

UNITE AGAINST N-THREAT

Declaration For Peace And International Co-operation

NORID CONSTRUCTS

The World Conference for Peace and International Cooperation; meeting in New Delhi on November 14 to 18, 1964, noted that in spite of successes and developments favourable for peace, dangers to world peace persist.

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THERE are areas of tension which threaten to explode into general war. Efforts by some colonial powers to maintain their exploitation are being intensified and repugnant racial policies are being applied in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Fortuguese occupied territories. And above all there is an increase in the production and dissemination of nuclear weapons. The Conference expresses its determination to mobilise world opinion for urgent and immediate action to counter these dangers.

The conference, attended by delegates from 40 countries and 12 international organisations, resolved to issue an appeal to all governments not emgaged in the atomic race and to all governments willing to join with them, to meet without delay and demand:

1. a total ban on all atomic arms and weapons of mass extermination;

- 2. an immediate end to the manufacture of such arms and to all forms of testing these arms;
- 3. the destruction of existing stocks;

and to study, in conjuction with the peoples, the measures and actions necessary to achieve these aims. The concernce heard

o achieve these alms. The connerence heard with deep appreciation the statement by the Prime Minister of India in his address to the conference, according the full support of his government for peaceful coexistence, disarmament and international cooperation and its determination not to manufacture nuclear weapons and its intention to pursue the policy and, where possible, extend the area of nonalignment as an instrument for world peace.

The conference examined the danger points in the world and noted the need to find solutions by means of negotiations. It called for resolute action to eliminate the nuclear menace. It declared its full support for the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, recognising this as inextricably linked with the world fight for peace and adopted a comprehensive list of resolutions covering each problem,

The conference urged actions by the peoples and governments on a world scale to defeat all threats to peace. It insisted on measures which would enable the peoples to reap the benefit of peace and international cooperation.

It emphasised the need to divert the resources now wasted on armaments to measures calculated to raise the living standards of the hundreds of millions, who have been left with a legacy of poyerty and ignorance by the imperialist and colonial system. The conference voiced its determination to initiate the widest possible activity in support of these objectives as part of its contribution to International Cooperation Year.



DALLARAMONAL COOPERATION

..... Manna Cintra

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APPEAL OF WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE

THE steady increase in the production and dissemination of nuclear arms, the continuance of nuclear tests and the additions to the number of nuclear powers, have created a grave threat to all mankind.

Only united action by the peoples can end this threat. We appeal to all Governments not engaged in the atomic race and to all Governments willing to join with them, to meet without delay and demand:

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SEVENTH PARTY CONGRESS : THREE-DAY POSTPONEMENT

S. A. Dange, Chairman of the National Council of the Communist Party of India on November 18 announced that the VII Congress of the CPI scheduled to be held in Bombay from December 10 has been postponed by three days. Following is the text of his announcement:

THE Reception Committee of the 7th Congress to be held in Rombay taking into consideration certain local difficulties decided that the dates of the Party Congress should be postponed by three days.

This decision of the Reception Committee has been accepted by the Central Secretariat. So the final dates of the

So the final dates of the 7th Party Congress areDECEMBER 13 TO DECEMBER 23, 1964

All delegates and observers to the Congress should note this change in the dates.

We are releasing a circular (see back page) of the secretary of the Maharashtra State Council of the Party, detailing the instructions to all delegates and observers tothe 7th Party Congress.



The Presidential Committee of the Conference in session.

Criminal MuddleOn Food Front By Govt

HIREN MUKERJEE ASSAILS OFFICIAL POLICIES. GIVES WORDS TO PEOPLE'S MASSIVE AGONY

Moving an adjournment motion in the Lok Sabha on November 17 to discuss the urgent issue of food situation in the southern parts of the country, Hiren Mukerjee, leader of the Communist group said that the adjournment motion gives expression to the massive adjournment motion gives expression to the master of the government motion gives expression to the master of the notice as to what exactly was agony of our people everywhere specially as it has notice as to what exactly was been reflected in the eyes of the people of Kerala on course, nothing very much hapbeen reflected in the eyes of the people of Kerala on cours whom the burden of suffering has fallen in pre-eminent measure in recent weeks.

E said that over food, the government's recent record is dreadful beyond words, though from time to time we are regaled by the Food Minister's accustomed assurances and even such things as the Prime Minister's rather fatuous forecast which he made on November 12 in Allahabad that the food crisis will end in a on Nove that the

few days. "I wish it does end in a few "I wish it does end in a few days. But the signs are nowhere there from which we can deduce that the food crisis is going to end in a few months, let alone in a few days. The situation has be-come chronic. Tragedy stalks the country. Wherever you look, the people clamour for food and in Kerala, where you see perhaps the quintessence of the problems of our land. it took a crim shape Artial, where you see perhaps the quintessence of the problems of our land, it took a grim shape which should shake off the com-placency which is still sitting pretty on the treasury benches." *"I cannot conceive of a par liamentary system of govern*

Hiren Mukerjee declared that if the present callousness of the if the present callousness of the administration continues, the handwriting is on the wall and perhaps much sconer than the government thinks the people will push them off from power, first in Kerala and then everyinhere else

He said that the full story of the He said that the full story of the criminal muddle over food supplies to Kerala will be, if it is over revealed, an epic of infamy. He quoted the remarks of the Gover-nor of Kerala, V. V. Giri, made at a conference of editors: "We trusted the Centre and landed in

the soup." And then Giri offered to face a judicial inquiry into the handling of the food situation by the govern-

Judicial Enquiry

Hiren Mukerjee said that the demand for judicial enquiry on this occasion, comes not from the Opposition which government is so accustomed to pooh-pooh only. because they are strong in numbers but it comes from the Rajyapal but it comes from the Rajyapal appointed by the Rashtrapati, it comes from no less a person than the Governor of a state who makes an accusation that the most egre-gious bungling has taken place in regard to the matter which is nearest to the interests of the people, namely, supply of food. Let there be a judicial inquiry as Mr. Giri has said that he wanted it

it. Hiren Mukerjee went on to say that only the other day, the Union Government took charge of Kerala and this happens. You know very well how we brag so often of our parliamentary system. You and I have shared in that pride and we sometimes' express the way in which we work our parliamentary sufficiency with the self in order to fin credit in a situation which we work our parameteraty set in local system. But in any conceivable credit in a parliamentary set-up a government which has failed as egregiously as surplus stat Delhi has failed over Kerala Orissa could would not last even one single day people...



"I cannot conceive of a par-

Packing.
"I cannot conceive of a parliamentary system of government, where this kind of failure takes place, where the people are driven to extremes and all kinds of incidents take place as they did in Trivondrum and other parts of Kerala and the government sits mum, talks pretty and says all kinds of things in justification." He added that in the Food Minister's statement on the food situation, there is not a syllable to suggest that the government reacts in any human way to the sufferings which indubitably have taken place and continue to take place in so many parts of our country, not only in Kerala but all over the country, whether it is West Bengal or Madras or Andhra Pradesh.

West Bengal or Madras or Andhra Pradesh. Even in a surplus state like Andhra you find long queues there. In Madras, terrible sights have been reported by all and sundry and in a place like West Bengal we live in a chronic state of pite-our dervication on account of the we live in a chronic state of pite-ous deprivation on account of the maladministration which continues

in our country. He added there is no coordi-He added there is no coordi-nated policy from the Centre. So far every state follows its own policy specially the surplus states. The government goes about saying that there is a de-ficit but it is only marginal and the result is that the hoarders take advantage. The Prime Minister, the Food Minister and even the Minister for Informa-tion and Broadcasting go about saying that the Opposition is responsible for all the trouble over food and that sort of thing.

Kerala where starvation deaths have taken place." "I know of Members of Parlia-ment here who have told me that they know of school children in Kerala swooning away because of lack of food, because of lack of nutrition. I have been told, I he-lieve at least Members of Parlia-ment from Kerala when they tell me this, that the price of rice rose up to Rs. 90 for about 40 kilos. And even now the normal prices is Rs. 70 to Rs. 75 for 40 kilos. But it is not available even at this rate. And what you have to do is to make surrepitious purchases from merchants who might con-sider you to be in their good hooks.. That means that the generality of the people have no access to food. "This is the kind of stress to which the people of Kerala have now been reduced and which we see all over the country wherever we look. I have mentioned my own state; almost every other state, surplus as well as deficit, is now groaning under this hurden of food crisis which the government does not seem able to tackle. "Any rational policy requires "It is rather sickening to find government trying to shove over responsibility which belongs to it-self in order to find some sort of credit in a situation which they themselves have created. Even the surplus states like Andhra or Orissa could not protect their own

and an al community of the contraction to interest of the NEW AGE

"Any rational policy requires regulated movement of food-grains from surplus to deficit states on an agreed basis. Other-wise no system of controlled dis-tribution involving statutory or before an or agreed basis.

The government has no right to The government has no right to pretend that it can organise food supplies on a countrywide scale-so that rationing in cities and in selected areas can be guaranteed and food also might be made avail-able elsewhere. Its policy seems to be to stave off crises by des-perate last-minute appeals by the Prime Minister. It is meant to be dramatic, as I said earlier. "Long queues have been found not only in Madras but also in Andhra which is such a fabulously

the emergency regulations, come forward and deal with the food thieves in the proper manner? Why can't this government, which

thieves in the proper manner, Why can't this government, which is supposed to represent the Con-gress party ruling every area of our country, deal with recalcitrant ministries in particular states if they happen to be surplus and if they happen to stand in the way of the execution of the co-ordi-nated food policy of the country? Why is it that this government is found to be so utterly mept, and why can't they deal firmly with criminality, and why can't they punish those who play with the lives of the people?" Hiren Mukerjee pointed out that this is a matter which has been highlighted by the events in Kerala as well as by the events



people line-up for mustard Food queues oil (Photos: get longer—In Calcutta SHAMBHU BANERJEE) _In Calcutta



Student Demonstrators being dispersed by Police

TRIVANDRUM: Talking to the pressmen on No-vember 16 at Ernakulam S. A. Dange, Chairman of the CPI, refuted the allegation by the Prime Minister that opposition parties and workers in Cochin Port were responsible for food crisis in Kerala.

miserably failed in tackling the situation due to their own bungling and now they were

GODSE WORSHIP

R SS and other communalists who celebrated the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi in 1948 are reported to have recently commemorated the assassin Godse at a public function.

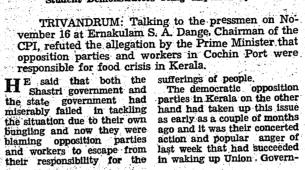
A news report in the INDIAN EXPRESS of Novem-

last month. "Speakers on this occasion, assass including Mr. N. G. Abbayan-kar, a RSS leader, said that Nathuram was a martyr. "At the close of the func-tion prasad' was distributed to all those present". We have Four

to all those present". We learn from another news report that a public welcome was accorded to Gopal Godse and Vishnu Kar-plices of Nathuram Godse, at Poona. A function was held for this purpose at the Udyan Mangal Karyalaya. This was presided over by the editor of the pro-RSS sheet "Tarun Bharat", S. V. Kethar. About 100 men and women took part in this func-

Kethar. About 100 men and women took part in this func-tion. Gopal Godse and Kar-kare addressed this gather-

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-which continues to thrive still.

thrive still. Secondly RSS, the spear-head of the sinister force, is still unrepentent. Not only is it unrepentent, it is so em-boldened as to come out openly worshipping the foul assassin of the Father of the Nation as a martyr. A shocking situation indeed! But it is not surprising in

lic function. A news report in the INDIAN EXPRESS of Novem-ber 16 states: "Poona, Nov. 15: Over 300 men and women this evening ceremonially paid bomage to the memory of Nathuran Godse, assassin of Mahatma Gandhi. The function was held today, the 16th death amiversary of Nathuram and Marayan Apte, who were sen-tenced to death in the Gandhi murder case: "Several of those present offered pooja included Copal Godse, Vishnu Karkare, böth of whom were sentenced to the memory. Those who offer socialist leader Lohia; murder case: "Several of those present offered pooja included Copal Godse, Vishnu Karkare, böth of whom were sentenced to the worshippers of an ast month. teur of Hindu India, which finally led to the Godse crime. And this is the Sangh's only birthday tribute to Nehru. Earlier, their mouth-piece bad a dig at him as the 'only nationalist Musalman of India"! Undia"! Worship of Godse on the one side and denigration of Gandhiji, Nehru and every other true son of India on the other side—such is the sinister logic of Sangh com-munalism. sinister rogo munalism. The question is: How long is such criminality to be tole-

bot. The worshippers of an assassin will not confine them-selves to *poojas* only. They have themselves to be plan-ning assassinations all the time. Where they cannot do it physically, they resort to other physically, they forms.

Sangh mouthpiece came or with an article, "Nehru A Foreign Minister—A Birthd

Foreign Minister-Appraisal". ing. Kethar revealed in his presi-dential speech that Nathuram Godse had discussed with him his intention to kill Gandhiji some weeks before he actually carried this inten-tion into action. These news items reveal once again that behind the assassination of the Mahatma was a powerful social force— the force called Hindu com-

DANGE REFUTES ALLEGATIONS WORKERS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR KERALA FOOD CRISIS One Day General Strike Wakes Up **Complacent** Administration

context of food crisis in Ke-rala, S. A. Dange said that national integration was alright as a slogan and common people took it seriously; but there was no national interests or interests of nationa unity as far as the profiteering classes, landlords, millers and wholesale dealers were concerned

Rice was and still is principally in the hands, of the wholesalers and millers and unless IInion Government tool



-GARUDA

ment to the gravity of the situation. Referring to the question of national integration in the context of food crisis in Ke-It was a sorry but amus-

ing spectacle that the Kerala government blames the Centre, the Centre blames the Andhra and the Madras governments and the An-dhra government blames the rest and in between the millers fatten their purses and people continue to starve

Referring to Prime Minister Shastri's charge that Cochin Port workers had held up unloading of rice from ships, Dange indignantly said Dange indignantly said that it was a lie and slander. Snastriji did not know that there were no rice ships at Cochin; neither was there any strike there and as far as the policy of the working-class was concerned, it was not their aim to hold up loading of foodstuffs in Cochin Port.

