peace hampion

The union and friendship be-tween the socialist nations and the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America, with everyone, whether in Furome. America or Australia in Europe, America or who is honestly and working for peace, the sincerel working for peace, the happiness and progress of mankind, are similar to a mighty rock against which all the intrigues of the im-perialists, the intrigues of all the enemies of peace and freedom will smash.

And the significant serves as a convincing proof of

Dreams Come To Reality

 Josal means
 Three years passed, and the Bhilai works began to work full blast—a result of the creative endeavour of the two peoples, a model after which relations between all peoples should be built. In 1960 Nikita Khrushchov visit-ed Bhilai. Those were joyous, historic days...

 a, I describelations as a coexistence I am very stoday, at a affords such fruitful co- eUSSE
 Main and the creative endeavour of the two peoples, a model after which relations between all peoples should be built. In 1960 Nikita Khrushchov visit-ed Bhilai. Those were joyous, historic days...

 I am very estified among Soviet specialists affords such fruitful co- eUSSE
 State of the soviet Fue-Year

This author had the good for-talist countries cannot understand mue to be among those who what the Soviet Union is doing,



Late Bankim Mukherjee garlanding Premier his second visit to India.

Khrushchop during



THE FIGHT AGAINST **"LEFT" COMMUNISM**

ON THE 94TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN WE BRING TO OUR READERS EX-TRACTS FROM HIS "LEFT-WING COMMU-NISM, AN INFANTILE DISORDER" WRITTEN **IN APRIL 1920.**

It is far from sufficiently known as yet abroad that Bolshevism grew up, took shape, and became steeled Boisnevism grew up, took snape, and became steeled in long years of struggle against *petty-bourgeois revo-lutionism*, which smacks of, or borrows something from, anarchism, and which falls short, in anything essential, of the conditions and requirements of a consistently proletarian class struggle.

FOR Marxists, it is well established theoretically -and the experience of all European revolutions and re-volutionary movements has fully confirmed it-that the small owner, the small moster (a social type that is repre-sented in many European countries on a very wide, a mass scale), who under capi-talism always suffers oppres-slon and very often, an incredibly acute and rapid de-terioration in his conditions, and ruin, easily goes to revo-lutionary extremes, but is incapable of perseverance, orga nization, discipline and stead-. The petty bourgeois fastnes "driven to frenzy" by the hor-rors of capitalism is a social phenomenon which, like anarchism, is characteristic of all capitalist countries.

The instability of such

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admissible ness, its liability to become swiftly transformed into submission, apathy, fantasy, and even a "frenzied," infa-

tuation with one or another bourgeois "fad"—all this is a matter of common knowledge. But a theoretical ahstract recognition of these truths does not at all free revolutionary parties from old mistakes, which always crop up at unexpected mo-ments, in a somewhat new form, in hitherto unknown form, in hitherto unknown vestments or surroundings, in a peculiar—more or less peculiar—situation... On two occasions the strug-gle that Bolshevism waged against "Left" deviations within its own party assumed

against "Left" deviations within its own party assumed particularly large proportions: in 1908, on the question of whether or not to participate in a most reactionary "par-liament" and in the legal workers' societies, which were being restricted by most reactionary laws; and again in 1918 (the Brest-Litovsk Peace) on the question whether one or another "compromise" was

In 1908 the "Left" Bolshe-viks were expelled from our Party for stubbornly refusing to understand the necessity of to understand the necessity of participating, in a most reac-tionary "parliament". The "Lefts"—among whom there were many splendid revolu-tionaries who subsequently bore (and still bear) the title of member of the Communist. Party with credit—based themselves particularly on the Party successful experience of the boycot tin 1905....

The Bolshevik boycott of 'parliament" in 1905 enriched the revolutionary proletariat with highly valuable political experience and showed that in combining legal with illegal, parliamentary with ex-traparliamentary forms of traparliamentary forms of struggle, it is sometimes useful and even essential to reject parliamentary forms. But it is a very great mistake in-deed to apply this experience blindly, imitatively and un-critically to other conditions and to other situations.

NEW AGE



a small and easily remediable one. A boycott of the Duma in 1907, 1908 and subsequent vears would have been a seriyears would have been a seri-ous mistake and one difficult to remedy, because, on the one hand, a very rapid rise of the revolutionary tide and its conversion into an uprising could not be expected, and, n the other hand the whole historical situation attending the renovation of the bourgeois monarchy called for combining legal and illegal activities.

Today, when we turn back at this completed historical period, the connection of which with subsequent pe-riods is fully revealed, it becomes particularly clear that the Bolsheviks could not have in 1908-14 preserved (let alone) In 1903-19 preserved (let alone strengthened, developed and reinforced) the firm core of the revolutionary party of the proletariat had they not up-held in strenuous struggle the viewpoint that it is obligatory to participate even in a most to participate even in a most reactionary parliament and in a number of other institutions restricted by reactionary laws (sick benefit societies, etc.).

In 1918 things did not reach a split. The "Left" Communists at that time only formed a separate group or "faction" within our Party and that not for long. In the and that not for long. In the same year, 1918, the most pro-minent representatives of "Left Communism," for exam-ple, Comrades Radek and Bukharin, openly admitted their mistake. It had seemed to them that the Brest-Litoy-sk Pacae wood to them that the Brest-Litov-sk Peace was a compromise with the imperialists that was inadmissible on principle and harmful to the party of the revolutionary proletariat. It was indeed a compromise with the imperialists, but it was a compromise which, under the circumstances, was obligatory... obligatory....

reject compromises "on prin-ciple," to reject the admissi-bility of compromises in gene-ral, no matter of what kind, ral, no matter of what kind, is childishness, which it is difficult even to take seri-ously. A political leader who desires to be useful to the revolutionary proletariat must know how to single out con-crete cases when such compromises are inadmissible when they are an expression of opportunism and treachery, and direct all the force of criticsm, the full intensity of merciless exposure and re-lentless war, against those concrete compromises, and not allow the past masters at "practical" socialism and the parliamentary Jesuits to dodge and writerle out of respect and wriggle out of responsi-bility by disquisitions on "compromises in general".

It is precisely in this way that Messrs, the "leaders" of the British trade unions, as well as the Fabian society and the "Independent" Labour The boycott of the "Duma" Party, dodge responsibility for by the Bolsheviks in 1906 was, however, a mistake, although petrated, for having made such a compromise that is really tantamount to the worst kind of opportunism, treachery and betrayal.

Compromises

There are compromises and compromises. One must be able to analyse the situation and the concrete -conditions of each compromise, or of of each compromise, or each variety of comprom One must learn to distinguish between a man who gave the bandits money and firearms in order to lessen the damage they can do and facilitate their capture and execution, and a man who gives bandits money and firearms in order to share in the loot. In politics this is by no

means always as easy as in this childishly simple exthis childrshy simple ex-ample. But anyone who set out to invent a recipe for the workers that would pro-vide in advance ready-made solutions for all cases in life, solutions for all cases in life, or who promised that the policy of the revolutionary proletariat would never en-counter difficult or intricate situations, would simply be a charlatan.

So as to leave no room for misinterpretation, I shall at-tempt to outline, if only very briefly, a few fundamental rules for analyzing concrete

The party which concluded a compromise with the Ger-man imperialists by signing the Brest-Litovsk Peace had been working out its internationalism in action ever since the end of 1914. It was not afraid to call for the defeat of the tsarist monarchy and to condemn "defence of the to condemn "defence of the fatherland" in a war between two imperialist mobhers The parliamentary represen-tatives of this party took the road to Siberia rather than the road leading to ministe-The conclusion is clear: to rial portfolios in a bourgeo government.

The revolution that over-threw tsardom established a democratic republic put this party to a new and tre-mendous test: the party en-tered into no agreements with its "own" imperialists but prepared and carried out their overthrow. Having taken over political power, this party did not leave a vestige either of landlord or capitalist property.

Having made public and re-udiated the secret treaties of the imperialists, this party proposed peace to all nations, and yielded to the violence of the Brest-Litovsk robbers only after the Anglo-French im-perialists had frustrated the conclusion of a peace, and after the Bolsheviks had done everything humanly possible to hasten the revolution in Germany and other countries. That such a compromise, entered into by such a party in such a situation, was ab tely correct, becomes cleare and more evident to everyone



Characterising the approach of the world social revolution in our Party programme which we adopted in March of last year, we said that the civil war of the toilers against the imperialists and exploiters in all the advanced countries is beginning to be combined with national wars against international imperia-

THIS is confirmed by the for our common success, because because between the revolution, and here the majority of the people for the first time come into in-as time goes on. It will be the dependent motion and will be an active factor in the fight to over-throw international imperialism.

We know that the I masses of the East will We know that the popular masses of the East will rise as builders of a new life, because hundreds of millions of these people belong to dependent nations, robbed of their full rights, which until now have been ob-jects of international imperialism. The majority of the Eastern than the most backward country in Europe-Russia. But in our struggle against feudal survivals and capitalism, we succeeded in uniting the peasants and workers peoples are in a workers in surgel against feudal survivals and capitalism, we succeeded in uniting the peasants and workers peasants and workers united against capitalism, with the permise

And when they talk of handing out mandates for colonies we know very well that what that means is handing out mandates for spoliation and plunder—hand-ing out to an insignificant section of the world's population the right to exploit the majority of the population of the globe. That majority which uptil then had been completely outside the orbit of historical progress, because it could not represent an indepen-dent revolutionary force, ceased, as we know, to play such a pas-sive role at the beginning of the twentieth century. We know that 1905 was followed by revolutions in Turkey, Persia and China, and that a revolutionary movement developed in India. The imperialist war likewise contributed to the growth of the revolutionary movement, because

The imperialist war likewise contributed to the growth of the The imperialist war likewise international imperialism. contributed to the growth of the revolutionary movement, because the European imperialists had to enlist whole regiments of colonial peoples in their struggle. The im-perialist war aroused the East also and drew its peoples into inter-national politics. Britain and the peoples into inter-and helped them to familiarize themselves with military technique and up-to-date machines. That the imperialist gentry. The period of awakening of the East in the contemporary termolution to the contemporary termolution te hear termolution termolution te hear termolution ter

The period of awakening of the East in the contemporary revolution is being succeeded by a period in which all the East-ern peoples will participate in deciding the destiny of the whole world, so as not to be timply objects of the while world, so as not to be simply objects of the enrich-ment of others. The peoples of the East are becoming alive to the need for practical uction, for every nation to take part in shaping the destiny of all man-kind.

That is why I think that in the history of development of the world revolution—which, judging by its beginning, will continue for many years and will demand much effort—that in the revolutionary struggle, in the revolutionary movement you will be called upon to play a hig part and to merge in this struggle with our struggle against international imperialism.

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UNITY WITH PROLETARIAT

That is a difficult and speci-fic task, but a very thankful one, because those masses are being drawn into the struggle who until now have taken no part in it, and, on the other hand, because the organisation of Communist nuclei in the East gives you the opportunity to maintain the closest contact with the Third International. You must find specific forms in this alliance of the foremost proletarians of the world with the toiling and exploited masses of the East whose conditions are in many cases medieval. The task is to arouse the toiling masses to revolutionary activity, to independent action and organi-sation, regardless of the level they have reached; to translate the true have reached; to translate the true Communist doctrine, which was intended for the Communists of the more advanced countries, into the language of every people; to carry out those practical task which must be carried out imme-diately, and to merge with the proletarians of other countries in a common strugele. common struggle.

Such are the problems whose solution you will not find in any Communist book, but will find in to play a nig part and to merge in this struggle with our struggle against international imperialism. Your participation in the inter-national revolution will confront you will a complicated and diffi-cult task, the accomplishment of which will serve as the foundation



TO COMMUNISTS OF THE EAST

here are the representatives, you have contact with the advanced revolutionary proletariat. Your task is to continue to ensure that Communist propaganda is carried on in every country in the lan-guage the people understand,

It is self-evident that final vic-It is self-evident that final vic-tory can be won only by the pro-letariat of all the advanced coun-tries of the world, and we, the Russians, are beginning the work which the British, the French or the German proletariat will seal. But we see that they will not be victorious without the aid of the toiling masses of all the oppressed colonial peoples, and primarily of the Eastern peoples. We must realize that the transition to com-munism cannot be accomplished munism cannot be accomplished by the vanguard alone.

other countries, and, on the other, by ability to find the right ap-proach to the peoples of the East whom you here represent.