The issue was there for quite sometime and there has been increase in work load. The dispute was between stevedor-es and workmen and government did not intervene in time and force stevedores to agree to reasonable demands of workers. In Bombay some time back similar trouble arose and Food Minister and Shipping Minister had rushed to solve the problem on the spot. Only workers' concerted action in time of crists would force the government to yield and the attempt to pit the people against the workers will not succeed. It had not succeeded in the past.

Dange expressed firm con_ fidence that the united front of left parties in Kerala will forge all-in popu-lar unity to guarantee food to the people. The united front will in 1965 polls give a crushing defeat to the women stand till midnight f Congress and ensure a new getting the meagre rations.

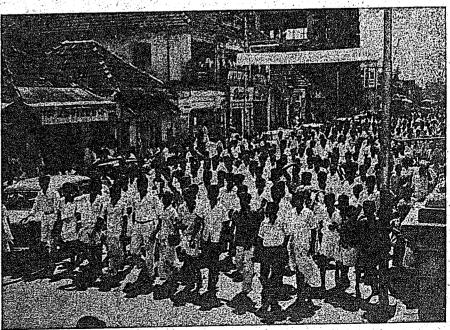
government of democratic unity.

One week's popular action for food culminated in a state wide general strike on Nov-ember 15, of the entire working class, supported by hartals ing class, supported by hartals in places and picketing of col-lectorates and other offices, demonstrations and rallies. The general strike, though called jointly by AITUC and UTUC, was warmly supported by workers belonging to INTUC and independent

unions. Over a lakh of plantation workers joined this one day strike for a second time within a week. The statewide popular action was participated by presidents and members of over six hundred panchayats who condemned government's refusal to enlist their coope-ration in the matter of food distribution. Students and middle class employees staged separate demonstrations. A joint demonstration of all of all belonggovernment servants ing to post and telegraphs banks, insurance and central ing to post and telegraphs, banks, insurance and central and state government offices' impressively paraded the streets of Trivandrum calling on government to halt the drifting policies.

This has woken up the state government and the Centre to the gravity of situation as is seen by the air-dash of Food Minister Subramaniam to Trivandrum and taking upon himself the responsibility for the earlier failures in pushing rationing without ensuring rationing without ensuring adequate supplies to the state. The situation in rural areas all along the districts is far from satisfactory. Stocks have not reached the few shops and stores licensed for distribu-tion; rationing machinery is far from adequate so that in Ernskulam, Kottayam and Palghat queues of men and women stand till midnight for

Hartal Demonstration in Trivandrum on November 11



NEW AGE

WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

On Disarmament

The World Conference for Peace and Internation-al Cooperation meeting at New Delhi, November 14-18, 1964, joins with all the forces of peace in calling for an end to the arms race and for immediate prac-tical steps towards the goal of complete and general ent under effective - international, control. Disarmament is the way to preserve peace and save mankind from the catastrophy of nuclear destruction.

cent past significant advances have been made towards this goal. The Moscow partial test ban treaty, which by now has ban treaty, which by now has been signed by more than 100 governments, was the first step towards international ment on the banning of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament. Other agreements have followed, such as an agreement to forbid orbiting of nuclear ent weapons in space, the unila-teral reduction of military budgets by certain govern-ments and the decision to curtail the production of fissionable material. There were also declarations by a large number of governments, that they would never use nuclear energy for the production of nuclear weapons

these welcome Despite agreements and decisions, the conference is concerned over the fact that the arms race continues to threaten the world with a nuclear confiagration while ever more powerful and deadly weapons are developed, manufactured and stockpiled.

There are still influential imperialist. and colonialist forces that have a vested in-terest in maintaining inter-national tension, try to fabri-

down of barriers to mutual

That the intellectuals

writers have a special res-onsibility for rousing the consci-nce of the world to the dangers

mplicit in the present situation of

implicit in the present situation of universal tension, and that, as custodians of the heritage of cul-tures, it is their responsibility to make every effort to preserve and extend culture, by eliminating the dangers which threaten mankind.

That the various organisa--tions for the promotion and rstanding on national and in-tional governmental levels

have already prepared the back-

naye, aready prepared the back-ground for cooperation, but have not yet been able to achieve many concrete measures for spreading the pooled heritage of human development and progress to all parts of the world.

That, in view of the histori-

ternational governmen

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PAGE FOUR

THE conference welcomes cate international crises the fact that in the re- which could easily escalade uent of a multilateral nuclear fleet within NATO is an ex-tremely dangerous move be-cause it would eventually result in giving the only European government that still claims territories of other nations, the Government of the Federal Republic of Ger-many, access to control over nuclear weapons.

nuclear weapons. The conference notes with satisfaction the growing po-pular opposition to this plan in all NATO countries including the Federal Republic and suports fuly the campaigns of vairous peace organisations in the NATO countries against MLF and for a united demons. tration in Paris at the Decemher session of the NATO Council. We share the conviction of the peace forces everywhere that the adoption of the MLF would deal a severe blow to the cause of peace in the world and to all hopes for continued east-west relaxa-

The conference also call attention to the dangers re-sulting from increased acti-vities of polaris submarines and other units of the Uni-

ted States fleet in the Paci-fic and the Indian Ocean. The population of Japan, the country which has suffered directly an atomic attack and also the people of nonaligned countries such as India and Ceylon are deeply concerned over these developments hightening the tension in these area the tension in these areas. The conference gives full support to the powerful campaigns by the peace forces against the intrusion of US military power in these areas including the recent aggressive action aga-inst North Vietnam in the Gulf of Tonkin.

Because of the obstruction by certain imperialist powers the 18-nations conference on disarmament meeting in Geneva has so far failed to make substantial progress towards complete and general disarm-ament. The conference appeals to all governments represented at presented at the Geneva conference to make renewed efforts to reach an agreement and thereby to fulfil the expectations of the peoples the world over. We believe that a strong

world-wide movement for peace, disarmament and rela-xation of tensions is of the greatest importance to all peoples who struggle for their national independence. The fight for disarmament and the struggle for national independence are in fact complim tary. A world movement for peace and disarmament helps directly the political and cons dation economic newly inependent states and safeguards their sovereignty from military and other intervention. The two move-ments are indissolubly linked with each other and each

advances with the success of the other. The armaments drive and the growth of international tension are obstacles to the struggle for national independnce. Through military pacts, the establishment of military bases and the stationing of troops on foreign soil as well as direct armed intervention, imperialsm volates and seeks to undermine national independence. Disarmament on the other hand will end mili-

tary bases abroad and through the resulting relaxation of international tension will make it increasingly difficult for the mperialists to back-up reactionary and puppet re_ gimes. While we reaffirm our strong belief that complete international disarmament under effective control can protect mankind from the catastrophy of a nuclear world war, we realise the necessity

and the value of intermediate steps on the road towards this goal. This conference calls upon all countries of the world who have hitherto not signed the Moscow Treaty to affix their signatures to that treaty without further delay. The conference deplores the test explosions which have emanated from or are planned by France and China earnestly urges them

ON COLONIALISM & NATIONAL INDEPENDE

and any other countries that may be planning or contemplating nuclear tests to desist from such projects.

The creation of nuclearfree zones as a means to dimi-nish tension in critical areas as it has been suggested for several parts of the globe, has found the support of peace forces in many countries. The onference fully supports the Algiers Appeal and similar efforts as a contribution for the lessening of tensions. We further demand that the

use of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of destruction including the methods of biological and chemical warfare be banned by international law and that an agree-ment be reached for the immediate stopping of the ma nufacture and stockpiling of such weapons as a step to-wards the eventual destruction of all existing stockpiles and of the means of deliver-ing atomic bombs.

We are convinced that all measures aimed at disarma-ment and all funds transferred from military to peaceful uses, as well as all efforts aimed at creating resources for the needs of economic and social development, shall exercise a beneficial effect on future international economic relations and simultanously. on the improvement of the general political climate in the world.

The Conference calls on the peoples of the world to re-member that the achievement of these aims depends on their efforts and that we need unity among all forces irrespective of nationality, colour, religion and political considerations if achieve we want to

"I would like to convey our full support to the ideas and the principles and the policies which this conference has met to discuss. Do please take India to be the friend of these ideas. We will always remain friendly with those who think in terms of nonalignment, disarmament and peace. I know that if you and we succeed in this effort, mankind will live in peace and every man and woman will get an opportunity to grow and prosper and I have no doubt then the world will be a world worth living."

HE above declaration was made by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri addressing a special plenary session of the World Conference for Peace and International Cooperation on November 16 at the Sapru House. The session enthusiastically applauded the theme of the Prime Minister's n and endorsed his plea for tireless efforts in the direc_ tion of achieving disarmament

Tracing the course of revolutionary development in different countries since the last world war. Shastri said that owing to this process many countries have achie ved independence and it is a continuing process. "The main problem today" of these developing countries "is not that of war or of indulging in any kind of conflict" but to "build up a conflict" but to "build up a new social order". He said



Prime Minister Shastri Addressing the World Conference for Peace and International Cooperati

LAWYERS' CONVENTION FOR PEACE

A very largely attended Convention of lawyers. under the chairmanship of M. C. Setalwad, ex-Attorney-General of India, was held in the Capital on November 15. The subject of discussion was the settlement of Border Disputes.

MONG the participants in the discussion were V. K. Krishna Menon, N. C. Chatterjee and A. S. R. Chart.

discussion, it was unant-monsity agreed that Inter-national Law should declare that: tha that:

🛧 states shall abstain from all use of threat or force directed against the territorial integrity or political independence of other states;

NOVEMBER 22, 1964

WHEREAS there is a re- media of education and enlighten servoir of goodwill

WRITERS' FORUM

ment). among the intelligentsia of 4 That, in view of the frequent misuse of the means of mass the world, and an almost communication (and even creative the world, and an almost unanimous desire for inaugu-rating an era of co-discovery, such as may provide the atmosphere for the break-

aid and to human understanding, and may prevent the threat of nuclear war, through initiatives in disarmament, the conference draws attention to the following impor-tant considerations: supply of advanced materials for communication be given priority by the various national govern-ments through such machineries as the East-West Participation Pro-gramme, or projects of a similar

kind. That, in view of the desire for equality of treatment and full national expression of culture, the emerging literary languages of the developing and unfree coun-tries be given facilities for full development. The conforence noted the pro-posal made by certain Indian members to convene an INTER-NATIONAL THINKERS' AND WRITERS' FORUM, which may pool together the most advanced

WRITERS' FORUM, which may pool together the most advanced ideas of the developing, and the developed, countries of the world for dissolution of the cold war, the reduction of tensions and evolution of positive solutions to the issues of racialism, colonialism and timen in which protect of

in ensues of rational contracts of the world. It decided to explore the possi-bilities of holding such a Forum, in consultation with national or anat, in view of the histori-cal situation left in the newly freed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, special attention is necessary for the exchange of cultures (through literature, the plastic and pictorial art and other ganisations of writers and intellectuals.

The World Conference for Peace and International Cooperation affirms that peace is the profound desire of all the peoples of the world. The problem of colonialism and imperialism is inextricably linked with the problem of world peace. Independence of all s the essential pre-requisites to peace. Peace

without freedom is the peace of the grave and freedom and independence without world peace are always in ieonardy.

HE denial of any coun-try's right to indepen-dence constitutes a violation of the UN Charter and a great declaration on the Liquida-

by the UN General Assembly in 1960 and demands its immediate implementation This conference hails the

tion of Cold

recent emergence of many Asian and African countries into independence. These newly liberated countries constitute a formidable force for stabilising world peace. Non-

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adopted



A view of the plenary session of the World Peace Conference. NEW AGE NOVEMBER 22 / 1984

discussion, it was unani-mously agreed that Inter-national Law should declars

recommend these principles for acceptance to the Uni-ted Nations' Special Com-mittee on Principles of International Law Conother states; the established fron- and Cooperation among tiers of states shall not States.



Prime Minister Shastri's Powerful Support To Peace Conference

that it was most important that these countries be al-lowed to carry out their tasks in peace

Shastri declared that for India the most important and vital thing is peace and he described the role of this country towards maintenance of this of peace in the world. He referred to the role of Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru and emphasised the contribution they have made to world nt peac He

said that Jawaharlal Nehru translated his ideas

about neace and nonalignment into concrete terms of policy after he assumed the office of the Prime Minister of this country, Jawaharlal, had felt that "there will be differ-ent views and different ideologies in the world" and there can "be no regimentation as such in human thinking and human mind."

Shastri went on to elucidate this idea and added that different peoples and countries can think differently on different matters. They can have different patterns of government and every country must have the freedom to decide as to how it would govern itself. He said that in fact Pandit Nehru had propounded the idea that it was essential for different coun-tries to have different views on vital matters and yet coexist. Nehru therefore preached the policy of coexistence both at home and abroad Shastri said that this policy was the most vital contribu-tion of Jawaharlal Nehru and tion of Jawaharial Nehru and amounts of money; it would it was essential that for the mean impoverishment and

success of this policy, the world must live in peace. "Without disarmament",

therefore, Shastri said "the world can never rest; the people of the world will never have rest, never have relief, not unless the countries which have stockpil of arms one day realise that they cannot use the arms for the annihilation of mankind".

He said: "The world is getting dangerous every day There are scientific and techdav. trenological developments; mendous progress has been made and yet the world is today divided into haves and have-nots-into developed and under-developed areas.

further misery to the people "In these circumstances, purely from the practical point of view, I feel that we cannot afford this policy... and it is correct not only for India but I think for all the Asian and African countries."

"I do wish that especially the countries of Africa and Asia must raise their voice against nuclear develop-ment. We must stand as one and think unitedly, and we will, wherever there is proper forum and wherever we get an opportunity, speak against this way of destruc-tion of mankind. We should avail of that opportunity to rouse the world conscience against it.

By OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

"We have to take fullest advantage of progress and development made in science and in technology, but it is most regrettable that this opportunity is not being given to us There is an atmosphere of cold war; there is a tension of war; there is a tension everywhere and the misery."

Shastri said that he would not like to name any particu-lar country "but there is an attempt to disturb India, to keep some kind of tension in the minds of our people, so that we are not able to fully concentrate on our economic development, for our progress.

He added that "we must Extend Area make every effort possible to bring about disarmament in the world. Efforts have been made and there, has been some success also but it is very little indeed, "The Mos-cow test-ban treaty was a welcome achievement and we are hoping that there would be further progress in that direction. Nothing has happened so far but we cannot afford to be pessi-mistic and this conference which meets here will give added strength to those who want to work for dis-armament and peace."

Referring to manufacture of nuclear weapons, Shastri said that "it is time that the countries which do not possess nuclear weapons or nuclear devices for destructive purposes stand unite to raise their voice against nuclear development.'

Expounding India's position in this respect, he said: "I have said and I want to re-peat it that it will be suicidal for India if we enter the arena of manufacturing the nuclear weapons. We have to spend each and every resource at fair disposal for the betterment of our people; for improving the lot of the weaker elements in

our society." The making of these wea-pons, Shastri explained, would entail spending of vast.

"I have no doubt that Asia and Africa, and European countries, and Canada-if they all decide and resolve that we will work not only for stopping or banning of all tests we will work for the complete destruction of all the nuclear arms in the world, it will beestrong enough to create the necessary condi-tions, and each country, even those which possess them, give a careful thought and we hope we will ultimately suc-ceed. The world can only exist and live provided there is no threat of nuclear warfare in future."

of Peace

Shastri declared that nonalignment is one of those things through which we can achieve disarmament and peace. "What nonalignment means is to extend the area of peace and the nonaligned countries therefore do not want to get entangled into power blocs. They want to keep away from every kind of cold war and nonalignment means independent expression of views and opinions."

He said that India is one of the nonaligned countries and expressed the hope that other countries also will adopt the same attitude. "We wish to same attitude. "We wish to preserve freedom; we do not want to be cowed down by any power on this earth and if we have to maintain our independe ce. our sovereignty. both political and economic we will have to remain non-aligned and speak out whatever is considered to be true and what is best for the cause of humanity."

Shastri emphasised that nonalignment, disarmament, peace and anti-nuclear politics are all in a into one thing and the basic objective of all this is peace. He expressed the hope the world conference thet take important decisions and that its voice would be heard across the co ntria

Some Comments on the Draft

LTHOUGH the Draft Pro-gramme circulated by the National Council contains basically correct analysis and conclusions regarding tho stage and nature of our revothe character of the present government, the slo-gan of national democracy and the class alignment, the Draft suffers from deviation-ist tendencies and also lack of clarity and elaboration in cerimportant respects.

The first major weakness of this document is the dangerous tendency, on the one hand, to have excessive reliance on the national bourgeoi. sie, and, on the other, to underestimate role of the struggle of the working-classes and broad masses. There are a number of manifestations of this tendency.

Complete Silence

First in describing and analysing the developments during first years of independence the Draft maintains almost complete silence on the basic weaknesses and compro-mises in both the foreign and internal policies of Indian

nt in those years. Second in the Draft pos independence advance and the defence and consolidation of independence are explained only by the progressive role of national hourgeoiste Apart from a perfunctory mention in paragraph seven ("The new Indian government and the people...." etc.), there is literally speaking not a single mention of the impact of the heroic struggles of the workers, peasants and mass of the people against the

pro-imperialist and pro-feudal compromises and negative features of the government, of the results of the genera lections and of the emergence of the Communist Party as the second biggest Party of the country in bringing about progressive changes government policies. in the

While there cannot be any denial and underestimation of the positive and very mportant role of the hourgeoisie in bringing these changes, the complete failure to mention the impact of popular actions amounts to an exaggeration of the progressive role of the bourgeoisie

Third, though nowhere categorically stated, a reading of the Draft creates the impression that the monopoly bourgeoisie is solely responsible or at least primarily responsible for the compromising, anti-people and anti-democratic features and tendencies of the government policy, while almost a good conduct certificate has been given to the non-monopoly bourgeoisie in the sense that this section is not much responsible for the negative and reactionary policies of the government (paragraphs 29, 53 etc.)

There are still many more manifestations of this ten-dency to have reliance on the bourgeoisle to which further references will be made later on.

Monopoly Bourgeoisie

The next major shortcoming of the Draft is regarding the attitude towards the Indian monopoly bourgeoisie. Although not stated in so many words, the analysis and conclusions made in the Draft (paragraphs 28, 78, 79, 80 and 84) suggest that Indian bour-geoiste is already split into two sections—the monopoly hourgeoisie forming a .pro imperialist and pro-feudal strata, and it is treated virtually as the enemy of natio nal democratic revolution

But such analysis and conclusions are highly mistaken. subjective and sectarian. In the first place, in spite of rapid differentiation and con-



three

possibility.

flict inside the national bourgeoisie a split has not yet taken place. A split will, of course, take place, but it is too early to predict exactly which particular elements and sections of the bourgeoi-sie will side with imperialism and counter-revolution.

Contradiction lanored

In the second place, inspite of the fact that the monopoly bourgeoisie, due to its own narrow class and sectional interests and due to its close links and cooperation with imperialism constitutes a reactionary force in our coun-try, there are certain, other features of this section which have not been taken into consideration in the Draft Programme. These features are:

In contrast to the comprador nature of the big oisie of Kuomintang China, Korea, Vietnam etc the Indian big and monopoly hourseoisie has a firm and broad industrial basis. Due industrial interest to its there is intense contradiction between monopoly bourgeol-sie on the one hand, and im-perialism—feudalism on the the other and in the third stage of general crisis of capitalism this contradiction is bound to increase.

This contradction is mani fested around questions of terms of partnership in the enterprises set up in cooperation with foreign capital, unequal terms of trade or im-port of foreign commodities. In this context, G. D. Birla's Soviet tour and his appeal for economic cooperation with that country is significant.

2 The merging of indus-trial capital with bank capital has not yet advanced to the stage of finance capiand state monopoly capitalism.

3 Machine-building indus-**3** try as the main link in the industral basis of the monopoly bourgeoisie is absent, and that is a special weakness of the Indian monospecial poly capital.

In the Draft Programme all these features, and even the mere existence of the contraduction with imperialism, feu-

NEW AGE

sectariaimplification and nism. In view of the pronounced reactionary nature of the monopoly bourgeoisie, natio-

ocratic revolution in nol de our country is not only anti-imperialist and antifeudal, it is also anti-monopoly in a certain sense—in the sense of curbing and restriction of monopoly and breaking up of economic power. And so monopoly bourgeoiste cannot be

But at the same time in

and also because of the fac

that the task of liquidating

monopoly capital is not in-cluded in the programme of

the National Democratic gov-

not the monopoly bourgeoisie

tion of it at the time of revo-

lutionary crisis when the class

er-peasant alliance. The Draft

s not envisage any such

stratum, at least a sec-

export-import. dalism not to speak of the trade wholesale trade in foodgrains. nature and significance of the and the expansion and de-mocratisation of the state contradiction are completely ignored And this is oversector with the struggle for ouilding the national de cratic front.

and

In fact the Draft misses the essential and fundamen-tal point that the struggle for such reforms actually constitutes one of the most significant links in the struggle for national democracy and non-capitalist path development.

Without minimising in any way the importance and ssity of struggle for the ediate and direct demands of the workers and peasants, it is necessary to realise that for a qualitative advance of the working-class struggle, forging of the natioal democratic front and the achievements of national de mocracy, worker-peasant str-uggle cannot be confined to actions merely for immediate demands

view of the presence of the features mentioned New above, the acute contradiction with imperialism-feudalism

Elements

For the realisation of the above objectives, the strug-gle for immediate demands must be closely linked up with the struggle for far-re linked ur ernment (and quite correct-ly so), one cannot rule out the possibility of neutralising, if aching socio-economic reforms and the actions over national issues. And it is this link-up which:

can rally the worker-peasants and all other a ; and political alignments decisively shift in favour of work- patriotic, democratic elements, and raise the level of the struggle to the national plane:

b can hasten the process of differentiation among the But the exclusion of such a possibility beforehand or the consideration of the monational bourgeoisie and of isolating nopoly bourgeoisie as enemy anti-national of revolution amounts to a refusal to see and utilise the reactionary bourgeoisie; and

C through the realisation of contradiction however small and transient it may be, be-tween monopoly capital and these reforms can introduce new, democratic content into



imperialism-feudalism. further it amounts to creaof difficulties in efforts to forge national democratic front by making the national bourgeoisie, linked-up with and under the influence of monopoly section, ex-cessively hesitant and fear-

National Democracy

The next major weakness of the Draft is related to the slogan of national democracy struggle for it. number of points require further elaboration.

First, the Draft fails to properly link up the deep-going reforms in the sociomic body of the society (or what is termed as structural reforms by the Italian Party), such as, nationalisa-tion of banks, oil monopolies,

.

and the socio-economic policies o the present government and can provide a springboard for the further advance of struggles for national democratic re-construction of the society.

> In this connection it is supremely essential to realise and keep in view the possibility that as a result of basic reforms there is a gradual ac-cumulation of new elements and replacement and destruc tion of old elements, and consequently there may be an advance to new quality and revolutionary changes along national democratic lines and non-capitalist path of development.

Of course, this basically presupposes a continuous enhancement of the role of the working-class and its winning of key position in the natio-nal life. Thus the fusion of the struggle for immediate demands with the struggle



forward by imperialism and

And it is only through such battles that national

democratic front can be forg-

Draft this struggle aspect is

underemphasised, and an im-pression of smooth, easy-go-ing and conflict-free, crisis-

free advance to national

Further, the Draft suffers

from the serious failure to underline the necessity of

aspects of the national bour-geoisie. The document: cor-

building up of the national democratic front requires struggles "aimed at isolating

and defeating the forces of

right reaction...,... changes in government policies and

Of course these are neces

sary, and are very important aspects of the struggle for

But are these sufficient? Is

it not also essential to launch

dogged fight against the com-

promising and reactionary aspects of the policies of the

non-monopoly bourgeoisie or

of the ruling class and the

ing party as a whole?

Is it not also indispensable to struggle for the dislodging

of the national bourgeoisie

from the position of exclusive

dominance over national life and for raising the working-

class into the position of one of the dominant factors in the national life?

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achieved. But in the

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democracy is created.

fighting against the n

rectly points out that

geoi

right reaction

State

Power

radical reforms"

national democracy.

local reaction

for far-reaching reforms and the determined obstacles put policies indicate the serious around national democratic issues should be considered as one of the fundamental links at the present stage of revolutionary movement our country.

Continuation of Tradition

Alongwith the above. it is necessary on the part of the working-class and its Party to identify itself with the national aspirations and traditons. And for this it is essential to deeply realise and also to point out in the Pro-gramme that the struggle for sic reforms is to a large extent a struggle for reform according to the directive principles of the Constitution of the Indian Republic, and further that the struggle for national democracy is essentially a continuation and carrying forward of the best tradition and progressive heri-tage of the national movement-but of course in a new background, at a higher level and in a new stage

This point has already been explained by Comrade Mohan Kumaramangalam, and so needs no further elaboration In view of the possibility of raising sectarian objection only this much may be point-ed our that it was nobody else but Comrade Mao Tse-tung who indicated that the Chi-nese Farty was the inheritor of the progressive heritage of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the bourgeois-democratic movement headed by him, and that the struggle for new democracy was essentially the continuation of the struggle for Old Three Principles formulated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to a higher level.

But all this-the slogan of national democracy, the issue of basic socio-economic rereforms or structural reforms and of identification with the national tradition acquire reblutonary significance only the context of raising tempo of working-class action and mass struggle. And here another serious weakness of the Draft.

Struggle for national democracy, whether peaceful or non-peaceful, involves sharp and tremendous conflicts furious economic and political battles bitter and intensiv class struggles, overcoming of negative tendencies of the national bourgeoisie and mounting offensives against

It is highly strange that the Draft almost fails to mention that the struggle for national' democracy essentially involves, as all revolutions do, the question of state power, and in the specific context of India the question of removing national bourgeoisie from the position monopoly control and over the state, and of elevating the working-class to the key position of one of the leaders in the alliance as well as in the state.

This omission, the underemphasising of the necessity of struggle for national de-mocracy and the previously mentioned exaggeration of the role of the national hourgeoisie in bringing progres-sive changes in government



NOVEMBER 22 1964

CUTTACK: The sixth conference of the Orissa State Council of the Communist Party of India will be held at Kujang, 50 miles from Cuttack, from November 28 to December 2, with a mass rally on the closing day.