Which you here represent. You will have to base your-selves on the bourgeois national-ism which is awaken, among those peoples, and which has its historical justification. At the same time, you must find your way to the toiling and exploited masses of every country and tell them in the language they un-derstand that their only hope of emuncipation lies in the victory of the international revolution, and that the international prole-tariat is the only ally of all the

hundreds of millions of the toiling and exploited peoples of the East.

Such is the immense task which confronts you, and which, thanks to the era of revolution and the growth of the revolutionary move-ment—of that there can be no doubt—will, by the joint efforts of the Communist organisations of or the Communist organisations of the East, be successfully accom-plished and crowned by complete victory over international impe-rialism.

(LENIN - ADDRESS TO THE SECOND ALL-RUSSIAN CON-GRESS OF COMMUNIST ORGAN-ISATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S OF EAST, 22.11.1919)

Stubborn Wiseacres

B UT politics is more like algebra than arithmetic; and still more like higher mathematics than elementary mathematics. In reality all the old forms of the socialist movement have acquired a new content and, consequently, a new sign, the "minus" sign has appeared in front of all the figures; but our wiseacres stubbornly continued (and still continue) to persuade them-selves and others that

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"minus three" is more than "minus two."

We must see to it that Communists do not make the same mistake, only the other way round; or, rather we must see to it that the same mistake, only the other way round, made by the "Left" Communists, is corrected as soon as possible and overcome as quickly and painlessly as possi-ble. It is not only Right doctrinairism that is a mis-

* See page 16

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FROM THE THROBBING CITIES TO THE REMOTEST CORNERS OF
THIS GREAT COUNTRY, MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ARE ON THE MARCH,
HEIR VIBRANT VOICES PULSATE IN THE AIR. THE CLARION CALL
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As the people emerged vic-torious from this campaign, the Party chalked out new the Farty chaiked out new inghang in defence or pe programmes and new actions and leading them into mil for consolidating the gains actions. Those who there and to achieve further suc-cesses. These have infused a fail to grasp this reality.







Workers, peasants other sections of our pe ple are on the move unde the leadership of the CPI

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ple, ever alert and constantiy fighting in defence of people and leading them into mittant actions. Those who therefore try to split this Party simply









CHINESE METHODS OF CHARACTER ASSASSINATION

From P. KUNHANANDAN

BERLIN: Ever since the great ideological debate in the international Communist movement came out in open polemics the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party have been systematically resorting to monstrous methods of character assassination of out-standing leaders of Communist and Workers' Parties in other countries who refuse to toe the unilateral general line of the Chinese leaders.

Communist parties that conscientiously follow the general line of the Moscow eting of 81 Parties have now degenerated into vilest personal slanders, alien to the vocabulary of Marxist-Leninist polemics

The Chinese defamation of Khrushchov, the leader of the Party that builds communism the highest society that humanity has ever seen, in USSR, as an act of restoring capitalism in Soviet Union eeds no comment. It has brought down whatever prestige was left for the Chinese after the attack on India and after their refusal to sign the test ban treaty to the. rock

To undermine the pres tige of outstanding leaders of the international work-ing class movement like Togliatti of Italy, Thorez of France, Dolores Ibaruri of Spain and Carlos Prestes of Brazil and leaders of the heroic CPUSA, the Chinese propaganda media slander them so as to be heard all over the world.

Every class-conscious person in the world would youch for the integrity of these leaders of the working class, tried and tested in glorious class struggles. Togliatti and Thorez, these two best sons of Italian and French working class, are the tallest among the builders of the biggest tw Communist parties in the capitalist world. They were in ding positions in the Comintern and led the anti-fascist resistance movement in Western Europe.

Comrade Ibaruri (La passi-onaria) led the Spanish Civil War of 1936 to 1939, fought against fascism with rifle in The Chinese her hand.

Comrade Prestes was the leader of the great march of the Brazilian Commu-Commu-He led the famous guerilla column, from 1924 to 1927, some 30,000 miles through Brazilian jungles after a defeated people's up-Brazilian jungles rising. He has a great fund of revolutionary experience in class struggles. The Brazilian people call him the "Knight of Hope."

Who Are Under Attack?

All these comrades who are now targets of vilest Chinese slanders, of having become "Browderites" and "modern revisionists, know the mood of their peoples and the objective conditions in their countries better than the Chiese leaders could have learned from a remote distance through text books. Any one can bet that Togliatti knows much better than Mao Tse-

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HEIR attack on brother tung about the maturity of Communist parties that the Italian revolution and conscientiously follow the what should be the Italian path to socialism.

When the Chinese leaders found that the thesis of the Tenth Congress of the Italian Communist Party in Decem-ber 1962 was not toeing the pernicious Chinese line which in Italian conditions today would smash up the revolu-tionary movement and working class unity, Peking began to fling insulting epithets against Togliatti.

On March 4, 1964 the theoretical organ of Chinese Party Red Flag flung an open insi-nuation that he was under the influence of capitalism. The Red Flag wrote, "Togliatti and other comrades live physically in the capitalist world but their minds are in cloud cuckoo land."

When the Italian Party Congress said that structu ral reforms can play an im-portant role in the social transition from capitalism to socialism, the Chinese leaders attacked Togliatti and the Red Flag wrote: and the new ring wheth. "Togliatti now intends to follow in Duhrng's foot-steps", the Chinese leader pretending to be Engels!

The French Communist Party and Comrade Thorez have played a great role by helping in the foundation of the Communist movement in Indo-China, in strengthening the national liberation move ment in the Far East and Ment in the Par East and Africa. Many present leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Vietnam became Communists under the influence of the French Party. Comrade Ho Chi Minh has recognised these facts and paid tribute to French Party.

Evaluation

But now look at what the Chinese leaders write about Thorez and other comrades: "They have no right whatso-ever to flaunt their seniority before these people, to put on lordly airs to carp like Com-rade Thorez of France who so arrogantly and disdainfully speak of them" (meaning the national liberation move-

The Chinese falsifiers out of context cut out a few words of a speech of Comrade Tho rez, made out a false case that rez, made out a raise case that the French Party is not "res-pecting their revolutionary feelings and supporting their revolutionary struggles". They revolutionary struggles". They flung these slanders on the person of Comrade Thorez in order to set the nationa liberation movements against the Communist parties of the oppressor imperialist coun tries.

Despite these crude Chinese methods of setting one

revolutionary against the other, every-one knows the fact that French Communist Party firmly supported the Indo-China liberation struggles and the Algerian freedom movement, which is highly regarded in these countries,

Chinese leaders called Thorez and Togliatti "surprising-ly irresponsible" persons, they "have distorted facts", they "have distorted facts", they are "faint hearted as mice". and hurl such dirty insults which in the past were used only by unscrupulous agents of imperialism.

The Chinese leaders did not even spare from their slander that respected lady, mother of Spanish revolution, the heroine of Spanish civil Comrade Dolores Ibaruri. During the last two years, under her leadership the revolutionary movement in Spain has gained great momentum, the democratic front is growing and even the Ca-tholic masses are drawn to the resistance movement.

Under the leadership of the underground Spanish Party a great strike movement in which the miners stood in the vanguard shook the Franco regime last year. The old methods are no more sufficient in present day Spain. The Sixth Congress of the Spanish Communist. Party set forth. the perspective of Spanish road to socialism, possibilities of peaceful transition to so-

Spanish Party's Thesis

The thesis of the Spanish Party however emphasised that the transition is "without excluding the path of armed struggle, without ruling out the possibilities of such an alternative, it was essential to examine and analyse this new path" in order to win new allies for the revolution. Under existing conditions in spain the tactics of the Party was guilte sound quite sound.

The Chinese did not attack this thesis until November 1963 when the Central Com-

mittee plenum of the Spanish Party criticised the Chinese refusal to sign the test ban treaty and their irresponsible de during the Caribbean crisis where they shrank from their socialist responsibility to rally with Soviet Union and other socialist countries against imperialism When the Chinese saw that the Spanish Party was not following their line they launched an attack on Comrade Ibaruri.

Their diplomats and policapitals spread the slanderous rumours that "Ibaruri has lost all her tical agents in East Eu ost all her revolutionary fervour", "She has no touch the Spanish people, she is a chicken-hearted old woman, she takes shelter from revolution in Moscow" and such other dirt.

Chinese diplomats in Berlin, Prague and other capi-tals were sharnly pulled up by the respective socialist

NEW AGE

And finally on March 31 the People's Daily openly attacked this great Spanish heroine. It wrote, "It is pathetic that Spanish Communist leader like Ibaruri should follow Khrushchov in advocating peaceful transition", wrote the eighth commentary.

No Communist worth his salt could attack the Communists of USA, small in num-ber but heroic in their struggles against US imperialism. US Party leaders like Henry Winston, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and many others fighting against McCarthism and the McCarran Act have sufferond ed much repression. Winton lost his eyesight in US imperialist prison. Many US Communist leaders are still in prison. Most of them have lost their passports.

Slandering U.S. Communists

Now the Chinese attack them with a white lie that they "cooperate with the most reckless of US impe-rialists." Why do the Chinese attack the struggling US Party? Because the US Party did not toe the Chi-nese general line and ins-tead stuck to the 81 Parties' general line which they im-plement according to the national conditions.

Similarly, in numerous articles and broadcasts the Chi-nese leaders attacked the Communist parties of Iraq, Algeria, Brazil, Chile and Ageria, Brazil, Chile and many other countries. Every Communist Party that does not support the Chinese po-licy of anti-Sovietism, war propaganda and opposition to peaceful coexistence, every Party that refuses to accept Chinese dictation of political line in its own country, has ceased to be a revolutionary party according to Peking propaganda.

Read all the stuff the Chinese news agency and radios emit every day, read all the slander of other Communist parties and their tactics become clear.

First, criticise a party's international political line de-termined by the Congress, if it does not suit the Chinese

Second, if the party under criticism does not budge, launch an attack on its programme with lot of uprooted, out-of-context quotations out-of-context quotations from Marx, Engels, Lenin which if read in full in the context in which they wro gives no meaning where it is quoted.

Third, if the national party repels this attack with revo-lutionary self-respect, then launch a slander campaign against its leaders, indulge in character assassination.

Fourth, and finally, make open attempts to split the party and form a parallel party wherever possible.

This is what I have noticed in a study of all the volu-minous material they have published attacking other Communist and Workers' Parties, especially a study of the evaluation of Chinese policy tals were sharply pulled up evaluation of Chinese policy these imperalis by the respective socialist towards Communist parties of dicate serious governments and warned Italy, France, Belgium, Spain, for the future.

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with expulsion if they con-Brazil, Chile and Luxemburg, tinued to indulge in propa-ganda against a brother Party. In Italy and France they could not find any one worth the name to form a rival party.

In Belgium and Brazil (also in Ceylon and Australia in the Far East) they have already formed rival parties. In other countries mentioned the eharacter-assass the character-assassination campaign is in full swing.

Several statements from Soviet Union and other socialist countries have revealed the harm the Chinese policy has done to the unity of the socialist camp.

Wooing Pakistan

Just as they are wooing the Cento-Seato member Pakistan against India, so is Nato's kingpin West Germany being systematically ched by Chinese dipnats in Paris and London, against the interest of GDR and the socialist camp. China's trade with GDR has dropped to the rock bottom But Chinese trade with revanchist West Germany and racist South Africa is growing steadily according to statistics in the UN office in Geneva.

Recently a West German paper gave an interesting ac-count of a conversation between a Chinese diplomat and a West German diplomat in another capital, obviously Paris. The Chinese diplomat "highly appreciated" the technical progress of West Germany and even expressed the hope that "in the near future" there would be "pro-fitable cooperation" between China and West Germany.

China has stopped attacking West German, French and British imperialism openly. While China is wooing West Germany, many of her con-tracts with GDR for constructing industrial nlante have been dropped by PRC government. The West German secret service is financing the circulation of Chinese slanders against European Communist Parties. Khrushchov's Reports to the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the CPSU are banned in West Germany and a Hamburg edi-tor has been convicted for publishing those speeches.

But Chinese attacks on Khrushchov, Thorez, Togli-atti, on the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and on the German Communist Party are substantially pub-Party are substantially pub-licised in West Germany and no paper has so far been prosecuted for publi-shing the Chinese stuff.

China attacks countries receiving aid from USA as ng dogs of imperialism" But recently the Chinese purchase of wheat from Argentina worth 48 million dollars was financed by British, tina French and Swiss finance ca-pital banks. It is strange the Chinese revolutionaries are finding such strange bed mates.