ORISSA STATE

CONFERENCE

November 28 to December 2

REPARATIONS for the con-ference are already well being organised during this under way following the release month, and Ganjam district Party has already held is conference on November 7 to 9. The Balasore district conference

The late release of comrade only during the first week of October most of them were out of the prison walls—has delayed the preparations. Still there is a good number of comrades in jail and another batch of comrades of Puri district will be released nber 10.

Meanwhile, again the arrest of Gurucharan Patnaik, secre-tary of the State Council and many other important comrades all over Orissa in course of the students' agitation has created another hurdle in the way of district and provincial confer-ences, although the prepara-tions for them have not been very much impaired. much impaired.

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gates

The Balasore district conference has been held from November 13 to 15; the Puri district con-ference will be held from November 21 to 23, Cuttack from November 25 to 27. Reports of Dhenkanal, Sambalpur and other districts are expected soon.

Party leaders have undertaken our of different districts and tour of different districts and will be attending district con-ferences, Thousands of copies of Oriya translation of both the Draft Programme and ideological documents have been distributed amongst Party units and dele-rates

The state secretariat will be meeting at Cuttack on November 20 to discuss and finalise the draft reports to be submitted in the forthcoming state conference.

an active partner in the national democratic alliance.



danger of reformis lism in the Party.

Non-Capitalist Path

The next major weakness of the Draft lies in its failure to clarify and elaborate the meaning and implications of non-capitalist path of development, particularly in the specific context of the Indian situation.

First, the non-capitalist path of development may refer to a variety of develop-ments. In the case of African countries with colonial: feudal or even tribal econom important implication is the advance to socialism along with total bypassing of the capitalist stage of develop-ment. But obviously that is not the implication in the case of India with her already pronounced development of capitalist relationship,

So it is necessary to indicate that non-capitalist path of development in the Indian context has meaning and significance only in the sense of a social process of transition to socialism by bypassing the stage of mature capitalism. To be more elaborate. implies

avoidance of state i poly capitalism and finan. ce capital, or, in other words, the avoidance of further development of monopoly capital as well as its curbing and restriction and break-up of

its economic power, and also b the avoidance of further development of capitalist relations in the agricultural sector as well as in the case of village and handicraft in-dustries and the provision of protection to petty producers such as cultivators artisans etc. from the brutal conse quences of capitalist development

Second, the transition to socialism via non-capitalist path implies complex economic relationships and mecha-nism. Within the framework of state sector, private capitalist sector and connerative sector will emerge, and relations will be of transitional character.

In elaboration it may be added that the state sector will mainly operate in the sphere of organised indug tries, and in the initial stage it will consist of existing state sector enterprises and newlynationalised concern viously belonging to foreign capital and anti-national reactionary bourgeoiste. Under national democracy this state sector will grow constantly, will increasingly exert greater the eco influence on life and will represent element of socialism. the

At the same time capitalist relations will be allowed exist, operate and even to develop to a certain extent in

the fields of largescale indus the fields of largescale indus-tries excluding those reserved exclusively for the state sec-tor and of medium and small industries as well as in the case of small commodity pro-duction and the vast field of agriculture

The attitude to these will be one of cooperation, even of aid, competition, mutual economic ties, and at the same time restriction of the over-exploitative features and ultimately economic pressure with a view to transform capitalist sector into state sector or into cooperative sector

This last named sector oc-cupies an important place in national democracy, and this sector will increasing ngly and more important role in non-capitalist development. The cooperatives will become important factor of progress particularly in the

or progress particularly in the sphere of artisan production, agriculture and trade. The non-capitalist, way is not a socio-economic forma-tion in the sense in which feudalism, capitalism or so-cialism is. It does not involve the stabilisation of the economic relations stated above. Instead of such stabilisation there is continuous strengthening of the socialist ele ments in the form of state sector and cooperative sector and gradual (weakening and replacement of capitalist relations.

Thus non-capitalist path is the dynamic process of revo-lutionary transition to socia-lism, the pace depending on the nature of alignment forces, the struggle within national democratic alliance and the extent of ascendancy of working-class inside the country.



JULLUNDUR: Preparations for the eighth conference of the Punjáb state council of the Communist Party of India are well advanced

HE state executive committee has discussed and approved the draft political report for the forthcoming conference at a meeting at Jullundur on November 11 and 12.

The meeting was attended by 30 members and invitees. It was presided over by Bharat Prakash.

The executive has decided meet at Amritsar on Novem-ber 22 and 23 to finalise the drafts of the political and organisational reports to be

presented to the conferen The conference itself is scheduled to start on Novem-ber 24 at Amritsar and will The committee also criticis-

last till November 29. More than 400 delegates are ex-pected to participate in it.

The executive committee, in a resolution sharply criticised the failure of the government to bring the profiteers and hoarders to book despite the recently promul-gated ordinance, with the result that prices have gone on The executive has decided soaring and vanaspati has that the state council will disappeared from the open market.

The committee demanded severe action against the pro-fiteers and immediate increase in number of fair price

ed the prices of paddy and rice as fixed by the state ernment for allowing exhorbitant profits to the owners of shellars. For instance, the price for basmati paddy for the grower has been fixed at Rs. 44 for quintal while the price of rice has been fixed at Rs. 80 per quintal while it should have been only Rs. 60.

Saying that this amounted to legalization of loot of the people by the rice hoarders tive called for revithe ave sion of prices in consultation with representatives of growers as well as consum

By another resolution, the executive supported the mand of the government em-ployees for immediate increase of 25 per cent in their

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MESSAGES TO PEACE CONFERENCE

Organisation for **Afro-Asian Solidarity**

The Permanent Secretariat of the Organisation for Afro-Asian Solidarity in its address to the World Conference for Peace and International Cooperation recalled the movement's long association with the people of India and declared:

HE Indian Afro-Asian Asso-The Indian Afro-Asian Asso-ciation was one of the founder-members of our move-ment and has since remained one of the pillars of the move-ment. Our policies are basically anti-colonialist and anti-neo-colo-nialist. Because of the ease with which they have accepted our principies, we could not but con-clude that their's is the will of the Indian people. Great wealths a disposal of our that have so far by imperialists, no fits but for their instead of being ment of poverty. We believe in struggling against cies of war and Indian people.

The central theme of our is the struggle against movements is the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism. It is for political, economic and cultural emanci-pation of man; for the eradieconomic and cultural emanci-pation of man; for the eradi-cation of the system of oppres-sion and exploitation. In other words, all people must be per-mitted as of right, to be masters of their destinies, to choose without coercion their line of development and how to serve their countries best.

beir countries best. Since the last war, the peo-ples of Africa, Asia and Latin America have scored many victories both at home and abroad. Imperialism has been weakened and is facing dejeat in all parts of the world and thanks to the continuous strug-gle of the neoples of these continents and other peace and freedom-looing peoples in the world, its end is now in sight. The battle for pational libera-tion and sovereignty has gain-ed momentum and reached such a stage that the imperial-lists have been forced into fighting last ditch battles. However, super-human work

However, super-human work s to be done still, in the devehas to be done still, in the deve-loping countries. We need only look at the position of South Viet-nam in South-East Asia, of the Republic of the Congo (Leopold-ville) in Africa and many a Latin American country to see the chaos wrought by the inter-ference of United States im-perialism. Indeed in the majority of the developing countries the presence of imperialism is still felt in varying degrees. Some countries are fighting valiantly presence of impenalism is sum felt in varying degrees. Some countries are fighting valiantly while others, because this pre-sence is profitable to some leaders or a section of the people are co-operating closely at the expense of their people.

Great wealths are lying at the disposal of our people, riches that have so far been exploited by imperialists, not for our bene-fits but for their own purposes. We must see to it that wealth instead of being used to satisfy the desire for power and prestige should be directed at the banish-ment of purgetty

We believe in peace and are struggling against imperialist poli-cies of war and aggression and cies of war and aggression and for independence and peace among nations. The struggle for national liberation and national sovereignty is a mighty force for the realisation of peace and disarmament. We are for bandisarmanient. We are to be an ning the testing, manufacturing, stock-piling and usage of nuclear weapons and for the total des-truction of existing nuclear arms.

For the sake of reducing international tension and avoid-ing a general war, we support the principle of general and controlled disarmament and the principle of general and controlled disarmament and the principle of peaceful co-existence among states with different social systems. Equally strongly, we believe that peace will always be in the balance as long as there exist foreign. military bases in the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. We call upon coun-tries in these continents, who are members of aggressive military blocs such as SEATO. CENTO etc. to abbrogate such agreements as these pacts are a threat to the development of these areas.

peace and al borders The problems of war transcend national border today. They must therefore have an international solution. And an international solution. that solution can only come come by lining all united ral solution can only come by galvanising and streamlining al the peace forces in a united front to oppose the warmongers.

Soviet Peace Committee

THE Soviet Peace Committee sends wholehearted greetings to the participants at the World

International Organisation of Journalists

the International Organi- the horrors of atomic sation of Journalists, we annihilation may never wish your. World Con- become reality. ference for Peace and The I.O.J. will continue every possible success. the journalists of decisions you will take for Peace. will serve as an urgent appeal to all govern-

PACE EIGHT

ON behalf of the ments, all nations, to halt 100,000 members of atomic armaments, so that International Cooperation its endeavours, so that the We are convinced that world may stand in the your deliberations and the vanguard of the efforts Jiri. Meisner

General Secretary

peace workers highly Soviet peace workers highly appreciate the contributions of the great Indian people to the cause of strengthening peace and removing threat of a new war, carrying out policy of non-align-ment, lessening of international tension and peaceful solution of disputes among states. We are sure your Conference will serve noble aims in the struggle for peace against im-peraclism and colonalism, for peaceful co-existence, for stop-Soviet

perialism and colonialism, top peaceful co-existence, for stop-ping of arms race and for agree-ment on general and complete disarmament for averting world thermo-nuclear conflict. We sing thermo-nuclear connict. We sui-cerely wish you, dear friends, new successes in consolidating peace-loving forces in the name of triumph for great cause of peace and friendship among

Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity

Committee

DEAR friends, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee sends its greetings and sincere wishes of success in the fruitful work to participants at the World Conference for Peace and International Cooperation, being held in India's capital, harlal Nehru.

Conference for Peace and International Cooperation now being held in India's capital New Delhi on the 75th birth anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru. Jawaharla Nehru, Jawaharla Neh international meeting. The Soviet Afro-Asian Soli-

darity Committee expresses its firm confidence that your con-ference will be a new impor-tant contribution to the cause of struggling nations against colo-nialism and imperialism, and for general disarmament and world neace.

Polish Peace Committee

DEAR friends, we desire to forward our heartiest greetings and wishes of fruitful talks to all participants of the World Conference for Peace and International Cooperation.

national Cooperation: We are convinced that the debates of your Conference will be the next great contribution towards the averting of the threat of a nuclear calamity, towards the fight for disarma-ment, and peace and friendship among the peoples of the world.

World Federation of Trade Unions

N the name of its 120 millions affiliated workers, the World Federation of New Delhi, on the 75th Trade Unions sends its and complete disarmament, liqui-dation of colonialism, for deve-

of the struggle for peace, for the achievement of universal and complete disarmament under international control, and for an end to all nuclear tests, for the strengthening of peaceful existence between states different economic, political social systems, for peaceful settle-ment of all disputes between states and against imperialism and all forms of colonialism.

The participation of large num ber of trade unionists in the Conference is a proof positive of the deep interest and active participation of the working class in the struggle for peace. The World Federation of Trade Unions extends its firm, support to your Conference and wishes it success.

LOUIS SAILLANT.

Rumanian Peace Committee

ON behalf of the Rumanian People's Republic

peace partisans, we send to all the participants in the World Conference for Peace and International Cooperation, our warm greetings and wish full success in the debates and solving of important problems on the agenda of the Conference.

Rumanian Peace movement permanently works and supports efforts made the world over for enors made the world over id-lessening international tension, promoting principles of peaceful co-existence among states of different social systems, general birth anniversary of Jawa-harlal Nehru. Soviet people who struggle consistently and tirelessly for complete and final liquidation of colonialism, for peace for peace for Beace for exact the proceedings of the Con-tion. The World Federation of Trade Unions has been in the forefront the world.

J. D. Bernal, Chairman of World Peace Council

It gives me very great pleasure to extend the warm-est good wishes of the World Council of Peace to all those taking part in this World Conference for Peace and International Cooperation. In doing so, I reflect with sadness that the idea of your conference was first put forward a year ago at a Seminar inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru.

peace and international coopera-tion has become a treasury of ideas and inspiration to the world-wide movement for peace and disarmament which he did and disarmament which he did so much to help during his life-time. With his memory presiding over your conference—since it is being held on what would have been his 75th birthday—I am co. "dent that your deliberations will be fruitful and successful.

The problems which your con-erence is debating all derive ference is debating all derive from the entirely new situation in which scientific and technological advance has placed man-kind and which calls for a new approach by peoples and govern-ments. This scientific revolution

NEW AGE

EHRU was a noble figure— though he would have been the first to disclaim such a tribute—whose lifelong work for peace and international coopera-tion has become a treasury of ideas and inspiration to the world-wide movement for peace the international coopera-tion has become a treasury of ideas and inspiration to the tworld-wide movement for be did

Main Items

In other words, the major items on the world's agenda are, and will continue to be until they are achieved: a world without war through nuclear and general and com-plete disarmament; the com-plete liberation, both political and economic, of all countries on that they may declear their that they may develop thei

human potential in full na-tional independence and dig-nity; with, as necessary corol-laries, intensive international cooperation in all spheres and the peaceful settlement of all disputes between nations, terri-torial or otherwise.

A cursory glance at today's reality shows how far we have to reality shows how far we have to go, how much hard work re-mains to be done in building a world-wide movement for peace and national liberation, before we even come within hailing dis-tance of these great goals.