The attack on the Commuist parties of France, Italy, West Germany, etc., on the one hand and the Chinese good relations with those countries' imperialist govern-ments on the other hand (or at least the soft-pedaling of these imperalisms) would in-dicate serious consequences

HYDERABAD: There is growing restiveness among all sections of the people throughout Andhra as prices soar and food queues lengthen.

T is an inoredible fact that in a surplus state, where Con-gress government boasts of having the smell of the fields in their officers, the people feel trapped and cheated out of their bare Taking advantage of this dis-

Taking advantage of this dis-Taking advantage of this dis-content and utilising the universal distaste for the government's bureaucratic ways, the foodgrains wholesalers in the state have fallen in line with their profiteering bre-thren in other parts of India. They demand the scrapping of even the very limited degree of control that the government has imposed on the trade. In order to achieve their object the wholesale traders have resorted to blackmail and the scrapping of even the very limited degree of control that the government has imposed on the trade. In order to achieve their have resorted to blackmail and the scrapping of even the very limited degree of control that the government has base of responsibility in the trade."

have resorted to blackmail and not hesitated to use the weapon of starvation. The DECCAN CHRONICLE, the leading English daily in the state, conducted a survey of the position in the capital and came to the conclusion that there is "an organised attempt by the whole-sale dealers to hold the community to ransom... the first time, the government in order to regulate the food trade and minimise the sale dealers to hold the community to ransom... the first time, the government in order to regulate the food trade and minimise the government in order to regulate the food trade and minimise the scope for profiteering by middle men, has issued a series of orders and the wholesale businessmen are in food grains. While stating that there would the traders he had the following answer to give when asked if he

supplies to their regular custon Both the lower middle classes

Post-Riot Anarchy In **Jamshedpur**

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

JAMSHEDPUR: The police authorities in Jamshedpur seem to be living upto the old saying of locking have been given ball till April the stable after the steed is gone.

HE salutory effects that many old men, invalids, postwere brought about by the visit of Union Home Mi-nister Gulzari Lal Nanda to this strife-torn city have been shortlived

The show of force by the e under the command of a senior officer has rendered any real peace and restoration of confidence well-nigh difficult.

The Jamshedpur subjail, intended to house 150 pri-soners, has today become the home for 1500. It is utilised as a transit jail to receive prisoners from various parts before they ar transferred to Hazaribagh.

Among the people arrested rom Ghatsila, Mosabani and he interior villages in the from Gh Dhalbhum subdivision and from Jamshedpur itself are

graduate students, doctors, trade unionists, social work-ers, businessmen and journalists A cursory glance at the pri-

A cursory glance at the pri-soners would show the extent of the indiscriminate arrests. Implementing what is said in the fable, where sons were not available fathers have been arrested and vice versa. What is surviving is that What is surprising is that despite the largescale arrests —about a hundred are arrested every day now, even 15 days after the disturbances -the real rioters' are seldom

There is no magistrate in Jamshedpur to hear the bail petitions of the arrest-ed people. It is said that they are with the police parties raiding tribal vil-lages.



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han government: "I do not think it is necessary. ... It is very easy to announce measures to take over the grain trade. But then we should have trade. But then we should have the necessary machinery, per-sonnel and other paraphernalia. While I am not psychologically against state trading in grains, I am afraid, we lack the machi-

would follow the example of the

Andhra Pradesh

nery to enforce it. Brave words are not the solution." The future direction of government policy would depend on the degree of recalcitrance displayed by the traders, the attitude of the Union government and the peo-ple's actions and movement.

So far in the capital the government has taken steps to distribute coarse rice through fair price shops where sales are subsidised and



While Prices Shoot Up

Foodgrains Are Scarcer

ed by local Congress bosses or their relatices. The cooperatices are in many cases merely a sign-board for profiteering traders. Without effective trapection and control these may become out-lets for blackmarketting. And the number of shops is utterly inadequate. The traders of the traders of the second of the second of the traders of the second of the second of the second of the the number of shops is utterly inadequate. The traders of the second of the second of the second of the traders of the second of the

inadequate. On April 10, Raj Bahadur Gour, secretary of the Hyderabad City Council of the CPI, held a press conference where he outlined the City Council's analysis of the secretary of the Hyderabad City Council of the CPI, held a press conference where he outlined the City Council's analysis of the situation as well as the remedial measures.

He said that the Council "con-

pear a pigmy and ultimately in-effective."

Making a strong plea for the state taking over the wholesale foodgrains trade, he announced a seven-point charter of demands

All industrial undertakings should be given mandatory instructions to supply subsidised grains to their employees sufficient to meet the requirements of their families

From MOHIT SEN

Adequate supplies should be Acculate supplies should be guaranteed to these shops and adequate sanctions should be there to see that grain does not slip from these shops into the blackmarket.

A disquietening feature of the situation is that the fair price shops are often enough controll-ed by local Congress bosses or their relatives. The cooperatives of the mode that mode that mode that mode that mode that the fair price adequate supply of foodgrains; meals should be exempted from sales tax and arrangements should be mode that mode that mode that mode that mode that the fair price public should be guaranteed adequate supply of foodgrains; meals should be exempted for

marketing.

To rouse public opinion the Comminist Party will organise a symbolic protest hungerstrike for 48 hours in selected localities from He said that the Council "con-siders the steps taken by the gov-emment as utterly inadequate and halfhearted and has decided to launch agitation for effective steps to ameliorate the situation..." The government is only play-ing with the situation and not tackling it. Their policy of run-ing fair price shops at subsidised and the judiclary. As a result, only 76 persons have been given bail till April 1. The Bar Association has urged that the authorities should facilitate for eastro-should for revising the costto the Labour Minister and to organise a convention of all trade unions on the price situation on April 26. The bank employees, who are going ahead with their signa-ture campaign for bank nationali-sation, will participate in the con-vention, which will also take up the demand for revising the cost-of-living index and the linking up of DA with the revised index. When all these activities are being planned tt is to be repret-

When all these activities are being planned it is to be regret-ted that a small handful of split-ters are seeking to challenge the authority of the Hyderabad City Council of the CPI and coming out with public statements against the decisions of its Executive Committee. The City Council has taken firm

to meet the requirements of the families. 2 The number of subsidised grainshops should be in-creased to see that at least there is one such shop for every five committee for their splitting



Spokesmen of the Communist and PSP Legislature parties have strongly condemned the action of the Kerala government in staying the judicial enquiry proceedings that had started on the police ex-cesses committed at Churuli Keerithode on Februarv 26

GOVERNMENT had been compelled to announce the decision to constitute a judicial enquiry as a re-sult of widespread demand raised by all political par-ties including the ruling party and the various Kisan organisations.

The Kerala government bowing before public opi nion had constituted a one man judicial enquiry, and fixed April 11 as the date by which the report should be submitted.

The District Judge appointed as the Commis-sion had already begun the preliminaries of the enquiry but on April 8 the Cabinet took a decision suspending the enquiry proceedings in view of legal and technical

difficulties of certain cases pending against the settlers and their leaders in the court

It is pointed out that the government was aware of the existence of these cases. As a matter of fact the Communist party had demanded that these cases should be withdrawn. There are precedents when similar judicial enquiries have taken place with such cases pending in court and the enquiries had proceeded and been completed

Leaders of the Commu nist party and the PSP have condemned this act have · conde as a breach of assurance and promise given on the floor of the House by the Chief Minister.



urged that the authorities should facilitate for easy bails and quick trials of those arrested in the post-distur-

Thanks to the efficiency of the jail authorities, the new arrivals and transferees are having a smooth passage. Every one of those who are received, is inoculated and vaccinated. Those from Jamshedpur who can arrange for it, can have their food deli-vered at the jail gates. No epidemic has been reported. except for an isolated case of chicken pox.

However, no newspaper is alowed inside the jail.

In the city, the emer-gence of a new group of anti-social elements is causing worry in responsible sections of the people. These are the new recruits to the CID, mostly frustrated politicians who are exploiting the situation to get their rivals arrested.

Strangely, 80 per cent of the arrested people are Bengalis, and it is sought to be made out that Bengalis were at the root of all the trouble.

Industrial concerns are not taking any measures to assist the workers who have been arrested. They have taken the supercilious attitude of taking its own course". "law

The role of the INTUC has also come in for much criticism. Even at the time of the holocaust in Jam-shedpur, the INTUC, which claims to be the "represen-tative" union, had taken the stance of a spectator.

Only the AITUC has done at least something to help in maintaining communal har-mony and protect the workers from indiscriminate rests and police ings'

bances round-up.

CHINESE METHODS OF CHARACTER ASSASSINATION

From P. KUNHANANDAN

BERLIN: Ever since the great ideological debate in the international Communist movement came out in open polemics the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party have been systematically resorting to monstrous methods of character assassination of outstanding leaders of Communist and Workers' Parties in other countries who refuse to toe the unilateral general line of the Chinese leaders.

general line of the Moscow meeting of 81 Parties have now degenerated into vilest personal slanders, alien to the vocabulary of Marxist-Leni-

The Chinese defamation of Khrushchov, the leader of the Party that builds com e highest society that manity has ever seen, in USSR, as an act of restoring capitalism in Soviet Union eeds no comment. It has brought down whatever prestige was left for the Chinese after the attack on India and after their refusal to sign the test ban treaty to the rock

To undermine the pres-tige of outstanding leaders of the international working class movement like Togliatti of Italy, Thorez of France, Dolores Ibaruri of Spain and Carlos Prestes of Brazil and leaders of the heroic CPUSA, the Chinese propaganda media slander them so as to be heard all over the world.

Every class-conscious person in the world would youch for the integrity of these lea-ders of the working class, tried and tested in glorious class struggles. Togliatti and Thorez, these two best sons of Italian and French working class, are the tallest among the builders of the biggest two Communist parties in the capitalist world. They were in leading positions in the Com-intern and led the anti-fascist resistance movement in Western Furone

Comrade Ibaruri (La passionaria) led the Spanish Civil War of 1936 to 1939, fought against fascism with rifle in her hand.

Comrade Prestes was the leader of the great march of the Brazilian Communists. He led the famon guerilla column, from 1924 to 1927, some 30,000 miles through Brazilian inneles after a defeated people's up-rising. He has a great fund of revolutionary experience in class struggles. The Bra-zilian people call him the "Knight of Hope."

Who Are Under Attack ?

All these comrades who are now targets of vilest Chinese "Browderites" and "modern revisionists, know the mood of their peoples and the ob-jective conditions in their countries better than the Chinese leaders could have learned from a remote distance through text books. Any one can bet that Togliatti knows much better than Mao Tse-

PAGE TWELVE

HEIR attack on brother tung about the maturity of Communist parties that the Italian revolution and conscientiously follow the what should be the Italian path to socialism.

When the Chinese leaders When the Chinese leaders found that the thesis of the Tenth Congress of the Italian Communist Party in Decem-ber 1962 was not toeing the pernicious Chinese line which in Italian conditions today Would emesh up the revoluwould smash up the revolutionary movement and work-ing class unity, Peking began to fling insulting epithets against Togliatti.

On March 4, 1964 the theoretical organ of Chinese Party Red Flag flung an open insi-nuation that he was under the influence , of capitalism. The Red Flag wrote, "Togliatti and other comrades live physically in the capitalist world but their minds are in cloud cuckoo land."

When the Italian Party Congress said that structu-ral reforms can play an im-portant role in the social transition from capitalism transition from capitalism to socialism, the Chinese leaders attacked Togliatti .and the Red Flag wrote: "Togliatti now intends to follow in Duhrng's foot-steps", the Chinese leader pretending to be Engels!

The French Communist

Party and Comrade Thores Farty and Comrace Inorez have played a great role by helping in the foundation of the Communist movement in Indo-China, in strengthening the national liberat ment in the Far East and Africa. Many present leaders of the Chinese Commu Party and Vietnam became Communists under the influ-ence of the French Party. Comrade Ho Chi Minh recognised these facts and paid tribute to French Party.

The Chinese Evaluation

But now look at what the Chinese leaders write about Thorez and other comrades: have no right whatsoever to flaunt their seniority before these people, to put on lordly airs to carp like Comrade Thorez of France who so arrogantly and disdainful-ly speak of them" (meaning the national liberation movement).

The Chinese falsifiers out The Chinese falsifiers out of context cut out a few words of a speech of Comrade Tho-rez, made out a false case that the French Party is not "res-pecting their revolutionary feelings and supporting their revolutionary struggles". They flung these slanders on the person of Comrade Thorez in order to set the national liberation movements against the Communist parties of the oppressor imperialist coun-

Despite these crude Chi-nese methods of setting one

against the other, every-one knows the fact that French Communist Party firmly supported the Indo-China liberation struggles and the Algerian freedom movement, which is highly regarded in

Chinese leaders called Thorez and Togliatti "surprising-ly irresponsible" persons than ly irresponsible" persons, they "have distorted facts", they "have distorted facts", the are "faint hearted as mice" and hurl such dirty insults which in the past were used only by unscrupulous agents of imperialism.