Take disarmament. It is true that there have been some small advances, such as the test-ban treaty, which have brought about a certain detente in East-West relations. Meanwhile, however, the nuclear weapons' stockpiles go on growing; dangerous nuclear proliferation projects such as the NATO multilateral nuclear force are pushed ahead; nuclear fleets. whether surface or submaring spread to Japan and the Indian Ocean; underground nuclear Qcean; underground nuclear tests continue, new atmospheric tests are prepared in the Pacific, and

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We print here some extracts from the last chapter of Prof. Hiren Mukerjee's book on Jawaharlal Nehru called "The Gentle Colossus". The book was published on the 75th birthday of Nehru by Manisha

presence.

Truly

Democratic

He had the truly democratic instinct of being answerable for whatever his stand or his policy involved. He wrote, not only be-

whatever his stand or his policy involved. He wrote, not only be-cause of the writer's itch, and he spoke incessantly because he had many things to propound and explain and get across to the people. Once referring to the stupendous refugee problem and the enormities that had followed is the wake of Partition, he said

in the wake of Partition, he said in the (Provisional) Parliament:

"In fact, I have often wonder-

"In fact, I have often wonder-ed why the people of India put up with people like me who are connected with the governing of India after all that has hap-pened during the last few months. I am not quite sure that if I had not been in the government I would put up with my government."

a desire to be frank with them because they are frank with me", he wrote; "I have a sense of com-munion with them, although I am very different from them". Even as Prime Minister, working a seventeen-hour day, he would be talking almost every morning "to a few hundred people", generally unsophisticated men and women who had trudged miles to be in his presence. a more powerful impact on con-temporary history. They have been big men, no doubt, in bulk if not always in essence, but per-haps one should hesitate to call If hot always in essentiate to call them great. They have had stature; hut unlike Jawaharlal, hardly the soul commensurate with it. Jawaharlal's smile, the red rose on his button-hole, the easy en-chantment of his manner, whether

chartment of his manner, whether with children or with adults, his love for the sights and sounds of Nature, attested an aesthetic bent of mind. Often in moods of introsof mind. Often in moods of intros-pection which, even when over-whelmed with continuous work he could never entirely shed, he felt the injustice, the unhappiness and the brutality of the world darken-ing everything about him and saw no way out, but there was in him also something of the pagan who knew the rich and tolerant variety of life and gloried in it—for life hed not only "swamps and maror life and gloried in ite-ito me-had not only "swamps and mar-shes and muddy places" but also "the great sea and the mountains, and snow and glaciers, and won-derful starlit nights, and the love certul starlit nights, and the love of family and friends and the comradeship of workers in a com-mon cause, and music and books, and the empire of ideas."

It was his sense of this beauty which was revolted as he heard

life itself, as it were, "wail for the world's wrong." the world's wrong. And when, with Gandhi as his guide, he had seen at close quar-ters how his people had to live, he knew he was to be forever with my government." A few years later, when a Member of Parliament reminded him of his earlier resolve to put an end to all imports of food by April 1952, he answered frankly: "I regret that my words have been faislified and I feel thoroughly ashamed that what was almost a pledge to the country has been broken". Indeed, almost every speech of his was an elaboration, because he would explain them—patiently, though his mental processes were quick and he was not a patient person. those "to whom the misery of the world is misery and will not let

No Mere Politician

He is no mere politician who comes to politics on account of the compulsion of his whole being and not for the usual trivialities. And Jawaharlal, though in many ways very much a politician, had a vital part of himself utterly untainted the peculiar squalor of political

"I have been a dabbler in many things", he once wrote: "I began with science at college and then took to the law, and after deve-loping various other interests in life, finally adopted the popular and widely practised profession of gaol-going in India."

raol-going in India." No "dabbler", however, could reach anything like the illustri-ous position he achieved. He was for long the paladin of Indian patriotism, impulsive and daring, generous and loyal even to a fault, full of sense and sensibility in relation to the affairs of a fast changing world —a man who came to be hailed

NOVEMBER 22, 1964

He could not, however, over-come the factors which faced a drastic lessening of the pace that was wanted. Gentle, hardly that was wanted. Gentle, hardly ever stern, and far too forgiving, he falled his obligations to his-tory in this regard. Long ago he had spoken of "equal eco-nomic justice and opportunity for all," adding the warning that "everything, that comes in the way will have to be removed acoult," it mossible and foroibly way will have to gently if possible if necessary " He ve to be removed ssible and forcibly He did not ever

"We have to hurry", he wrote

"We have to hurry, he wrote nearly twenty years ago, "for the time at our disposal is limited and the pace of the world grows even swifter." Towards the end of his life he would tell his colleagues of the need for "hurry", for there was little time to lose.

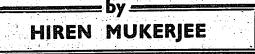
"THIS WAS A MAN

give up this understanding, but guity, had little real kinship with his achievement fell far short of him.

t. This seems to be the real signi-cance of what Rabindranath This seems to be the real signi-ficance of what Rabindranath Tagore once said about Jawahar-lal, namely, that he was "greater than his deeds and truer than his

Isned on the 75th birthday of Nehru by Manisha Granthalaya, Calcutta.
Isned on the 75th birthday of Nehru by Manisha Granthalaya, Calcutta.
For four decades and more, this gentle colosus strode our Indian world and his place among the great figures of our time is secure. But his uniqueness lay in the unobtrusive opulence of endowment which gave him, in the thick of politics and in the face even of frustrations, a peculiar refinement and grace of spirit.
I was not only that be was "a as a leader of gavening Asta and a symbol of the newly switch whole wide world T was a sa leader of gavening Asta and a symbol of the newly switch whole wide world T was a simbol of the newly switch the world's political fifth the whole wide world. The market him out from the world's political and as symbol of the setablished a genuine rapport angible quality, which marked him out from the world's politicar and with is grute often whole wide meet en masse, rather an ore powerful impact on comtained to the stat a more more powerful impact on comtain the simple folk whom here a desider of the set an with his grute often point cont from the world's political time to time be bould the stat a more ment, unforthe set and as grute of the set and with the source of the stat and the source of the set an with his grute often point cont from the world's political life.
Some of the latter have made a more powerful impact on comtement with the world's political the source of the set and with the source of the source of the set and with his source of the set and with the world's political time is not a deside to be contended and the source of the source of the set and with his source of the source of

him. Also it often happened that at crucial times he let his mind, a very fine mind indeed, be made up for him by other forces with whom, ideally speaking, he should have broken but never did. This



have been a magnificent upsurge. It is pertinent also to remember that in 1938-39 a little less of the thraldom that Jawaharlal bore in relation to Gandhi might conceiv-ably have changed the picture of things in Indian politics, if the Left, with Nehru and Bose work-ing together, had a fighting chance of proving, if it could, its worth. On no account, again, can Jawaharlal escape his responsibil-ity for failure to prevent commun-alism developing so that the Mus-lim demand for partition came to be thought inexorable, while a clearer understanding and a readi-

be thought inexotable, while a clearer understanding and a readi-ness for the sort of popular action which was an antidote to com-munalism could have achieved happier results.

happier results. Except for a short phase in 1942, the Congress struggle shied away from the organisation of mass militancy, and its line of least resistance led to a blind alley where Britain, posing as benevo-lent arbiter, gave us a parting kick which sundered our country so grievously that we have still to be licking our wounds. There is no questioning the achievements of independent India, but there is another side to the shield.

OtherSide of the Shield

In the structure of whatever

In the structure of whatever integration we have won there are chinks. Our secularism is frequently suspect and is threatened by forces that are Britain's legacy and also the fruit of our own determine

and also the fruit of our our defaults. The glow of freedom remains, in spite of Nehru's charming adjuration, still unlit in the hearts of our sorely tried people. in spite of Nenrus charming adjuration, still unlit in the hearts of our sorely tried people. Perhaps left to himself, Nehru would have shaped differently, but of course it is impossible to con-ceive of a great public figure to be left to himself, and one can only regret that history did not provide him with a more percep-tive, capable and discerning com-pany. He had necessarily to run a large and heterogeneous party and came to terms with elements that, in spite of a certain conti-

NEW AGE

uniting Hindus and Muslims "at the given conditions of his time, the barricades", and perhaps with no more than a slight risk to pre-suppositions about nonviolence and about ends and means, there could for think out, and in alliance with have been a magnificent upsurge. needed to move our imit se country out of the inertia of age into the dynamic future of which he spoke so often. More than any other man of his stature in India, he was not only appalled by poverty but also revolted by it as something inconsistent with the self-respect and dignity of man.

None

More Keen

None was more keen on resolv-ing what he called India's "split; personality" and the glaring con-tradiction between out-of-date so-cial beliefs and practices and modern scientific knowledge. With the utmeet respect for the enduring

cial beliefs and practices and modern scientific knowledge. With the utmost respect for the enduring values inherited from the past, he wanted India to be modern, that is to say, to be abreast of developments in knowledge and to fashion society on the basis of that knowledge. Yet this man who could have been a real maker of history and was engaged till the last of his days in ceaseless labour, virtually shrank from the basic jobs that were incumbent on him but which, with a peculiar fastidiousness, he could not undertake effectively. It has, of course, to be stress-ed that this was by no means just one great man's default, but the result of the failure, in the objective conditions of India's life, of other more powerful forces which could either deci-sively influence the leadership, in which Nehru had a large place, or perhaps gradually re-place it. Jawaharlal Nehru cannot be place it. Jawaharlal Nehru cannot be

judged, however, by ref

Sec. Commence



In pre-independence days, when fighting the fissiparous forces that, with the blessings of imperialism, brought about the partition of India, he was not realist enough to see what he did not wish to see in the communal picture. However, even as he chided the then Muslim even as he childed the then Muslim League for its misguided petulance and asked it to "line up" with the Congress in the struggle for free-dom, his generosity and patent sincerity was never in doubt.

Life-Giving Vision

In the post-independence period he placed before his people the vision, the ideal and the perspec-tives of socialism, but he was not realist enough to call sternly for the social discipline and even austerity which an underdeveloped country which are underdeveloped country had necessarily to practise. on a wide and somewhat egali-tarian basis if the requisite eco-nomic advance was to be achieved without unconscionable delay.

Even whether in the right or in error, there was in him luminous quality, for in what ever was evil he never would luminous quality, for in what-ever was evil he never would acquiesce, and to the end he was the nonconformist, deter-mined to find the answer to the problem of his India, gifted with vision that is life-giving, and a passionate concern for its fulfil-ment, moving forward, even in his most passive moments, on account of his own dynamic commitment to ever widening nerservitie perspective. To the very end he laboured

To the very end he laboured, taking on burdens that would have broken the back of most other people. And he worried particularly as he felt he might not have much longer to live, that he had "pro-mises to keep" to his people and to posterity, and there were miles to posterity, and there were miles and miles to go before he could call it a day. No less than his cri-tics he avas conscious of vast tasks still undone, but he knew no way. consistently with his convictions and his view of men and things, and his view of men and things, along which he could go abead faster and without damage to the values that he cherished. Here, indeed, lay his historic failure indeed, lay his historic failure-the failure to achieve change for fear of the price that might have had to be paid and in deep con-cern for the right means so that the future was not to be garish

the cannot be the riture was not to be gains by reference only and crude. The economic tions of power, he gave thought country and the always to the paramount problem in the comity of of our age, that of the transition itled to be judg- to the new society. He knew that to the new society. He knew that in class society one finds release of the spirit in falling back into worlds of one's own, in art and in the illumination of knowledge and of sensitive perception, but that when society is purged of the dross of ages, one wakes, as it were, into a common world of air

***ON PAGE 12**

PAGE NINE



The National Council of the Communist Party of India meeting at Trivandrum from November 3 to 9 adopted the following amendments to the Draft Programme of the CPI. The amended Draft will be placed before the Seventh Congress of the Party meeting in Bombay from December 10 to 20:

Chapter I

The section 1 last line (1942) and" replace rest of the sentence by the following:

post-war struggles of workers, peasants and students and states' peoples and finally the rebellion of the Naval Ratings in 1946, had achieved C1100000

2 In section 3, line 1 in place of "of our national independence" put the following

"for India's liberation" In section 6 at the end of 3

the first para add: "taking advantage of the vacillations and compromises

which the national bourgeoisie was prepared to make with the idea of consolidating its class power on the basis of national independence"

Section 7 in line 8 after the word "settlement" insert the following sentence:

"The mass movement for the abolition of the princely states, such as in Hyderabad. Travancore and Kashmir, as was seen for example in th struggles of Punnapra and Vavalar, on the eve of independence and against the Nizam of Hyderabad led to the abolition of these strongolds of imperialist influence 5 At the end of the Chapter, add the following new

section 10: "10. On this issue a conflict

developed between the Left forces in the national liberation movement and the dominant leadership of the Con-gress. This expressed itself in a mass upsurge of the struggles of workers, peasants and the democratic masses, who demanded immediate meameasures to improve their living princely houses and was standards and to carry for- therefore, anti-feudal in its ward the anti-imperialist, direction. In order to mobilise

anti-feudal revolution to completion. But the dominant leadership of the ruling party pursuing the path of indepen-dent capitalist development and a policy of compromising with imperialist and feudal vested interests resorted to repressive measures, forced a split in the National Congres leading to Left parties and groups leaving that organisation and also caused a split in the central organisation of the working-class-the AITUC.