The Chinese leaders did not even spare from their slander that respected lady, mother of Spanish revolution, the teroine of Spanish civit Comrade Dolores Ibaruri. During the last two years, under her leadership the re-Ibaruri. volutionary movement in Spain has gained great moin mentum, the democratic front is growing and even the Catholic masses are drawn to the resistance movement.

Under the leadership of the underground Spanish Party a great strike movement in which the miners stood in the vanguard shook the Franco regime last year. The old meods are no more sufficient to present day Spain. The Sixth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party set forth the perspective of Spanish road to socialism, possibilities of peaceful transition, to so-cialism.

Spanish Party's Thesis

The thesis of the Spanish Party however emphasised that the transition is "without excluding the path of armed struggle, without ruling out the possibilities of such an alternative, it was essential to examine and analyse this new path" in order to win new allies for the revolution. Under existing conditions in spain the tactics of the Party was quite sound.

The Chinese did not attack this thesis until November 1963 when the Central Comnittee plenum of the Spanish Party criticised the Chino refusal to sign the test ban treaty and their irresponsible attitude during the Caribbean crisis where they shrank from their socialist responsibility to rally with Soviet Union and other socialist countrie inst imperialise When the Chinese saw that the Spanish Party was not following their line they launched an attack on Comrade Ibaruri.

Their diplomats and political agents in East European capitals spread the slanderous ours that "Ibaruri has lost all her revolutionary vour"! "She has no touch with the Spanish people, she is a chicken-hearted old woman, she takes shelter from revolution in Moscow" and such other dirt.

Chinese diplomats in Ber lin, Prague and other capi-tals were sharoly pulled up by the respective socialist nts and warned

NEW AGE

And finally on March 31 the People's Daily openly attacked this great Spanish heroine. It wrote , "It is pathetic that Spanish Communist leader like Ibaruri should follow Khrushchov in advocating peaceful transition", wrote the eighth commentary.

No Communist worth his salt could attack the Communists of USA, small in num-ber but herolc in their strug-gles against US imperialism. US Party leaders like Henry Winston, Elizabeth Gurley Winston, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and many others fighting against McCarthism and the McCarran Act have sufferd much repression. Winton ost his eyesight in US impe-

rialist prison. Many US Com munist leaders are still in prison. Most of them have lost their passports.

Slandering U.S. Communists

Now the Chinese attack them with a white lie that they "cooperate with the most reckless of US impemost reckless of US impe-rialists." Why do the Chi-nese attack the struggling US Party? Because the US Party did not toe the Chi-nese general line and ins-tead stuck to the 81 Parties'

general line which they im-plement according to the national conditions. Similarly, in numerous articles and broadcasts the Chinese leaders attacked the Communist parties of Iraq, Algeria, Brazil, Chile and many other countries. Every Communist Party that does not support the Chinese po-licy of anti-Sovietism, war propaganda and opposition to

peaceful coexistence, every Party that refuses to accept Chinese dictation of political line in its own country, has ceased to be a revolutionary party according to Pekin propaganda.

Read all the stuff the Chinese news agency and radios emit every day, read all the slander of other Communist parties and their tactics become clear.

First, criticise a party's international political line de-termined by the Congress, if it does not suit the Chinese needs.

Second, if the party under criticism does not budge launch an attack on its probudge. gramme with lot of upro out-of-context quotations from Marx, Engels, Lenin which if read in full in the context in which they wrote gives no meaning where it is quoted.

Third, if the national party repels this attack with revo-lutionary self-respect, then launch a slander against its leaders, indulge in character assassination.

Fourth, and finally, make open attempts to split the party and form a parallel party wherever possible.

This is what I have noticed in a study of all the volu-minous material they have published attacking other Communist and Workers' Parties, especially a study of the evaluation of Chinese policy evaluation of Chinese policy towards Communist parties of Italy, France, Belgium, Spain,

with expulsion if they con- Brazil, Chile and Luxemburg. tinued to indulge in propa-ganda against a brother could not find any one worth Party. the name to form a rival party.

> In Belgium and Brazil (also in Cevion and Australia in the Far East) they have already formed rival parties. In other countries mentioned above the character-assassination campaign is in full swing.

> Several statements from Soviet Union and other socia-list countries have revealed list countries have revealed the harm the Chinese policy has done to the unity of the socialist camp.

Wooing

Pakistan

Just as they are wooing the Cento-Seato member Pakistan against India, so is Nato's kingpin West Germany being systematically approached by Chinese dip-lomats in Paris and London, against the interest of GDR and the socialist camp. China's trade with GDR has dropped to the rock bottom. But Chinese trade with revanchist West Germany and racist South Africa is grow-ing steadily according to statistics in the UN office in Geneva.

Recently a West German paper gave an interesting ac-count of a conversation be-tween a Chinese diplomat and a West German diplomat in another capital, obviously Paris. The Chinese diplomat "highly appreciated" the technical progress of West Germany and even expressed the hope that "in the near future" there would be "pro-fitable cooperation" between China and West Germany.

China has stopped attacking West German, French and British imperialism openly, While China is wooing West Germany, many of her con-tracts with GDR for constructing industrial pl have been dropped by PRC government. The West German secret service is financing the circulation of Chinese slanders against European Communist Parties. Khrushchov's Reports to the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the CPSU are banned in West Germany and a Hamburg edi-tor has been convicted for publishing those speeches.

But Chinese attacks on Khrushchov, Thorez, Togli-atti, on the Socialist Unity atti, on the socialist Unity Party of Germany and on the German Communist Party are substantially pub-licised in West Germany and no paper has so far been prosecuted for publi-shing the Chinese stuff.

China attacks countries receiving aid from USA as "running dogs of imperialism". But recently the Chinese pur-chase of wheat from Argentina worth 48 million dollars was financed by British, French and Swiss finance capital banks. It is strange the Chinese revolutionaries finding such strange mates.

The attack on the Commu nist parties of France, Italy, West Germany, etc., on the one hand and the Chines good relations with those countries' imperialist govern-ments on the other hand (or at least the soft-pedaling of these imperalisms) would in-dicate serious consequences for the future:

APRIL 19, 1964

HYDERABAD: There is growing restiveness among all sections of the people throughout Andhra as prices soar and food queues lengthen.

have resorted to blackmail and not hesitated to use the weapon

not hesitated to use the weapon of starvation. The DECCAN CHRONICLE, the leading English daily in the state, conducted a survey of the position in the capital and came to the conclusion that there is "an organised attempt by the whole-sale tades. The DECCAN CHRONICLE, sale trades. So far, the government has not yielded to the threats of the whole-sale trades. The DECCAN CHRONICLE, sale trades. The DECCAN CHRONICLE, sale trades. The conducted a survey of the position in the capital and came organised attempt by the whole-sure for the capital and came organised attempt by the whole-sure for the capital and came to the conclusion that there is "an organised attempt by the whole-sure for the capital and came to the conclusion that there is "an organised attempt by the wholesale dealers to hold the community to ransom... the first time, the government in order to regulate the food trade and minimise the scope for profiteering by middle and the wholesale businessmen are

Foodgrains Are Scarcer and cheated out of their bare necessities. Taking advantage of this dis-content and utilising the universal distaste for the government's bureaucratic ways, the foodgrains wholesalers in the state have fallen in line with their profiteering bre-thren in other parts of India. They demand the scrapping of even the very limited degree of control that the government has imposed on the trade. In order to achieve their bave resorted to blackmail and not hesitated to use the wapon

Post-Riot Anarchy In Jamshedpur

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

JAMSHEDPUR: The police authorities in Jamshed-JAMSHEDPUR: The police authorities in Jamshed-as a result, only 76 persons have been given bail till April the stable after the steed is gone.

THE salutory effects that many old men, invalids, postwere brought about by graduate students, doctors, the visit of Union Home Mi- trade unionists, social worknister Gulzari Lal Nanda to this strife-torn city have been shortlived.

The show of force by the police under the command of a senior officer has rendered any real peace and restoration of confidence wellnigh difficult

The Jamshedpur subjail. intended to house 150 pri-soners, has today become the home for 1500. It is utilised as a transit jail to receive prisoners from vari-ous parts before they are transferred to Hazaribagh.

Among the people arrested from Ghatsila, Mosabani and the interior villages in the Dhalbhum subdivision hne from Jamshedpur itself are

A cursory glance at the pri-A cursory glance at the pri-soners would show the extent of the indiscriminate arrests. Implementing what is said in the fable, where sons were not available fathers have been arrested and vice versa. What is surviving to that What is surprising is that despite the largescale arrests —about a hundred are arrested every day now, even 15 days after the disturbances --the real rioters are seldom

caught.

There is no magistrate in Jamshedpur to hear the bail petitions of the arrested people. It is said that they are with the police parties raiding tribal villages.



APRIL 19, 1984

... It is very easy to announce measures to take over the grain trade. But then we should have the necessary machinery, per-sonnel and other parapherialio. While I am not psychologically against state trading in grains, I am afraid, we lack the machi-

Andhra Bradesh

I am afraid, we lack the machi-nery to enforce it. Brave words are not the solution." The future direction of govern-ment policy would depend on the degree of recalcitrance displayed by the traders, the attitude of the Union government and the peo-ple's actions and movement.

urged that the authorities should facilitate for easy bails and quick trials of those

arrested in the post-distur-bances round-up.

of the jail authorities, the new arrivals and transferees are having a smooth passage. Every one of those who are received, is inoculated and

vaccinated. Those from Jam-

shedpur who can arrange for

it, can have their food deli-vered at the jail gates. No

epidemic has been reported.

except for an isolated case

Thanks to the efficiency



While Prices Shoot Up

their relatives. The cooperatives are in many cases merely a sign-board for profiteering traders. Without effective inspection and control these may become out-lets for blackmarketting. And the number of shops is utterly inadequate. Sales tax and arrangements should be made that meals are served at fixed reasonable price. An all-parties Food Advisory. Committee should be formed to advise the authorities on all the steps to be taken to make the distribution machinery run

On April 10, Raj Bahadur Gour, secretary of the Hyderabad City Council of the CPI, held a press conference where he outlined the City Course in the control of the control City Council's analysis of the situation as well as the remedial measures.

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make the subsidised market ap-pear a pigmy and ultimately in-effective."

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From MOHIT SEN

s exhausted. Out of some 3,500 etail shops in the city only 255 tave been authorised to sell coarse ice at 60 nP. per kilo. A disquietening feature of the stuation is that the fair price shops are often enough controll-ed by local Congress bosses or their relatives. The cooperatives are in many cases merely a sign-

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meant to curb noarding and black marketing. To' rouse public opinion the Communist Party will organise a symbolic protest hungerstrike for 48 hours in selected localities from The said that the Council "con-siders the steps taken by the gov-ermment as utterly inadequate and halfhearted and has decided to launch agitation for effective and available for hearing the bail petitions because of a quarrel between the executive and the judiciary. As a result, only 76 persons have been given bail till April 1. The Bar Association has urged that the authorities in the subsidised market appear a pigmy and ultimately in-April 26. The bank employees, who are going ahead with their signa-ture campaign for bank nationali-sation, will participate in the con-vention, which will also take up the demand for revising the cost-of-living index and the linking up of DA with the revised index. When all these activities are

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From S. SHARMA

KERALA GOVERNMENT STAYS JUDICIAL ENOURY

Spokesmen of the Communist and PSP Legislature parties have strongly condemned the action of the Kerala government in staying the judicial en-quiry proceedings that had started on the police excesses committed at Churuli Keerithode on February 26

GOVERNMENT had been compelled to announce the decision to constitute a judicial enquiry as a result of widespread demand raised by all political par-tiles including the ruling party and the various Kisan organisations.

The Kerala government bowing before public opinion had constituted a oneman judicial enquiry, and fixed April 11 as the date by which the report should be submitted.

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difficulties of certain cases pending against the settlers and their leaders in the court.

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In the city, the emergence of a new group of anti-social elements is cansing worry in responsible sections of the people. These are the new recruits to the CID, mostly frustrated politicians who are exploiting the situation to get their rivals arrested.

Strangely, 80 per cent of the arrested people are Bengalis, and it is sought to be made at Bengalis were at the root of all the trouble.