Chapter II

6 Rewrite section 12 as fol-

lows: "During the days of the actional liberation movement, far-seeing representatives of the national bourgeoi sie and the Congress had ad-vocated a broad policy of industrialisation in order to overcome the country's back-wardness. This idea was clearly recorded, for example in the Report of the National Planning Committee headed by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1938. "The opportunity to imple-ment such a policy came with the formation in August 1947 of the national government of independent India by th National Congress. The aim of the Indian bourgeoisie, after getting and consolidating state power, was dictated by its own class interests of building an independent eco-

nomy on a capitalist basis. "Of course, India's independent economic growth an establishment of basic indus and tries even by the capitalists went against the interests of imperialism and was therefore, anti-imperialist in con-tent. It also harmed the interests of the landlords and

***** **DISCUSSION PAMPHLETS**

(For Party Members Only)

NO. 1

BHUPESH GUPTA'S COMMENTS ON THE TWO DRAFT PROGRAMMES

NO. 2

NAMBOODIRIPAD'S CRITICAL NOTE ON THE TWO PROGRAMME DRAFTS

8 BHUPESH GUPTA'S COMMENTS ON THE CRITICAL NOTE

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ourgeoisie was itself vitally nterested in a certain measure of land reforms and restriction of feudal relations in

Delete sections 13 to 16.

8 Insert a new section, numbered anew (13) in its place

"13 Nevertheless in the early post-independence years, the country's economic progress and all-round develop-ment was markedly retarded by the vacillation and compromising policies of the naional bourgeoisie. This was expressed in its continued con-cessions to the landlords and to foreign, especially British, capital. "Further, the national

bourgeoisie at the outset tempted by the offers of 'aid' made by the British and US ists through schemes like the Colombo Plan, etc., had sought to rely mainly on such western offers for building its economy Through schemes and offers, the imperialists still hoped to keep India's economy tied up

First Five-Year Plan was orientated towards developagriculture, irriga-only and had no ment of tion, etc. perspective of building heavy. industry

"The weakness and short-comings of this Plan, the objective needs of bourgeois development, the growth of the democratic movement, the mass urge for economic advance disillusionment with the early Anglo-US promises of 'aid' and the growing influence and attraction of the socialist world with its tre-mendous achievements led the national bourgeoisie to establish firmer contacts with the socialist countries and to formulate the Second Plan with its emphasis on heavy industries, development of the

9 Re-number old section 17.

industry along with other lines of production such as iron and steel, machine-tools, power, mining, oil and gas, chemicals and fertilisers, the private sector. The state sector... not only in these in-dustries but also in finance and to a certain extent in trade. Thus the state sector the grip of foreign monopoly capital and to a certain extent the Indian /monopolies." **11** Re-number section 19 as Section 16.

public sector and need for 12 Re-number Section 20 as section 17 and rewrite the same as follows:

"In these years, apart from the growth of the state sector

capital resources and to ex-pand the internal market, the market. "All this explains why the section as follows: and Rs. 922.6 crores in the "The Second and Third public sector. In 1960-61 ag-Five-Year Plans took measures gregate paid-up capital in the to establish in the state sector private sector was Rs. 1269.7 heavy and machine-building crores and in the public sector it was Rs. 2.961 crores There can be no doubt that the policy of the imperialists to keep Indian economy within semi-colonial bounds which were so long only in ceived a rebuff. India, no longer linked and dependent solely on the world capitalist market, has been able to advance along the road of independent industrial growth. becomes an instrument of If India had remained depen-building independent nation- dent on and linked, as before dent on and linked, as before, al economy and of weakening only to the world capitalist market, she would never have been able to take a step for-ward and pursue an independent foreign and home policy "Without giving up her link with the world capitalist eco-

nomy if even a partial simul-taneous link with the world socialist economy could help her forward so much, one can 9 re-number old section and the emergence on the section la. 10 Re-number old section and the emergence on the section lass section lass section lass registered generally in the section delete the open-ing words: "While the First field of industrial develop-ment in 1950-51, capital in-

been a slow halting process, extremely painful for the masses in terms of their suffering and resulting in a miserably low, rate of economic growth which compares unfavourably with that of many other underdeveloped coun tries of Asia and Africa which gained their independ after India won hers. The obstacles that stand in the way of India's achieving full economic independence and national prosperity cannot be swept aside precisely of the compromising and rea-ctionary features of the capitalist path."

13 Delete section 21.

Chapter III

14 At the and of section 23. add the following:

"The economy as a whole is beset with inflation beset with inflation, rising prices, growing grip of profi-teers and speculators over the market artificial commodity scarcity caused by hoarders and blackmarketeers and corruption on a huge scale. "This state of affairs is the

should be

Draft Amendments to Party Constitution

The National Council of the Communist Party of India meeting at Trivandrum from November 3 to 9, 1964 decided to recommend to the Seventh Party Congress that the following amendments be made to the Party Constitution:

Candidate Membership-Article IV

The provision of candidate membership should be abolished. Accordingly sec-

amended **Renewal of Membership** Card-Article VII

2 Add the following after "belongs" in the second sentence of section 1: "under the direction and supervision of the State ncil.' Add a new section 3 after

section 2 as follows: "State Council and district

council concerned shall have the right to scrutinise the list of Party members."

Duties of Party Members -Article XII

3 The order of clauses in Section 1; Article XIIshould be changed so as to read—clause (f) as clause (b). Then other clauses will fol-low as (c), (d) etc. (This amendment is neces-

sary in order to give prominence to the duty of mass work and mass organisation Work among the masses and mass organisations should be topmost duty of the Party

A The Clause (1) section 1, Article XII should be amended to read as follows: "To deepen their understanding of the noble tradition, history and cultural heritage of the Indian peoural

Rights of Party Members -Article XIII

Add the following at the 5 **5** end of clause (g) section 1, Article XIII after "Con-gress"—

Centralism-Article XIV

Rewrite the second sention 2, Article XIV to read as llows: "Failing this, the decision should be taken by a majo-

rity vote."

-Article XV

7 Section 1 clause (1) Replace "two" by "three" (Experience has proved that

the Party Congress cannot be held ordinarily once in every two years. The period of two years is too short a time for years is too short a time for the Party Congress to be pre-pared for and held. Therefore, the Party Congress should be normally held once in three

years). Similar amendments should by made in respect of state, listrict, and local conferences at the appropriate places

National Council—Article XVI

Number of the National 8 Council Members The Vijayawada Congress of he Party took the following

That the number of mem-

bers of the National Coun- * Replace the first sentence, cil will be determined by section 4. Article XVIII by each Congress of the Party the following: itself"

We consider that the original provision of a limit of 101 should be restored.

Co-option to National Council

9 Add as section 2 the fol-> lowing after clause (e) - .

"2 The National Council shall have the power to co-opt members to fill any vacancies that may have ari-sen subject to the condisen subject to the condi-tion that such cooption does not exceed more than 10 per cent of the membershi of the Council and shall b Audit Commission valid only if two-thirds of the members of the Counc attending its meeting vote for the proposal."

Articles XVII & XVIII

10 Amendments regarding size of CEC, Secretariat, Chairman, General Secretary Section 4 of the XVII was amended Articl emergency measure by the 1962 April meeting of the Na-tional Council. These amend-ments were—(1) provision for Chairman: (2) removal of the limit of 25 set for CEC membership; (3) enabling the Secretariat members to be members of lower committees Only the first amendment hould be endorsed and incorporated in the Constitution Add "the Chairman" before "the General Secretary" in the 6th line, section 4, Article XVII

* Replace "six to eight" by "seven to nine" in the 7th line, section 4, Article XVII (it is only a textual correc-tion of the mistake which has crept into the final printing of our Constitution)

Tripura, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh. It is not necessary or correct to make a distinction between "State" and "Province" as no such unit as "The functions of the Chair man, the General Secretary and the Secretariat are to province exists any longer

Therefore, the word "pro-vince" should be deleted wher. direct and carry out the current work under various heads on behalf of the Cenever it occurs with consequen tial changes. tral Executive Committee 14 In view of the reorgani-The first two will be the public spokesmen of the Party and will function in sation of the Bomba state and recognition of cen consultation with each other. The Chairman will trally-administered areas states, the whole section 1 of this Article should be represide over the meetings of the Council, Executive and written as follows: Secretariat The General "1. The highest organ Secretary will convene the meetings of the Secretariat

other Secretaries."

Party Congress."

Removal and Reconstitu-

tion of the Secretariat

"and the Secretariat."

State Party Organs-Arti-

Articles.

cle XIX

the state shall be the state conference" and coordinate the work of The rest of this section should be deleted.

Article XIX

11 The powers of the Audit 15 Add the following as a first clause (e) section 9 and re-Commission as formula. ted in section 5, Article XVII should be amended as follows: number the subsequent clause. * Replace "supervise the disbursement" by "audit the "(f) To hear and decide on the report of the State Audit accounts and report on the same annually to the Na-tional Council and to the As in the case of Party Con-

gress so also in the case of state and district conferences this provision should be there. * Similar amendment should be made in respect of State and District Audit Commissions in appropriate Article XXI-State Executive Committee

16 Add "higher bodies" in line 6, section 1, after "State Council."

Add the following after Article XXII - District "the Central Executive Committee" in section 6 Article XVII. Party Organs

tive" 17 Add the following clauses after (d): "(e) To hear and decide on the report of District Audit

(f) The District Conference idium for

13 In this Article, the word "province" has been used for such units as Delhi,

shall elect a Presidium fo the conduct of its business.

on 3, 6, 7 and 8 should be "and to receive reply to the Principles of Democratic

All India Party Congress

gress govriment's policy of independent capitalist deve-lopment without radical agrarian reforms by relying hea-

vily on foreign monopoly capital, by pursuing a policy of taxation and deficit-financing which imposes heavy burder common people and on the bolsters up private monopolists."

15 Rewrite the first sen-tence of section 25 as follows

"Foreign private invest-ments have been trebled since independence. This is due not only to investment of retained profits and to inflation of book values to demand higher compensation in case of nationalisation and repatriation, but also due to growing colla-boration with Indian monopoly capital."

16 At the end of section 26 add the following:

"The huge rupee account accruing from the sale of this imported foodgrains from USA under PL-480 are operaelopment, as huge sums are

"Thus, development has inevitable outcome of Con- left to be used by the US Embassy as it pleases and while still larger sums are channevate sector as foreign invest-ments and for collaboration deals." lised by 'agreement' into pri-

17

"One of the most striking results of this path of capitalist development is the con-centration of capital and economic power in the hands of a few big monopolists who se to enrich themselves at t expense of the people and the broader sections of the na-tional bourgeoisie to the detri-ment of the country's national economic independence."

18 Section 28, after para 4 add the following para: "Despite the growth of the

state sector, concentration of economic power in the hands of a few big monopolists has grown. They have not only a firm grip over industries but have also established a dominant position in banking and wholesale trade. In fact, these ted in a manner that is a me-nace to our independent de- combination of industrial, banking and marketing com-

panles have grown under the plan of economic development and are now threatening the very future of that planning through price racketeering, hoarding and blackmarketing in an unprecedented way."

Section 28, replace part 19 Same section, rewrite 1 as follows:

"These monopoly groups not only hold these positions in the private sector but have already infiltrated into sector companies and banks and use 'public money' for their own personal aggran-disement and profit. Together with foreign monopolists, they work for various types of collaboration with the public sector in order to secure a firmer foothold there. The public sector being under bureaucratic management and devoid of democratic control is all the more vulnerable to the pressure of the monopoly groups ' 20 Rewrite sub-paras 6-7-8 of section 28 as fol-

lows: "Hence differentiation growing within the ranks of the national bourgeoisie which is not a homogeneous class. It

*OVERLEAF



District Council and Exe- Control Commission cutive Committee

generally there should be only two tiers at the district and local levels But in case of districts having a large number of Party members, the State Council may allow three tiers. The two tiers which have to be set up should be Council and its Secretariat. Both these Articles will have to be rewritten in accordance with these changes.

Article XXVII

18 Rights of Central Control Commission Members in the National Council

and C.E.C. Meeting (1) The Chairman of the Central Control Commission shall lave the right to at-tend and vote in the meet-ings of the Central Executive Committee except in the cases of disciplinary actions.

(2) Members of the Central Control Commission shall have the right to attend and vote in the National Council meeting.

(3) The same procedure for State Control Commission The above clarifications should be incorporated at appropriate.places in the Consti-tution.

Article XXVII-Central **Control Commission**

19 Add "National Council" in clause (a), Section 5 before "The Central Execu-

It should be made clear that not only the CEC and Secretariat but also the National Council can refer cases to the Central Control Commission as is already the practice. 20 Delete the clause (c) of

ection 5

cutive Committee Our recommendation is that 21 Delete "up" in clause (b) section 4 to mean that the State Commission can take up cases of appeal made against the discir actions taken by the Distric Council or Committee. (c)

22 Rewrite clause section 4 as follows:

XXIX

23 Article XXIX which deals with the questions of Party discipline does not specifically answer whether a higher committee can take disciplinary action against a Party member belonging to lower committee. Further, it does not furnish any answer as to which committee is competent to take disciplinary action against a Party men ber who belongs to more than one committee. In order to clarify these two questions, a new section should be incorporated before section 6 as follows

"Disciplinary action may be taken against any member either by the unit of which he/or she is a member or by any higher committee In case he/or she belongs to more than one committee disciplinary action may be taken by any committee to which he or she belongs"

24^{In} our Constitution, the right to dissolve or take disciplinary action against a lower committee has been spe- Article XXXIII cifically given to State Coun-Executive Committee cilor only. No such right has been specifically given to the Na-tional Council or Central Executive Committee even though the Constitution provides that the National Council shall have the right to take decisions with full authority on

Articles XXIII & XXIV- Article XXVIII - State any question facing the Party."

Secondly, the power of dissolving a lower unit should be vested only in the National Council and State Council but not in their Executives.

Therefore, the first two lines section 11, Article XXIX should be amended as follows "11. The National or State Conneil

Party Discipline—Article 25 Replace "promptly" by "summarily" in section 5, Article XXIX

26 Add the following after higher committee' section 7:

"which will give its decision in its next meeting failing which such a case of disciplinary measure will be deemed to have been confirmed." The purpose is to expedite

the decision of discin

Article XXX-Section 5

27 Add the following after "Communist legislators" "and Communist members on elected public bodies

drawing salary or allowances

There are not only MPs and MLAs who draw salary and allowances but also Corporators. Pramukhs. Mukhias, etc. Therefore, as in the case of MPs and MLAs, so also in the case of corporators, Pramukha Mukhias, etc., provision of levy should be made.

28 Add "at least" before "two months" in section 1.

29 Delete section 2 and 3: The purpose of these amendments is to provide for the discussion of Party Congress drafts at various levels of Party conferences.

Amendments To Draft Programme sections of the national bour

self. This is most sharply ex-pressed in the emergence of these monopoly groups. Their growing grip over the econo-mic and political life of the country is coming in confict with the vital interests of the masses, harming the interests of broad sections of the national bourgeoisie and endangering India's march towards c independence itself.

"In the economic sphere, they seek to annul the domi-nant role of the public sector, so essential for the developent of national econom they facilitate the penetratio of foreign monopoly capital through anti-national collaboration agreements. The aggravate the economic crisi They by fostering price rise, cor-ruption, hoarding and black-marketing through their hold over the banking system and close ties with mercantile capital.

"In the political sphere, they seek to consolidate the right reactionary forces in the country, to bolster up rightwing in the ruling party, they unleash an offensive against all progressive and national policies and organise an anti-Communist offensive to defeat and disrupt the democratic forces.

"They seek to subvert the foreign policy of non-align-ment and peace and give it a pro-imperialist orientation.

"Such are the contradictions and crises which the capitalist path of development pur-sued by the ruling national bourgeoisie engenders, prov-ing every day its bankruptcy

Chapter V

21 Section 35: After (v) add (vi) as follows:

"(vi) concentration of land in a few hands."

***FROM OVERLEAF** 22 Section 45, rewrite the has contradictions within it- paras (a), (b) and (c) as fol-

"To sum up, the social con-sequences of the agrarian measures of the government have been as follows:

"(a) Feudal land relations have been curbed: Statutory -semi-feudal landlordism has been abolished in the erstwhile zemindari areas. The major part of the area under cultivation is within the cate gory of self-operated owner-ship holdings while the area under lease, which constituted the major area before land reform, is now confined to a small area. The curbing of the semi-feudal land relations together with independent capitailst development of the national economy has given an impetus to the growing commercialisation of agriculture, production for the mar-ket and increasing replace-ment of tenants-at-will by wage labour.

"(b) In spite of these changes, strong survivals of semi-fendal land-relations continue to prevail. Semi-feudal sub-letting in the form of sharecropping and various other concealed forms of leasing such as joint partnership cul-tivation, etc., continue to exist in a sizeable proportion of the land. Usury of onstitutes a strong survival of the semifeudal mode of exploitation, and is still predominant.

"(c) Capitalist relations of production have made significant inroads into the agrarian set up. Cultivation employing wage-labour on the nart of landowners who do not themselves take part in the labour process has, of course grown. Many semi-feudal landlords, as well as a section grown. of rich peasants, have thus become capitalist farmers.

"(d) Interpenetration of the strong survivals of feudalism

Of The CPI and growing capitalist relations of production is the dominant character of socio-economic life in India's coun-tryside. Concentration of land in a few hands (10 per cent of the agricultural families the agricultural families po-ssessing 58 per cent of land under cultivation) is peculiar product of this interview. product of this interpenetra-tion. Land so concentrated is partly cultivated by wage-labour with improved techni-ques and partly sublet in dis-guised form. The majority of the tillers of the soil are without any landownership (agriworkers . and sharecroppers, etc.).'

Original (d) and (e) be-come (e) and (f). Then the following is added:

"(g) The survivals of semifeudal modes of exploitation combined with the growth of commercialisation of agriculture has produced a new of reactionary vested interest set Landlords, usurers and whole sale dealers, often combined into the same person, consti-tute the modern parasites holding up the progress of agriculture and supporting right reaction."

Last para of section 45 be-ginning with "Though the above-mentioned.... within a remains.

23 In section 48, incorporate the following changes:

(i) After "distributing sur-plus lands" add "and govern-ment waste lands"

* Continued From Page 9

and light a world which is the

patented preserve of no elite but belongs to all.

He knew also that the transi-

(ii) After "land hungry pea-"abolishing usurican'ta" add ous debts"

(iii) After "as producers and consumers" add "through the introduction of state

Chapter VI

24 Section 54 last line in page 22, after the word "press" put "and other means of propaganda". In place of "is" put "are"

Same section 2nd para first ine delete the word "only"

Chapter VIII

25 Section 83, para 2 line 5 delete the words "and to enforce decisive leftward shifts in government policles"

26 Section 84, replace the first two paras by the following: "This state of national de-

mocracy will be qualitatively different from the present state which is a state of bourgeois democracy, representing the class interests of the en-tire bourgeoisie, including its rightwing and pursuing a vacillating and compromisin policy vis-a-vis imperialism, feudalism and the political forces of reaction

"The state of national de-mocracy on the other hand, will be one in which the state power is jointly exercised by all those classes which are interested in defeating impe-rialism, routing the feudal elements and breaking the power of the monopoly groups. These classes are the working class, the peasantry, the in-

geoisie which stand for indedevelopnendent economic ment of India. In this class alliance, the national bour-geoiste no longer holds the exclusive leadership though the exclusive leadership of the working-close is not working-class is not yet estab. lished

"Naturally, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal anti-mono poly tasks of the national de cratic front cannot be fulfilled by the present govern-ment but only by replacing the latter by a government representing the interests of the four classes mentioned ahove

27 Section 84, para 4, line 8, delete the words—

"to bring a leftward swing in the policies of the govern ment"

28 Section 85, line 4, in place of "the national bourgeois elements" put "patriotic sections of the national bourgeoisi

Chapter IX

29 Para 88. Rewrite the

"It is the task of the Communist Party to make cease-less efforts to forge unity with the progressive forces within the Congress, directly and through common mass move-ments, to bring about a leftward shift in the policies of the government, to fight for the realisation of the demands of the National Democratic

The third meeting of the Standing Committee on Industrial Truce Resolution was held on November 13 at New Delhi, under the chairmanship of Union Labour Minister, D. Sanjivayya. The most important items on the agenda were the scheme for implementing the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference concerning part payment of wages in kind and, secondly, the bill for making it compulsory for employers to set up fair price shops for industrial workers.

THE recommendations of the fLC regarding part payment of wages in kind read as follows: "Considering the hardship caus-ed by the high prices of essential commodities, and recognising the supply of these commodities to the industrial workers at reason-able prices, the Indian Labour Conference agrees, in principle, so on. Thirdly, it was not clear what would become of workers on strike or when laid off or locked out, or a suspended worker, etc. These are only some of the points. Conference agrees, in principle, that a part of their wages may be made payable in kind, if necessary, by legislation. The payment in kind should consist of the supply of rice, wheat Ahmedabad payment in kind should consist of the supply of rice, wheat or wheat substitutes, sugar, pulses, one or two popular varieties of cloth and cooking medium. Decision The joint meeting of the cen-tral TU organisations and trade federations which met recently at Ahmedabad had decided ag-

"Government should supply to the employers, rice, wheat or wheat substitutes and sugar at controlled prices for distribution to the industrial workers through at Ahmedabad had decided ag-ainst acceptance of part pay-ment of wages in kind. It had decided, on the other hand, to press for the implementation of the earlier decision for opening fair price shops. fair price shops. The employers should distribute the other three should distribute the other three commodities, viz., textiles, pulses and cooking medium at prices equivalent to the wholesale prices, the cost of distribution being borne by the employers. The Standing Committee on In-dustrial Truce Resolution should work out the details of the scheme." In the meeting of the Standing Committee on Industrial Truce, the representatives of INTUC and HMS, both of whom had

and HMS, both of whom had stayed away from the joint Ahmedabad meeting, and the representatives of AITUC and UTUC who were present there, all agreed to press for the imple-mentation of the decision rescheme. This recommendation, though accepted unanimously, including the trade union representatives present at the ILC, aroused widespread and serious misgiv-ings among trade unionists.

Workers'

Opposition

Apart from other defects, Apart from other defects, the foremost question was that due to certain exigencies work-ers may agree to take part of their wages in kind, but no one could agree to it in princi-ple. As a matter of fact, trade unions have always fought for payment of wages in cash, and acceptance of payment of wages in kind, even a part of such wages, would be a retro-grade step.

Secondly, the resolution itself, Secondly, the resolution itself, and much more so, the scheme worked out by the government for its implementation, neces-sarily had an element of computsarily had an element of compul-sion for the workers. Once a But the progress of fair price. worker was covered by the shops and consumer cooperative scheme, he would have to accept part of his wages in kind and 1964, out of a total number of what is more, he would have to 3324 establishments, fair price take each month, a specific shops had been opened only in amount of cereals (of the type 437 and consumer stores in 1509 and variety supplied), of cloth, giving a total of 1946. No further

All UC, it is a set of the Standing. Committee that the acceptable provisions of the Bangalore resolution on payment in kind and the fair price shop scheme may; be combined and taken over in the legislation, intended for setting up the shops: Accordingly, a sub-committee The TU representatives opposed this. Credit will be given to all employees who have at least one month's service (not continuous service) upto 40 per cent of their total monthly earnings sub-ject to a maximum of Rs. 150. The employers wanted credit to be restricted to those employees who had any credit with the em-ployer outstanding in the shape of wages, etc., and wanted to include only those workers who had one month's continuous ser-vice. However, both these sug-gestions were opposed by TU representatives. Accordingly, a sub-committee was appointed to discuss and formulate a scheme. This sub-committee presented its scheme to the full meeting and it was to the full meeting and it was adopted. It was agreed that a Bill in-corporating all the points decid-ed will be brought before the forthcoming session of Parlia-ment. This suggestion was vehe-mently opposed by the represen-tatives of employers who wanted the matter to be left as a mere-recommendation to be implement-ed by them. recommendation to be implement-ed by them. But the progress of fair price.

garding fair price shops.

At the suggestion AITUC, it was agreed

e suggestion of the it was agreed by the Committee that the

ANOTHER PPH TITLE CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN INDIAN POLITICS

By. K. P. Karunakaran

(Price: Rs. 12.50)

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PAGE TWELVE

vards a world awake. Here, again, his knowledge and his sensitive perception proved a drag, for he was timorous of the zigzags in the road to revolution, the chasms that from time to time Service States gaped along the way, and the cost involved in making the toilsome journey.

SPERIOR D

It may be that history will judge him harshly, but for his own peo-ple who have known something of his mind and heart the task of judgement is not so simple. If he shrank from jobs set him relent-lessly by history, he did it not by reason of guile and petty calcula-tion but by reason of the love he bore mankind.

Jawaharlal had his foibles, and it may be that he failed the bigger tests of history, but he won his people's trust and even more, their affection in such measure as comes only to the best among our empire. our species.

Till as long as our sensibility NEW AGE

endures, we cannot cease to cherish the memory of this gem of a man. Perhaps Mother India, as she re-ceived in her bosom the ashes of her child, wished she had given He knew also that the transi-tion was difficult and prolonged and painful and yet had to be made, for the very meaning of history lay in such human, and often necessarily fallible, endeav-our. He knew he had great au-thority, which he could not run away from nor could lay aside like a wad of notes, and this authority needed to be wielded for helping, in India and abroad, the advance of man towards a world awake.

than it can be said of Jawaharlal Nehru: our world is a better place on account of his having lived in it. If a man can con-quer death, as the AITAREYA BRAHMANA tells us, he has done it. He belongs now to the ages, the famed acons of Indian history. As he said of his master, when Gandhi died. "Let us be when Gandhi died, "Let us be worthy of him."

ANNOHNCING

THE FIRST MANISHA PUBLICATION

THE GENTLE COLOSSUS

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NOVEMBER 92 1984

on November 7 and 8. HE conference discusse

the Draft Programme of the CPI and the various issues confronting the country today. A number of resolu-tions were passed.

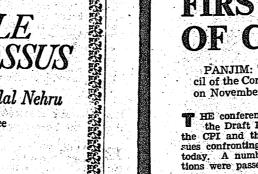
It sent greetings to the underground Communist Party of Portugal which is waging a heroic struggle to free the Portuguese people from the Salazar fascism. Solidarity resolutions sup-porting the fighting people of Angola Mozambique Angola.

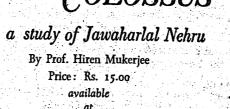
NOVEMBER 22, 1964

other Portuguese colonies were also passed. The conference reiterated that Goa should become part

of Maharashtra. It was stresor manarashtra. It was stres-sed that the merger should be effected with the willing sup-port of the whole people and for this an intensive educa-

tion programme was necessarv. It was noted by the conference that the Maharashtra Gomantak Party had failed in living up to its promises





and the patriotic Front."