Industrial concerns are not taking any measures to assist the workers who have been arrested. They have taken the supercilious attitude of "law taking its own course"

The role of the INTUC has also come in for much criticism. Even at the time of the holocaust in Jam shedpur, the INTUC, which claims to be the "represen-tative" union, had taken the stance of a spectator.

Only the ATTUC has done at least something to help in maintaining communal har mony and protect the workrests and police "question

the village of Kalinovka, Kursk region, which lies in the heart of European Russia. His grandfather had been a serf. His father was a miner.

organizing miners' strikes. In the autumn of 1917, the Socialist Revolution triumphed in Russia under the guidance of the Communist Party and its leader, Lenin. All power in the country passed into the hands of the people. With other active workers and in-tellectuals Nikita Khrushchop enthusiastically threw himself into the work of setting up the first Soviets in the miners towns. In 1918 he joined the Communist Party.

AT THE FRONT

The young Soviet Republic soon came to resemble a besieged fortress. Practically the whole capitalist world was pitted ag-ainst the new Russia. Many Com-munists volunteered for the front immediately after joining the Party in order to fight the ficreign interventionists and internal counter-revolutionaries. That was what Nikita Khrushchov also did.

He was at the front, in the fighting ranks, throughout the civil war, from 1918 to 1920, conducting political propaganda among the men.

After the civil war Khrushchov returned to the Donbas where he organisation of the mine offered him the opportunity to attend organisation of the mine offered him the opportunity to attend the workers' faculty at the Donets Industrial Institute. After finishing the workers' faculty Khrushchov was elected secretary of the Petrovsko-Maryinsky Dis-trict Committee of the Party in the Donbas, then worked in Party committees in Donetsk and **Kiev**.

Kiev. In 1929 Khrushchov entered the industrial academy in Mos-cow where he was elected Secre-tion of the Party Committee by tary of the Party Committee

FIRST PLAN PERIOD

That was in the period of the first Five-Year Plan when the main goal before the Communist Party and the nation was rapid industrialisation. Khrushchov had by that time come through a great schooling in life. His poli-tical experience was combined with an extensive knowledge of

(P·B),

conomic construction. In 1931 he was elected Secretary of a Moscow District Party Committee, and then Secretary of the Moscow Regional and City Party Com-mittees. At the 17th Party Congress in 1934 Khrushchov was elected to the Centrul Committee of the CPSU, and has since been elected to it at even Party Congress. every Party Congress. In 1938 Khrushchov was elect-

ed First Secretary of the Central

PAGE FOURTEEN

serf. His father was a miner. THE working life of Nikita Khrushchov began very early. He herded cattle in summer when he was a boy, attending the village school during the winter. Then he worked for a rich landowner. At the age of 15 he joined his father in the Donets Coal Basin, where he worked as a fitter in mines and factories. The most politically advanced miners and steel workers in the Donbas were waging an active struggle for their rights and for an end to exploitation. A young man with a keen, inquisitive turn of mind, Nikita scon espoused the cause of the workers' enuani-pation and began to take part in socialist Revolution triumphed in Russia under the guidance of the Communist Party and tis leader, Lenin. All power in the country passed into the konde of the noonly objected with the konde of the noonly objected with the decisits and the liberation of the Don-tas and the Ukraine. In the country bit the faild throughout the Creat Patricit War of the Socialist Revolution triumphed is konde, of the noonly (Vil) Merice was the party of the Ukraine. In the country bits and the ukraine. In the country bits and to take part in the country passed into the the country passed into the the country passed into the the country bassed into the the country bassed into the the country passed into the the the noon passed into the the country passed into the the country passed into the the the noon passed into the the the noon the passed into the the the the noon the passed into the the the noon the passed into the the the noon the passed into the the the the noon the passed in

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and First Secretary of the Central Communiste of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was born 70 years ago, on April 17, 1894, in the Kurck region which lies in the

In September 1953 he was elected First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. In March 1958 Khrushchov became Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Or often reads in the foreign press that the rise of the erst-while shepherd hoy and miner Khrushchov to his present high position is nothing short of a "mystery", an inexplicable "rid-dle". But here is Khrushchov's own explanation of the pheno-menon. menon

on: "The revolution opened the "The revolution opened the doors of education, of science, to the workers, to all the work-ing people of our country. I am only another example of that kind of revolutionary-advancement."

deavoured to be in the thick of the people's life and pays close attention to their thoughts and general mood.

general mood. Distance does not prevent him from frequently visiting factories, building sites, collec-tive farms, educational and research institutes, and the families of workers and collec-tive farmers up and count the length and breadth of the land. He stops to talk to peo-ple in the street, in shops, out in the fields. He always speaks frankly and likes to take the buil by the horns.

the revolution opened the doors of education, of science, to the workers, to all the work-ing people of our country. I am only another example of that kind of revolutionary-advancement." His indivisible bond with the people is the most revealing trait of the Head of the Soviet Government. He has always en-reme Soviet of the USSR and the

THE YEARS IN RETROSPECT

Council of USSR. Ministers

"Our goal," he said cnce, "is to do everything best for people. A Communist is happy when he achieves ' happiness for all peo-

His guiding principle could be defined thus: to build com-munism, taking careful stock of the possibilities of the country and the people, so that the pre-sent generation will also be able sent generation will also be able to enjoy the wonderful fruits of society of abundance.

After Stalin's death, the Lenin-After Stalin's death, the Lenin-ist core of the Central Committee of the CPSU launched a deter-mined fight against the per-sonality cult and its consequen-ces. N. S. Khrushchov was the moving spirit and leader of that historic fight. In February 1956, at the 20th Congress of the CPSU, he levelled principled criticism at the Stalin personality cult alien to Marxism-Leninism.

The Congress ruled that the Central Committee had issued a perfectly correct and timely denunciation of the personality cult, and instructed the Central Committee to ensure the com-plete overcoming of its harm-ful consequences in all spheres ful consequences in all pheres of Party, government, econo-mic and ideological work, to create firm guarantees for such phenomena never to occur again in the Party and the country countru

GLORIOUS YEARS

The years following 1953 stand out in Soviet history. Soviet in-dustrial output increased 2.7 times in the ten years.

"We have grown accustomed," Khrushchov said at the Decem-ber Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in CPSU Central Committee in 1963, "to high rates of crowth of our economy, and consuler them ordinary and natural. But just think, comrades, of the meaning of these figures: side by side with the giant that our industry was in 1953 there have emerged two more such client in the two more such giants in one decade! This, like a flight into outer space, takes one breath away. We have every reason to be proud, every reason to be proud, every rejoice!"

The Party has Jrawn up measures for the accelerated development of the chemical industry as the most progres-sive branch of the country's economy. In the next seven years (1964-1970) the USSR economy. years (1964-1970) the USAN plans to build 200 new chemi-cal establishments and to re-construct 500 operating chemi-cal enterprises. Attention will cal enterprises. cal enterprises. Attention will chiefly be paid to the develop ment of mineral fertiliser pro-duction and to consumer goods

Stressing the great importance the Party attaches to chemistry. Khrushchov said:

"Lenin said that communism is Soviet power plus the electri-fication of the whole country. Were Lenin alive today he would probably say it in this way. Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country, plus the chemicalization of the national economy." onal economy.

The changes in agriculture in these years have been truly gigantic. The output and state purchase of farm products have greatly increased. Even in APRIL 19, 1964





INDIAN RAILWAYS

SERVE THE INDIVIDUAL AND BUILD THE NATION

NEW AGE

111 YEARS OF NATIONAL SERVICE

APRIL 19. 1984

Outstanding achievements of Soviet scientists in the solution of problems of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, space conquest, mathematics and geology, as well as industrial automation, have won general recognition recognition.

The entire meaning of the activity of the Communist Party lies in its concern for the welfare of the people. The living stan-dard of the Soviet people steadily rose in the past decade.

Large-scale housing construc-ion has been launched in the



1963, marked by a severe drought, over 1.4 times more grain, nearly 2.6 times more meat, and nearly 2.7 times more milk were purchased than in 1953.

The decade has proved excep-tionally fruitful for the develop-ment of science and technology. The network of research estab-



considerably

lishments has grown considerably in size and strength. The number of research workers has reached the enormous figure of 580,000. Guidance of scientific research Guidance of scientific research has been improved in every way in order to provide the most favourable conditions for the work of the scientists, and to consolidate the ties of science with production, with life.

The socialist culture of the r Soviet peoples rapidly developed in the past decade. At present, 64 million people, i.e., one-third of the country's population, ex-v cluding children of pre-school age, are engaged in some form of study at schools and courses. Every other Soviet working man or woman has a secondary or higher education.

higher education. The noble principles of socialist democracy are being consistently put into effect. Strict observance of socialist legality has been guaranteed. The drafts of all important laws, plans and reforms are placed before the people for their consideration and en-dorsement.

country. In the past ten years 108 million people, that is, about half of the entire population of s the USSR, moved into new flats.
One of the most far-reaching social measures was the big in-crease in pension allowances, a pensare that affected the welfare of 26 million people. Pensions are y. now from two to two and a half
times larger than before.
unumber of profound theoretical principles on pressing problems of international life. Creatively developing Lenin's idea of the pesaceful co-existence of the two systems, in conformity with pre-sent-day conditions, the Congress came to a conclusion that war was no longer inevitable and could be averted in the modern period.

HISTORIC PROGRAMME

That idea, put forward for the first time at the Congress, has been fully confirmed by the entire course of subsequent events

A scientific explanation A scientific explanation of the fundamental processes of social development in the USSR and throughout the world during the recent historical period can be found in the Programme of the CPSU adopted by the 22nd Congress, the drafting of which took place with Khrushchov's active participation. The CPSU Programme is a new stage in the creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

N. S. Khrushchoy devotes much attention at all times to the problems of culture of a new society, the problems of the development of the literature and art of the peoples of the USSR.

Khrushchov has been Worlding Khrushchov has heen working tirelessly and consistently to implement the foreign policy of the Soviet Government that was originally laid down by Lenin-the policy of the peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems. It will be no reargeration to say that conject the social systems. It will be no exaggeration to say that owing to the unflagging efforts of Khrush-chov, the principles of peaceful co-existence have been taking firmer and firmer root in inter-national relations. In the past decode decade.

The drafts of all important laws; plans and reforms are placed before the people for their consideration and en-dorsement. **ORGANISATIONAL** ACTIVITIES Khrushchov's energetic organi-zational activities do not at all mean that he allows practice to Khrushchov's diplomatic acti-vities are inseparably bound up with all the important acts in support of peace that have taken place in the past decade. Suffice it to recall, such historical achievements as the peaceful settlement of the dangerous crisis in the Caribbean in the autumn of 1962 or the conclusion of the Moscow Treaty banning nuclear tests in three spheres in the summer of 1963. Khrushchov's diplomatic

Also closely linked with N.S. Khrushchov's name is the great peace programme of our time, the plan for general and comthe plan for general and com-plete disarmament under strict-international control, which the Soviet Premier introduced in a speech at the UN General Assembly.

On the eve of 1964, Khrush-chov came forward with another important proposal to the Heads of States (Governments). In this message of peace he called for an agreement on renunciation of force in solving territorial dis-putes. This message met with wide support from the world public and the governments of the vast majority of countries.

Khrushchov is an ardent cham-pion of the complete abolition of colonialism, of freedom of all peoples and the rendering of all-round assistance to the newly-independent countries in Asia and Africa in the development of their economy and culture their economy and culture

INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTION

Khrushchov has made an in-valuable contribution to the acti-vities of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in the strengthening of fraternal relations hetween the Soviet Union and the world socialist community.

Faithful to Lenin's behest on the need to preserve the unity of the international Communist ement, Khrushchon tirelessly works to rally all Communist and Workers' Parties, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, against both right-wing opportunism and dissenters who take shelter behind "left" phraseology.

On his 70th birthday Khrush On his 70th birthday Khrush-chov is as tirelessly active as ever. "I've still got some fight in me," he says when asked about his health. He is strong, cheerful and full of energy. He likes hunting and walking in the woods. He has four children, six grandchildren and a great-granddaughter. They are 'all well. His wife, Nina Petrovna, is also in excellent health, and active in Soviet pub-lic life.

Along with Nikita Khrush-chov's fellow-countrymen all people of goodwill send him sin-cere wishes for a long and happy

Khrushchov making a report as Brezhnev (second from left) and Suslov (right) look on NEW AGE

PACE FIFTEEN

Chinese Bid Foiled In Afro-Asia Meeting

By BAREN RAY

The sixth council meeting of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Movement was held from March 22 to 27 in Algiers, the beautiful and modern capital of independent Algeria. Though formally it was only a meeting of the council, it turned out, in fact to be the biggest and the most representative ever conference of the Afro-Asian peoples.

DELEGATIONS came from nearly 70 countries. In addition, observers observers from a nal and Afro-Asian organisations as well as from countries outside the two continents like Cuba and British Guiana and from the organisations for solidarity with the peo-ples of Afro-Asia in the East European socialist countries attended the meeting. In all there were over 300 delegates observers.

The meeting began with a speech by Ben Bella, the Predent of the Algerian Republic as well as the Secretary-General of the FLN, the National Liberation Front which the Algerian organisation

peoples of Africa today are struggling for breaking down the last remaining strongholds of colonialism. The conference represented a grand international united front of the national move-ments of every country from the two countries. It was against this background that the Chinese delegation had raised their discordant note.

They had made elaborate preparations to secure a com-manding grip over the pro-ceedings of the session. Their self-confidence was colossal, and they kept predicting to their closest friends that they were bound to succeed in their objectives and win a clear majority.



A View of the Conference.

affiliated to the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation and naturally it was the host to the conference.

consisted of very senior mem-bers of the FLN. The UAR, Ghana, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Guinea, Mali, Northern Rhodesia, Uganda, Yemen, Cyprus and so many other countries had sent delegations with representatives of the ruling political party or the national orga-nisation in those countries.

Powerful

Delegations

Similarly the delegations from Angola, South Africa, the Trust Territories in South Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Cameroon, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, South Vietnam etc., countries whose peoples are still engaged in the struggle for total independence against colonialism and foreign occupation, came from the principal political organisations in their res-pective countries, organisa-tions of journalists, lawyers, leading their peoples in heroic armed struggles again inst imperialism.

to the conference the sense etc., all created under Chinese of urgency with which the inspiration, of the non-exis-

PAGE SIXTEEN.

Of course, if the sheer weight of numbers were to count the Chinese delegation had it all its own way: though the The Algerian delegation listed delegates were 12, there was an equal number of in-terpreters and technicians, and together with Chinese journalists the total really was nearer 30. No other dele gation had even half of this umhor

> Apart from their own delegation, the Chinese had seen to it that there were unusu ally large delegations of ten each from Indonesia and Japan-both countries where the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committees firmly support the Chinese ideological positions;

Similarly, the Chinese counted on the support of comparatively large delega-tions which had come from Korea and Vietnam. A "dele-gation" of three virtually nominated by the Chinese "represented" Ceylon, though its credentials were abl challenged by two emissarie ably representing the majority of members of the Ceylon Afro-Asian Solidarity Association On top of all these were an assortment of "representa-tions of journalists, lawyers, ed "Afro-Asian" organisa These delegates brought tions of journalists, lawyers, o the conference the sense etc., all created under Chinese lawyers

tent "Asian and Pacific Re-gions Liaison Bureau", the paper "Asian Economic Bureau" run by the Chinese in Cevion and so on

eylon and so on. As far as Africa was concerned, the Chinese brought a small group of persons, who have been expelled from the national liberation movement of the Cameroon and used them to prevent the seating of the rightful delegation from the fighting people.

Apart from them, the only African delegation which bent a little towards the Chinese viewpoint was one representing South West Africa, which it was reported, came to Algeria straight from Peking. There may have been a

sprinkling of others spread through other delegations, but they evidently were unable to make much headway in pushing across the Chinese

The Chinese counted on their numbers. They spread themselves all over the conference hall, all over the lounge and the restaurantsand carried on an incessant hood directed principally against the Soviet Union and India.

Even before the conference began, the Chinese elegation gave a state-nent to the press declaring delegatio its determination to see that the Algiers session gave a "new direction" to the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement, taking it away from the path of "pacifism" from the path of "pacifism" which the Soviet Union and India had been "com-

* FROM PAGE NINE

also a mistake.

take: Left doctrinairism is

Of course, the mistake of

Left doctrinairism in com-

munism is at present a

thousand times less danger-

ous and less significant than the mistakes of Right

doctrinairism (i.e., social-chauvinism and Kautsky-

ism): but, after all, that is

sin; but, after all, that is only due to the fact that Left communism is a very young trend, is only just coming into being. It is only for this reason that,

under certain conditions.

the disease can be easily cured; and we must set to work to cure it with the

The old forms have burst

asunder, for it has turned

out that their new content —and antiproletarian and

reactionary content-had

attained inordinate deve-

lopment. Today our work

has, from the standpoint of

the development of inter-national communism, such a durable, strong and pow-erful content (for Soviet

power, for the dictatorship of the proletariat) that it

can and must manifest it-

self in every form, both new and old, it can and must regenenate, conquer

NEW AGE

utmost energy.

محيى التخامن الاف يو في 1 n 7

Algerian President Ben Bella inaugurating the Session.

In the organisation com

ence in Algeria in September

The Chinese attempts were

roundly defeated. But what is of the greatest significance

is that this was not achieved

by any so-called "Soviet ma-jority" at the conference but

by the most genuine asser-

tion by the overwhelming majority of the Afro-Asian countries which spoke with

the greatest sense of indig-

was to concentrate all one's

energies and resources for

In its main speech the

houir

nation that such voi

when the need of the

ly about the Afro

or October 1964

pelling" the movement to mission a long dispute was started by the Chinese and their friends challenging a follow. The programme of the con-ference consisted first of the plenary session when every delegation made its major speech in which it presented number of decisions of the organisation already taken in the previous meetings and conferences. They were mainreport about its own country as well as expressed its views on the various issues before the conference. nomic Seminar which was scheduled to be held in the USSR in June 1964 and the Afro-Asian Women's Confer-

Chinese Motive

In this although the delegations spoke in the alpha-betical order, the Chinese delegation was not ready to speak on its turn and they spoke only after the Indian delegation had spoken. One result of the Indian

speech was that the Chinese to the Colombo proposals as well as a sentence that "the unity and disruption should be raised at the conference great friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples will be maintained and developed." the fight against imperialism.

Their main target was the Soviet Union which they at-tacked both in their main Chinese delegation attacked speech as well as in the meetings.

tory of communism.

comes error.

The Communists must

exert every effort to direct

*** ON FACING PAGE** STUBBORN WISEACRES sisted in recognising only the old forms, and became utterly bankrupt, for it did and subjugate all forms, not perceive the new not only the new but the doctrinairism old, not for the purpose of reconciling itself with the persists in the unconditionreconciling itself with the old, but for the purpose of al repudiation of certain ola forms, failing to see making all and every form --new and old--a weapon that the new content is -new and old-a weapon for the complete, final, deforcing its way through all and sundry for ms, that it cisive and irrevocable vic-

is our duty as Communists to master all forms. to learn how, with the maxi-mum rapidity, to supple-ment one form with another, and to adapt our tacby our

World revolution has received such a nowerful im petus and acceleration from the horrors, vileness and abominations of the world imperialist war and from the hopelessness of the situation it created—this revolution is developing in eadth and depth such magnificent rapidity, with such a splendid varie. ty of changing forms, with such an instructive, prac-tical refutation of all doctrinairism, that there is every ground for hoping for a rapid and complete recovery of the internatio-nal Communist movement from the infantile disorder of "Left-wing" Commu-

Right doctrinairism per- April 27, 1920.



initially its activities were confined to organising relief to the refugees, it did not take long to change its cha-racter.

Fantastic rumours were circulated by the leaders of this committee about atroci-

ties against Hindus. Some of

roped in by them in further-ance of their aims by poison-

ing their minds with commu-nal virus.

were

the jute mill workers-

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

RAIGARH: March 19 was the darkest day in the history of this small Madhya Pradesh town. Never before had its people passed through such a night-mare of cold-blooded killings, of arson and loot as on that fateful day.

SINCE then, a communal be given to those incidents. There certainly was commu-nal frenzy, but no communal It was an organised act of arson and murder designed to strike at the growing trade union movement in the area.

The inspiration behind the dastardly crime was that of certain millowners in Raigarh who found the inal garb very convenient to execute their own designs. And the trains carrying refugees which pass-ed through the town gave them a fine opportunity to implement their nefarious ••

RSS At Work

Planned Even in the first week of

Attack March, an "Aid Refugee Com-mittee" had cropped up in Raigarh under the leadership In the early hours of March 19, the goondas struck. To begin with, four of known RSS leaders. Though

WORLD CONFERENCE IS **AN IMMEDIATE NECESSITY** *FROM BACK PAGE

haviour and relations between Parties—which are mong themselves and equal among themselves and sovereign in respect of their own

Passing from acrimonious words Passing from acrimonious words to disruptive deeds, the leadership of the Communist Party of China at the time of the Caribbean crisis, instead of lending support to the great peace initiative of the Soviet. Union calculated to prevent a thermo-nuclear war and protect the Cuban socialist revolution, foully, attacked the Soviet action and utilised the crisis to launch a massive invasion across the Mac-

massive invasion across the Mac-Mahon Line in a bid to intimidate India and to solve the border dis-pute in its favour.

China Pursues Alternate Line

Alternate Line This action, as well as its oppo-sition to the Test-Ban Treaty, and its opposition to the Soviet move to achieve world agreement to settle all border and territorial disputes peacefully, clearly shows that the leadership of the Com-munist Party of China and the People's Republic of China are bent on extending the pursuit of 1 their alternative line to the stage of conflict on the State plane, thus causing division in the great united front of the progressive forces of the world socialist countries, of the expitalist countries and of the mighty national liberation move-ments of the countries of Asia; Africa and Latin America—the torn for peace, democracy and t

Africa and Latin America—inc front for peace, democracy and

They are extending their split-ting activities to all the great world organisations of peace, of labour, of women, of youth

APRIL 19, 1964

and of Afro-Asian solidarity. They are openly encouraging the organisation of rival Com-munist and Workers' Parties in a number of countries including ours, and grossly interfering in the affairs of fraternal Parties in an attempt to force their line on them. For An End

To Disruption

To Disruption a In the face of this serious situa-tion in the world Communist move-ment, created by the unilateral a actions of the leadership of the Communist Party of China, which threatens the solidarity and unity of the progressive forces of the peoples of the world, and above all, of its advance detachment, the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries, and which only bring grist to the mill of imperialists and reactionaries, it is of the utmost importance to d make a determined and united e effort based on the broadest pos-os sible consultations among fratemal all Parties to overcome these difficul-ties and reforge the unity of the world Communist movement and to bring about the end of all divi-sive activities and disruptive The leader of the Soviet correspondents were Complete Dre delegation, B. Gafurov, had only to utter three sentences sent Isolation in defence of the Soviet The Indian delegation laid Again the Chinese demand-ed the floor. Again they were allowed to speak by the chairman whose patience was apparently inexhaustible. But this was the last straw as far as the delegates were con-Union and to say that the Chinese attacks on the Soviet great stress on the impor-tance of establishing direct Union were wrong-for the entire Chinese delegation to contacts with members of the various delegations and were able to meet informally with be up shouting for the right reply. almost all of them. They were almost an of them. They were specially keen about meeting. the delegations from South Africa, (including the trust territories), Mozambique, An-gola and Southern Rhodesia. as the delegates were con-cerned—and the Chinese delegation had completed the China Sinks process of its own isolation. Too Low The results are now well As Gafurov said, "it was known. clear to everybody that the Chinese delegation with its Invitation To with its Apart from the main slanders has fallen too low." **Tour** India sive activities and disruptive polemics.

The National Council of the The National Council of the Communist Party of India reite-rates its former resolution calling for the convening of a World Conference of Workers' and Communist Parties as soon as possible.

This conference is necessary to This concernce is necessary to preserve the unity of the world Communist movement, to ensure the victory of the great ideas of the Moscow Meetings of 1957 and 1960, which have advanced the cause of peace, of democracy, of the national independence of national independence ons and of socialism.

the German and British Left Communists say, that we recognized only one road, only the direct road, that we will not permit manoeuvring, permit manoeuvring, making agreements. com-

promising—and it will be a mistake which may promising—and it will be a mistake which may cause, and in part has already caused, and is causing, very serious harm to communism. nism.

APRIL 19, 1964

the working-class movement and social develop-ment in general along the tics to every such called forth not straightest and quickest road to the universal vicclass, nor by our efforts. tory of Soviet power and the dictatorship of the pro-

letariat. That is an incontestable truth. But it is enough to take a little step further-a step that might seem to be in the same direction-and truth be-We have only to say, as

workers of a local mill were workers or a local mill were murdered. The goondas paraded the streets looting and murdering. And the police stood by inactive and as silent spectators.

The goondas, with a 400 strong following, marched to the house of Habib, member of the Madhya Prodesh Coun-cil of the Communist Party and prominent trade and prominent trade union leader of Raigarh, and be-sleged the house. Habib sou-ght police help, but none came for a long time. Final-by at obset 10 ly at about 10 a.m. the supely at about 10 a.m. the supe-rintendent of police reached the spot and threatened to shoot down the goonda lea-ders. They dispersed quietly.

On March 17 the services Habib's family was removed to Urdana camp. By 5 p.m. the commissioner of Bilaspur of a notorious goonda of the area, whose very name strikes terror in law-abiding the commissioner of Bilaspur reached the place and curfew was imposed and in another half hour about 2000 people be-longing to the minority com-munity had been brought to the camp. people, was secured. The ser-vices of some other such cha-racters had already been secured by the "aid com-. . ;

What followed was even more fantastic. That goonda who had led the violent mob to murder, loot and arson was seen going round the camp the same night in company of some officials. Next day, his name was proposed by the collector as the president of the peace com

Arrested & Released

On March 23, the Inspector General of Police, Madhya Pradesh visited Raigarh. He was moved by the harrowing tales of widows in the camp, and he lashed out at the local officials for their inefficiency. Following this, on March 24 the goonda leader was arrest-ed, but he was released by the collector when some sethias lemonstrated before the po-

demonstrated before the po-lice station. The goonda Sardar's free-dom however was shortlived. The Chief Minister is reported to have been annoyed at the manner in which the local authorities had dealt with the authorities had dealt with the incidents. And on orders of the IGP from Bhopal, Dar- 19.

shan Singh was arrested again, that is six days after the fateful day.

Thus, the Raigarh incidents were certainly no communal riots. They were inspired, instigated and organised by the millowners and sethias with the help of known goonda elements. Peace has now returned to

Raigarh, but it is an uneasy quiet. Only a thorough investigation and judicial enquiry into the causes and the course of the trouble will bring the actual culprits to

book. Also, an enquiry should un-dertaken into the conduct of the local officials during the trouble days and days imme-diately before and after. Only diately before and after. Only such a step would be a guar-antee against repetition of nightmarish scenes as wit-nessed in Raigarh on March

SPLITTERS' APPEAL

*** FROM PAGE 19**

all over India after two months in order to review our activities during this period and to chalk out further programmes.

We are confident that in-We are confident that in-creasingly vast masses of Party members lend their support to us in these endeavours and thus contribute to the emergence of a still stronger Communist Party of India, which has been built up by great sacrifices of innumer-able martyrs and glorious strug-gles of our people and uphold the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

- 1. P. Sundarayya

- . P. Sundarayya M. Basavapunniah T. Nagi Reddy M. Hanumantha Rao Venkateswara Rao 6. N. Prasada Rad
- 7. C. Bapanayya

8. E.M.S. Namboodiripad 9. A. K. Gopalan 10. A. V. Kunhambu 11. C. H. Kanaran

- 12. E. K. Nayanar 13. V. S. Achuthananda 14. E. K. Imbichibava
- de Das C
- 15. Promode Das G 16. Muzaffar Ahmac
- 17. Jyoti Basu 18. Abdul Halim
- 19. H. K. Konar
- roj Mukerjee 21. P. Ra
- R. Venkatara
- 23. Sankariah
- 24. K. Ramani 25. H. S. Suriee

AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY COUNCIL MEETING

* FROM FACING PAGE

the Soviet Union and spoke against peaceful coexistence, disarmament, the United Nations, the proposal for peace-ful settlement of disputes etc.

When the Chinese "right to reply" was exercised in the closed political commi-ssion, it lowered Chinese prestige still further. There was no limit to the lies and slanders. Whole chunks were read out by delegate Chu Tzh-chi from the vo-lumes of anti-Soviet outpourings of the Chinese leadership.

The Soviet reply was calm, cool and patient. Maksoudov. Soviet representative in the Permanent Secretariat, spoke

in English quietly, without in English quietly, without heat, but with deep convic-tion. Point by point he answ-ered the slanders against the Soviet Union made by the Chinese delegation

speech in the Plenary Session and the contributions in the and the contributions in the various commissions, the Indian delegation also placed before the conference a state-ment answering the false allegations made by the Pakistan delegation both re-gording Keshmir and the garding Kashmir and the communal situation in India communal situation in thema as well as about such ques-tions as the presence of the Seventh Fleet in the Indian Ocean, the Voice of America deal, the Air Umbrella, etc.

On all these questions the consistent anti-imperialist stand taken in the main

speech of the Indian delegation as well as in the statement was very effec-tive. The delegation also eld a successful press conference when a large num-ber of foreign and Algerian

In pursuance of the decisions of the Jaipur confer-ence the Indian delegates from their countries to come and tour India and and tour India and speak about the conditions in their countries and about the pre-sent stage of their struggle for independence.

It is hoped that the Indian Association would be able to organise a solidarity camlign on a big scale during the coming months to coin cide with the tour of these

 H. S. Surjeet.
 Jagjit Singh Lyallpuri
 D. S. Tapiala
 Bhag Singh
 Sheo Kumar Misra 30. R. N. Upadhyaya 31. Mohan Punamiya 32. R. P. Saraff.

WHEN WILL CONGRESS GOVT. WAKE UP?



the authorities sincerely at-tempted to vindicate their faith by quelling the disturbances with a firm hand. But what answer can ever be given for the fact that though it took quite a few days for the storm to gather and burst, yet these crucial days went without a challenge worth the name?

14

WHAT ANSWER?

And what answer can there be for the want of mini-And what answer can inlence be for the want of vigilance against the elements who preach and practise the cult of dagger against the minor-

There are facts galore to testify that the communal elements had been active and elements had been active and still dangerously continue to be so. We gather that the West Bengal Jan Sangh treasurer, the president of the Burnabazar branch of JS, the RSS pracharak in Rourkela and the RSS pro-

champions? There is very little of it in evidence unfortunately.

I have from time to time given instances of the nefarious anti-patriotic and anti-state propaganda being carried on in the RSS-Jan Sangh press. The same continues unabated The same continues and also uncombated.

GOVT. IS NOT UNAWARE

Covernment cannot be unaware of the creed and purpose for which the RSS exists. It is that "the Hindu society" can s that "the Hindu society" can be said to be organised and have acquired strength only when every Hindu has learnt the "patriotic lesson" that the Musalmans are aliens and aggressors in the motherland.

Further, the Hindu youth will be said to have attained will be said to have attained the full "patriotic" stature only when he has learnt to wield the lathi or the dagger (and now the bomb) against "the aggressor". The philo-sophical crux of the creed is that "strength" is the su-preme human value to be cherished.

JAN SANGH PROPAGANDA

This propaganda has appear-ed in its crassest form in one of the latest issues of the Sangh mouthpiece in Lucknow. The story, "Answer to Love", pubin Rourkela and the RSS pro-vincial organiser in Orissa were arrested. Guru Golwalkar had to be made to leave Bihar. But, surprisingly enough the government appears to be apologetic in regard to these

SHILLONG: The second phase of the movement against rising prices and heavy tax burdens initiated by the Assam state council of the Communist Party of India concluded on April 6 with demonstrations, mass deputations, submission of the memorandum containing the 13-point demands charter and public meetings all over the state.

The state. THREE new points were added withdrawal of the enhancement in rice price and sales tax and new levy of electricity made in the current year's budget. At Nowgong a mass demon-stration was led by Phani Bora, and submitted the memorandum. At Nork and submitted the memorandum. At lorhat a 30-member deputa and submitted the memorandum. At lorhat a 30-member deputa and submitted the memorandum. At public meeting was belid pre-sided over by Kirti Bordoloi. Anong those who addressed the meeting was Dulal Khaound the demonstrators paraded the demonstrators. The down recipted fugs and jestons berring the demonstrators. The down recipted fugs and jestons berring the demonstrators. The down recipted fugs and jestons berring the demonstrators. The down recipted fugs and jestons berring the demonstrators. The down ration terminated is a public At Nork Lakhimpur He Motor Red fugs and jestons berring the demonstrators. The down ration terminated is a public meeting was Public meetings have the demonstrators. The down recipted fugs and jestons berring the demonstrators. The down ration terminated is a public meeting was public meetings have the demonstrators. The down recipted fugs and jestons berring the demonstrators. The down ration terminated is a public meeting was public meetings have the demonstrators. The down ration terminated is a public meeting was public meetings have the demonstrators. The down ration terminated is a public meeting was public meetings have the demonstrators. The down workers Union and the Kisan PAGEE KIGHTTEEN

T will not be wrong to describe the hundreds of victims belonging to the minority community in the recent communal carnage as martyrs to mis-placed trust in the Con-gress government's ability to implement its avowed policy of secularism. It is true that when the killing frenzy broke out in several places, some among continued to be manufactured for wanton orgies of violence.

HIDING FACTS.

The surprising thing again is that the authorities are fightis that the authonues are ugan-ing shy of publicising the facts of this foul plot. Is that how Lal Bahadur Shastri proposes to carry on his promised poli-Lal Bahadur Shastri proposes to carry on his promised poli-tical fight against criminal com-munalists? Does it not compel one to the conclusion that he talked of politically combating them in order only to conceal government's unwillingness to take firm preventive measures?

To be frank, my suspicion was confirmed when I found the name of Union Cabinet member Satya Narain Sinha as one of the contributors to the special issue of the Panchajanya which it pro-poses to bring out to cele-brate the inauguration of its new building.

Congress government has already a lot to answer for in the present tragic happenings and will have a lot more if it does not show the courage to fight the criminal communalists on every plane. Appeals of amity and belated

Appeals of amity and belated actions are far from enough to meet the situation. It must be remembered that every life lost means a trust betrayed. It amounts to constructive culpa-bility,

bility. The Congress government will never be able to justify its weak-kneed approach toand their propaganda.

-GARUDA

to Mark MIS seventieth Dirthday. In a message of greetings, the Workers' Committee has wished Khrushchov a long and fruitful life in the service of the Soviet people as well as the peoples of the whole world. The message notes with gratitude the immense help the Soviet Union has rendered under Khrushchov's guidmice in the development of an independent economic base for India. The handbook will be presented to .N. S. Khrushchov on April 17 in Moscow on behalf of the workers of the New Age Printing Press.

to mark his seventieth birthday.

GREETINGS

To Victors of Playa Giron

Three years ago, on April 19, 1961, the Cuban people smashed the mercenary invasion of their island organised by Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. The firm unity of the Cuban people triumphed over the superior arms of the re-negade exiles and the air armada of the US that provided

negace exues and the air armada of the US that provided them the cover. That unity triumphed again in Ocober 1962 crisis and has by now scattered to winds the blockade imposed by the USA. NEW AGE rejoices at Revolutionary Cuba's triumph and hails the Cuban people's successes in socialist construction

NEW AGE PRESS WORKERS GREET KHRUSHCHOV

THE Workers' Committee of the New Age Printing

handbook on the life of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchov

Press, New Delhi, has brought out an excellent

Second Phase of Assam Anti-Price Rise Campaign

From MADHUSUDAN BHATTACHARYYA

attended office wearing "hungry budges" to give expression to their demand for DA at the rate of 50 per cent of their basic

salary. Though the press generally blacked out the news of the mass demonstrations organised by the Communist Party they could not ignore the demands that were panies. They also demanded holding the price line, curbs on anti-national elements like hoarders, blackmarketeers and profiteers and linking dearness allowance to the correct consumer price in-dices. *Earlier, the ministerial officers* of the state government station-teriment to be to admit the problem

of the state government station-the strategy of the government station-the strategy of the government ed in the districts refused to seems to be to admit the problem take their salary for the month in theory but to wriggle out of the of March upto April 3. During duty to take specific measures by those three days the employees holding out vague promises.

APRIL 19, 1964

PLATFORM OF SPLITTERS Statement Of The 32 Members Who Walked Out

W E, the members of the nating in the convenues National Council who walk-of the meeting on We, therefore, made several weals for the organisation of

their protest against it. But, far from seeing the gap that was forming between the mass of Party members and themselves, the leaders of the National Council and their sup-porters at lower levels began to use the weapon of disciplinary measures against those who pro-tested against their activities. Furthermore, they adopted the most reprehensible tactics of denouncing those who opposed the reformist line of general united front with the Congress as followers of the Peking line, thus joining the chorus of rabid

unity of the Party. We have heen trying to put a stop to this. We, of course, had the estimation of the economic and political situation in the estimation of the economic and political situation in the ecountry as well as in our ap-proach to the problem of how to offer resistance to the reformist-patients and the supporters persist in the existence of the iner-minating letter, alleged to have proach to the problem of how to offer resistance to the reformist-sational methods of the Secre-triat haded hy Dange. The members of the Secre-triat, even without visiting that the inter-triat haded hy Dange. The members of the Secre-triat, even without visiting that the inter-triat haded hy Dange. The members of the Secre-triat, even without visiting that the inter-triat haded hy Dange. The members of the Secre-triat, even without visiting that the inter-triat haded hy Dange. The members of the Secre-triat, even without visiting the the is assertion that it was the "Leff" in the Commu-

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nating in the convening of a nist Party that had helped in the

methods resorted to by them, but also against their political line of tailing behind the bourgeoise through general united front with the Congress. It may be mentioned in this connection that three years ago, at the Sixth Congress-tat line of the Party was advanced. This, however, was stoully op-posed by the delegates and re-resolution which was finally adopted. The comrades who had championed that nakedly refor-

 $\begin{array}{c} \label{eq:transformation} \label{eq:$

Draft Programme which was pro-visionally accepted by the meet-ing of the "Left" comrades; (2) Comrade EMS's Draft on the Party Programme; (3) the Draft on ideological questions prepared by Comrade M. Basavapunniah and others (4) another draft on the above prepared by Comrade Jyoti Basu and others. We may checkment (complete the state of th

and convening the Party Congress and convening the Party Congress political line. The political line of political line. The political line of repudiate Dange and his group repudiate the ine of general united front with the the reformist political line of factional preparation for a fake factional preparation for a fake relation to his alleged letters and convention for he Party Congress. It was their resistance to this ' reasonable the Party Congress. It was their resistance to this ' reasonable and implementation of the above proposals can the inner-Party democracy be assured and split in the Party averted. We therefore appeal to all those comrades in the developments which took place at the creent to face the Sceretariat and split in the Party averted. We therefore appeal to all those comrades of the National Council and outside, who are pained at the developments which took place at the creent to force the Sceretariat and split in the Party averted. We therefore appeal to all those comrades of the National Council and outside, who are pained at the developments which took place at the creent to force the Sceretariat and split in the Party averted.

We are conscious that unity revelation of the story.
We are conscious that unity of the story.
When this alone would not be a sufficient basis for real unity of will and action. We therefore rexhange of views on the ideological and political questions that divide us. We propose to associate the attree reacting ing the public controversy around the Dange letters therefore rests squarely on the Secretariat. A review of this whole controversy would show to any impartial observer that the Secretariat.
A review of this whole controversy would show to any impartial observer that the Secretariat and its supporters have become so factional that they are prepared to renounce every norm diversional would not be a sufficient state.
We are conscious that unity of the store area of the store of the store area of the store area of the store of the store area of the store area. The the store area of the

• for a fresh scrutiny of Party membership in those cases where disputes have arisen in relation to it. And all those members who were in the lists at the time of Vijayawada Party Congress should be allowed to renew their membership.

thus joining the chorus of rabid anti-Communism. It was as a part of this tacties: It was as a part of this tacties: It was as a part of this tacties: It is also no secret that the winds levels and disrupting the unity of the Party. We have heen trying to put a stor to this Wa of course, had It was as a sime to this was as a part of this tacties: It was as a part of this tacties: It is also no secret that the that they raised the bogey of "anti-Party groups" functioning at the baye heen trying to put a stor to this Was as as and the bar trying to put a stor to this Was as as and this background We have heen trying to put a stor to this Was as as and this background The was as a part of this tacties: It was as a part of this tacties: It was as a part of this tacties: It is also no secret that the disposal that they raised the bogey of "anti-Party groups" functioning at the baye heen trying to put a stor to this Was as an stor to the baye heen trying to put a stor to the baye heen trying to put a are making: The enquiry regarding the Dange letters should he con-ducted through a machinery them and us. We would like to take this opportunity to repudiate the the making: wish to declare that, if the Secre-tariat and its supporters persist in appeal to the entire Party mem-bership to join us in convening the Seventh Congress which will be a Congress of struggle ag-ainst reformism; factionalism and resolutionary

National Council Resolution ON THE QUESTION OF THE **ALLEGED DANGE LETTERS**

The National Council of the Communist Party of India, in its meeting in Delhi on April 14 adopted the following resolution on the alleged Dange letters:

HE National Council of the Communist Party of India has given preliminary consideration to the question of the alleged letters in the National Archives.

It has heard an exhaustive explanation of Com. It has heard an exhaustive exhaustive exhaustion of com-Dange on the subject. Com. Dange has categori-cally reaffirmed his denial that he ever wrote such letters. The Council has also heard several members on this question including some of those who have personally examined the docu-ments concerned.

The National Council however considers it necessary to go on record that those members of the Council who had earlier made public statements or otherwise expressed themselves to the effect that the alleged Dange letters are genuine were absent from the meeting when this ques-tion was discussed. These members did not return to the meeting, having walked out of it two days earlier.

LONG IMPRISONMENTS

Though the National Council had their press statements and documents before it, their non-participation naturally denied the National Council the opportunity of hearing their views and their case on the subject in person. For this, however the responsibility rests with these members themselves.

On the basis of these alleged letters which relate to the years 1924-25, some people have contended that Com. Dange has been a British

agent. Even those who think that the letters are genuine have not produced any convincing evi-dence at all to prove this contention.

Their entire case in regard to this charge is sought to be substantiated by these letters and inferences from certain observations and re-marks of British officials in connection there-with. All this does not make even a prima facle case in favour of this charge.

THEIR RESPONSIBILITY

The National Council cannot but recall the fact that Comrade Dange not only served the full term of his sentence in the Cawnpore Bolshevik Conspiracy case but was later arrested and tried against in the Meerut Conspiracy Case.

He was held in custody as undertrial prisoner for nearly four years and was awarded by the Trial Court 12 years' rigorous imprisonment. This sentence, however, was reduced to three years by the High Court, along with that of Comrades Muzaffar Ahmad and Shaukat Usmani. This was the highest sentence given to any Meerut case prisoner on appeal.

During the second world war, Comrade Dange was arrested in 1939 and 1940 and was in conti-nued detention from the later year till 1943. He continued to be in detention even when almost all the Communist detenus in the country were released. All this, together with Com. Dange's record of work and active service to the cause of the working class and in the national linear of the working class and in the national libera-tion movement would refute the charge that he has been a British agent.

The public records of Com. Dange's political activity in the years that followed his release from the Cawnpore Bolshevik Conspiracy Case would on the contrary show him to be a staunch anti-imperialist fighter. The National Council repudiates this charge as slanderous.

From the reports which have been made to the National Council by members who examined the documents, it does appear that there exist a number of glaring inconsistencies and discrepancies in these "fetters", such as the wrong spelling of Comrade Dange's name and signature, the general tenor of handwriting and also discrepancies regarding the stationary, ink etc. used.

It has to be noted that in the copies of the letters circulated by Comrade M. Basavapunniah the differences in the spelling of Comrade.

Dange's name has been suppressed. Similarly in the notings given in the papers circulated by Comrade Basavapunniah there are some vital words and sentences which are not faithful to the papers in original file.

NO PRIMA FACIE CASE

From the reports that have been made to the Council by its members, the Council has come to the conclusion that not even a prima facile case has been made out that the letters are genuine.

Nevertheless, in order to make a more exten-Nevertheless, in order to make a more exten-sive examination of all relevant and available materials and documents, including the circums-tances as to how these letters were found and then distributed to the outside world and by whom, the National Council decides to set up a committee which shall submit its report within a month.

The Committee will consist of Comrades S. V. Ghate, G. Adhikari, C. Rajeshwar Rao, Bhupesh Gupta, Achutha Menon, Sohan Singh Josh and Hiren Mukherjee,

TOWARDS 7TH CONGRESS OF THE C. P. I.

The National Council of Communist Party of India, which concluded its six-day meeting on April 15 adopted the following resolution on the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of India:

CCORDING to the provi-sions of the Party Cons-titution, Party Congress titution, should normally he held once in two years. Hence, a Con-gress of the Party was due in the year 1963. This, however, could not be held because of the serious political situation that developed in the country following Chinese aggression and the arrest of a large section of leading Party mem-bers. The National Council considered this and adopted a resolution postponing Party Congress to 1964. the

National and internatio nal developments of great importance have taken place Vijayawada. These since since Vijayawada. Inese have to be properly assessed and the Party unified on the basis of a common poli-tical understanding, Besides, serious organisational prob-lems are facing the Party today.

These problems need to be These problems need to be discussed and thrashed out in the highest forum of the Farty. so that the cohesion and organisational solidarity of the Party is guaranteed and promoted.

The National Council in its meeting held in October 1963 had taken a decision to hold the Party Congress towards the end of 1964 and had directed the CEC to take steps for preparation of necessary documents.

Executive The Central Committee in its meeting held in January 1964 decided to recommend to the National Conneil that the Seventh Congress of the Party be convened in Octo-ber 1964. It also decided on her 1964, it also decided on its recommendations regard-ing membership, as also the agenda and the documents and also appointed a drafting commission.

The National Council of the Communist Party of India, having considered the recom-mendations of the Central Executive Committee, resolves that-

The Seventh Congress of the Party be convened in Sept-ember 1964; the venue of the Congress will be in Maharashtra. The Drafting Commission appointed by the Central Executive Committee should fina-lise the documents, namely the Draft Programme of the Party, Report on Developments since the Vijayawada Congress of the Party and ideological questions in the international Communist moveinternational Communist mov ment and the stand of the CPI.

The National Council to * meet in the second week of May to discuss and finalise these documents and release them for discussion.

The following schedule for the Party Conferences in the * The Party Conferences in the provinces has to be adhered to: — The Provincial Councils have to finalise the programme of con-ferences in their respective pro-vinces and finish them by the end of August 1964.

The National Council ac-cepts the following recom-mendations regarding the member-ship basis for the Party Congress:

- * 1962 membership shall be the basis of representation to the Party conferences at all levels and to the Party Congress;
- * The enrolment of membership for the year 1962 ended on June 30, 1963;
- * Every Party member who was in jail during the period of renewal of membership for the year 1962 would be deemed to have renewed membership after he pays up his membership dues to the appropriate committee;
- * In the case of disputes regard ing payment of dues of en-rolled membership to the committees concerned, the Central Executive Committee would set up a mechanism

scale arrest of the office-bearers of these committees, the membership campaign could not be pursued, the question of renewal of old membership which has been left out of the Party rolls, shall be referred to the Cen-tral Secretariat which shall tral Secretariat which shall examine the facts and take the necessary decision in each case on its merit.

FOR AN INTERNATIONAL **COMMUNIST CONFERENCE**

The National Council of the Communist Party of India views with grave concern the new stage of aggravation of the open controversy and conflict in the world Communist movement reached since February 4, 1964 when the leadership of the Communist Party of China in their editorial in the Communist Faity of China in their editorial in the People's Daily and Red Flag gave an open call for organising splits in the Communist and Workers' Parties of every country in the name of fighting alleged "revisionism" of the CPSU.

the name of fighting allege ROM an attempt to give an alternative interpretation of the basic new appraisals and con-clusions regarding the present day world situation reached by the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties through their collective effort and incorporated in the De-claration and Statement of 1937 and 1960, the leadership of the Communist Party of China pro-ceeded, on the eve of their bila-teral talks with the leadership of the CPSU, to put forth unilaterally an entirely alternative line for the world Communist Party of the bilateral talks; the leadership of the Communist Party of thina launched an unprecedentedly veno-mous campaign of open polemics,

distorting the guiding principles laid down in the aforesaid collec-tive documents, the Declaration and Statement of 1957 and 1960, on the role of the world socialist system, on the possibility of avert-ing a World War; on peaceful co-existence of different social sys-tems on the forms of transition to tems, on the forms of transition to socialism in the developed capi-talist States and in the countries

talist States and in the countries which have newly won their in-dependence from imperialism. In these open polemics, they resorted to such gross vilifica-tion and slanders against the CPSU and other Marxist-Leninist Parties, including our Party, violating all norms of be-

* In case of any objection to the enrolment or renewal of the membership of any specified person, the State Council will set up an adequate machine to examine this objection and cattle the issue. settle the issue; * In the case of such local com-mittees where, due to large-

to examine and settle such disputes;