THIS WAS A MAN

Of no man can more be said than it can be said of Jawaharlal

Part-Payment of Wages in Kind **Proposal Dropped** Standing Committee on Industrial Truce

Draws Up Scheme for Fair Price Shops

time could now be allowed and, in the end, employers had to agree that a law may be enacted to force recalcitrant employers to open fair price, shops at once. This Bill will cover all fac-This Bill will cover all fac-tories, railways, motor transport services; docks, mines, quarties, oilfields; plantations, workshops, construction work of all kind, hydro and thermal electric generation, banks, insurance com-panies, shops and commercial establishments which employ 300 or more persons. It would apply to public, private and municipal sectors alike and would cover all employees including contract labour. employees

Fair Price Shops

The provisions of the scheme will become applicable to the establishment if at least 200 establishment if at least 200 workers so desire in writing. Once they have done so, if does not impose any obli-gation on any of the signa-tories to continue to purchase thetir requirements from the store set up. The employers were opposed to this and they wanted to in-clude a provision that once an employee had signified his desire to have such a store, he should be compelled to buy from it. The TU representatives opposed this.

gestions were opposed by representatives. These shops will necessarily supply rice, wheat or wheat substitutes and sugar at com-trolled prices and pulses, some varieties of cloth and cooking medium at wholesale rates. In addition to these, they can stock

FIRST GOA CONFERENCE OF CPI HELD AT MARGAO

PANJIM: The first conference of the Goa state coun-cil of the Communist Party of India was held at Margao

The tenancy bill now before The tenancy bin how before the state legislature was found to be not giving pro-tection to tenants. A rational ceiling on land holdings and distribution of government waste lands to landless far-mers were demanded,

mers were demanded. The conference elected an eleven member Goa state council of the CPI and seven delegates to the Seventh Congress of the CPI to be held in Bombay in December. Some observers would also be sent from Goa to the Seventh

NEW AGE

By Satish Loomba

and sell any other article. When statutory rationing comes into force in any area, they will act as ration shops for those who want to register there. Others will have the option to register at any other shop of their area.

Regarding the supply of Hegarang the supply of cloth, pulses and cooking medium, employers wanted only storage and distribution charges in shops to be borne by them. But the TU repre-sentatives insisted that the price of these must be the wholesale prices. After long price of these must be the wholesale prices. After long discussion, it was agreed that these items will be supplied at the wholesale rates as obtain-ing in the particular area, the cost of transport and distri-bution being entirely borne by the employers.

Joint committees will be set up to check and supervise the functioning of these shops. Penalties will be laid down for non-fulfilment of any of the obligations including penalty for continuous offences.

. This meeting has been useful n that the Bangalore decision

on payment of wages in kind, which is obnoxious, has been reversed. Some gain has been made in the fair price shop scheme both in its management scneme both in its management and in monetary terms. The ele-ment of compulsion has been completely got rid of.

But the cardinal questions remain. There is no guarantee that food, cloth and other essen-tials will be supplied by the government. When the question was asked by the TU represen-tatives, the Secretary of the Food Ministry gave an evasive tatives, the Secretary of the Food Ministry gave an evasive will naturally reply that supple conditioned be conditioned by availability. This shows the extremely casual way in which the high-ups are treating the food situation.

Secondly, the fair price shops will continue to reflect the upward trend of prices. Con-trolled prices are revised from prices are revised time and always increasing. Wholesale. prices wil be the free market prices and though in three items-middle-man's profit, transport man's profit, transport, storage and distribution costs-will be eliminated and distribution costs will be eliminated, this will not mean any degree of price stability.

Hoards, Black Money **Unearthed in Calcutta**

From Ajoy Dasgupta

CALCUTTA: Hoarding of essential commodities has become a menace and earning black money a pastime of the parasitic rich. During the last few days many cases of hoarding of diverse goods have been enearthe and black money has come out from most unexpected places in Calcutta

TWO hundred and fifty kilograms of hilsa fish, the most favourite of the Bengali people, came out of an ice vendor's shop. There was nobody to claim it and the police sold it. Rs. 1,34,651 in notes and 126 tolas of gold, sovereigns and gold orna-ments came out from tins of biscuits from a bakery.

Hidden among huge hoarded stock of various hoarded stock of various kinds of spices were bun-dles of currency notes amounting to Rs. 18,83,700 put in gunny bags. 1,00,000 tins of baby food were seiz-ed in a raid on Rajakatra and Bagree Market. Some people have been arrested and are being prosecuted.

But still now 12 flour millowners are evading arrest since nearly a month, when nine owners were arrested. These flour millowners are reported to have earned more than a crore of rupees during the last one year by selling flour at the blackmarket rate of Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per maund. They were supplied with wheat by the government at the rate of Rs. 14 per maund.

Wheat is still supplied to

November 23, when it would be available only on coupons Bakeries are also facing difficulty, many bakeries, parti-cularly the smaller ones and those in mofussil areas have already closed down, throwing large number of people out of employment. Wheat is not available at the ration shops either.

Chief Minister P. C. Ser has put the blame on the Central Government by saying that it been supplying only 50,000 tons of wheat per month instead of promised 84,000 tons. So long P. C. Sen had advised the people to take wheat instead of rice to overcome food shortage. What he will say now, is to be heard.

The new sugar price will not mean any relief to West Bengal's consumers. The rampant blackmarketeering in this commodity has pushed up the blackmarket price to Rs. 2.50 to 2.75 per kg in place of controlled price of Rs. 1.35.

It is estimated that the quota and licence holders of sugar in Calcutta are making a black profit of Rs. 50,000 the mills whose owners are per day. This has made the evading arrests. Bread is sweet commodity taste bitter going to be rationed from in the mouth of consumers.

PAGE THIRTEEN

Continued from previous issue



armed forces of Salazar within armed forces of Salazar within hours, thanks to the spontaneous support of the ruthlessly exploited population of the two territories.

for more than 24 hours. The reprisals were monstrous. Then in 1955, after nine years

no funds, no assistance of any sort, obstacles and hindrance of every kind-against a regime such as no other people in India had ever

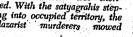
It is a second a seco

anu to the need for action. Soon after, the murder followed, in similar circumstances, of two more Indian citizens: 'Thorat and Saha.

armed forces of Salazar within hours, thanks to the spontaneous support of the ruthlessly exploited population of the two territories. It was a victory that gave a tre-mendous fillip to the movement. On August 15 the same year, the seventh anniversary of India's independence, Goan satyagrahis made a mass entry into Goa and even captured—without arms— the Fort of Terekhol and held it for more than 24 hours. The re-to Gas and the same transmitting the same transmitting the same the sevent of the same transmitting the same transmitting the fort of Terekhol and held it for more than 24 hours. The re-to Gas and the same transmitting the same transmitting to the call of the Samitting transmitting the same transmitting transmitting the same transmitting more than 24 hours. The re-into Goa, Daman and Diu in heroic defiance of the fascist might to complete the independence that a struggle carried on alone and acc of terrible odds-no arms, the rest of India.

the rest of India. But the action was short-lived. With the satyagrahis step-ping into occupied territory, the Salazarist murderers mowed

down with machine-guns



came the posthumous award of the Peace Gold Medal of the World

mcil of Peace. The eighth session of the All-The India Peace Council in Ahmeda-bad at which the gold medal was presented as a memorable event. It marked: a new stage in the Goan struggle. The Indian Peace and Afro-Asian movements pledand Afro-Asian movements pled-ged to come to the asisstance of the Goan freedom fighters and work to make the problems of the liberation of Goa an all-India problem. That year, for the first time, on November 25, the day on which 450 years back the Portuguese colonialists had captured Goa, was commemorated the world over as GOA DAX. The call was given by

problem. That year, for the first time, en November 25, the day on which 450 years back the Portuguese colonialists had captured Goa, was commemorated the world over as GOA DAY. The call was given by the Cairo Secretariat of the Afro-

the Cairo Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation. Within 12 months, at the third National Conference of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity in Bombay was formed the National Campaign Committee for the Liberation of Goa with Arma Asaf Ali as chairman and Rameshwari Nehru as patron. The Goan

them down with machine-guns. That blood-cuidling spectacle of indescribable horror was wit-nessed by shocked representa-tives of the world press, radio and television who had rushed to India to see how Salazar would act. Within 15 minutes the satyagraha had to be called off by the leaders of the Samiti in order to avert the saoage mass extermination of the satyagrahis. The incredible butchery shock-ed the world and cast glooin and Political Conve was a unit of committee. The NCCG pledged to achi-

The NCCG pledged to achi-eve the liquidation of Portuguese colonialism in India within a year and called upon all sections of the people for their support to achieve that end. Many an eye-brow went up in incredulity and ironical smiles played on the faces of de-featists. But from then on things moved with extraordinary swift-ness. The campaign committee set its machinery into action and within six months the whole coun-try echeed with the cry of "Libe-

port came from all sections of the people. Only those inspired by the love of the imperialists and by petty prejudices kept themseloes aloof. The impact of the public opinion did not take long to reflect itself in Parliament. In August of 1961 Prime Minister Nehru declared that a time might come when India would have to send its army into Goa. It was for the first time the pos-sibilities of using force to oust the aggressors was being men-tioned.

tioned. Backing that statement, indica-tive of a significant shift in the government's attitude and policy, the NCCG in a resolution demand-ed military action without delay. With this situation, prepared by the NCCG, for background, took place the Seminar on Portuguese Colonies convened by the Indian Council for Africa in Delhi, in October 1961, in which participat-ed the representatives of the free-

NEW AGE

This is the second and concluding part of an article by Berta Braganza on Goa's fight for freedom and unification with India, written on the occasion of the World Conference for Peace and International Cooperation now being held in New Delhi. The first part appeared in the NEW AGE dated November 15, 1964.

ammun

reactionary elements who hoped to make the seminar an empty show

NCCC's demand for military ac-tion, the outcome of a strong fight put up by the representatives of the Goan Political Convention and of the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

Atrica. It should be noted that these movements of Africa and Goa were units of the Conference of

the Organisations of the Portuguese Colonies (CONCP) established a

moment for the Goan freedom fighters. To the 12th hour the American Ambassador in Delhi continued his efforts to salvage Portuguese colonialism in India and the NATO foothold in our country. He did not realise that nothing can hold back the in-exorable march of history. Within 24 hours of the Libera-on Army stepping into Goa. libe-Within 24 hours of the Libera-tion Army stepping into Goa, libe-ration, the dream of centuries, was a reality. The long, long story of 450 years of colonial enslavement 450 years of colonial enslavement had come to an end. Salazar—and with him international imperialism -were ousted from Indian soil for ever more

OPERATION VIJAY was the crown of glory of the Goan resist-ance to Portuguese aggression since its inception. It was the victorious culmination of the united efforts

Its inception. It was the victorious culmination of the united efforts of the Indian anti-colonial and peace forces the vindication of the way shown to us by our lea-der, T. B. Cunha. It was too India's implementa-tion of the UN resolution calling for the eradication of the colonial system wherever it exists in all its forms and modulations. Goa's liberation was, therefore, India's most concrete contribution towards world peace. But for all that, the liberation of Goa and, for that matter, that of the whole of India, should not be considered a finality in itself. Elimination of colonialism and im-

s abated and on December 4 the s abated and on December 4 the Goan freedom fighters ofter 15 years of indomitable determina-tion; untold hardships and sacrifices, at last saw the Na-tional Army of Liberation marching to the borders of Goa It was an exhilarating moment. It seemed almost incredible. The Government of India's de-cision, hailed by the whole genuine democratic world and the true par-tisans of freedom and peace, how-ever, only disturbed the hornets-nest in the imperialist camp. The Anglo-American allies of Portu-guese colonialism and fascism lost turts to bring pressure on India to reconsider its decision. The interval between Decem-ber 4 and 17 was a trying one for the NCCG and an anxious

August 15, 1955-Goan Patriots take pledge

NOVEMBER 22 1984

Our Berlin Correspondent, Kunhanandan Nair, recently interviewed Max Reimann, First Secretary of the illegal Communist Party of Germany (KPD of West Germany). Following are the questions and answers. ummummimm to + mmmmmmmmm O UR readers are familiar with your writtings, Com-rade Reimann, and our Party admires the work of the he-raie Communicate Party of Ger-raie State Party of Ger-

roic Communist Party of Germany. Can you tell us what progress the Party and the peace movement in West Germany has made in recent West vears?

*

Many people in West Germany have become increasing-ly convinced this year that a continuation of the policy of revenge and atomic armament pursued by the Bonn government is dangerous and it must be replaced by a reagovernment is dangerous and dergound movement of the it must be replaced by a rea-listic policy of detente and wonder how a brother Party understanding which are the decisive conditions for safe-guarding peace in Germany activities? And what is the result?

This was demonstrated by the participation of more than a hundred thousand people in the Easter mar-ches, in mass meetings conin mass meetings concerning campaign for disar-mament and in the blg meetings and demonstrations held in connection with the 50th ad 25th anniversaries of the First and Second World Wars.

It was also demonstrated in the participation of tens of thousands of young West Germans in the Whitsun Youth Rally and, recently, by the presence of over ten thousand West German workers, farmers young people and other citizens at the celebrations in Berlin in honour of the 15th annirsary of the GDR.

But we must also note the fact that the reactionary forces are consolidating and exerting an ever greater pressure upon the Bonn Gov-ernment. They are trying to increase their influence on economy and politics so as to step up their aggressive step up their aggressive foreign policy and their reactionary social policy at

Consistent Fighter

The Communist Party of Germany takes part both in the peace movements of all strata of society and in the social and political move-ments of the working-class and other working-people. This is what gives our Party its meaning to many work-ers, working-people and peace forces as the most consistent force in the struggle for peace, democracy and social security.

The discussion going on at present among the West German public on the question of legalisation of our banned Party is evidence that the nist Party of Germany is an important factor in the political life of the Federal is an important factor in the urged the Chinese leaders to political life of the Federal stop public polemics and to Republic and that, despite its stop sending such anti-party present illegal status, its in-fluence is steadily increasing.

We know very well that lifting of the ban on Communist Party depends upon the development of the democratic popular movement. It is erefore decisively important

way it will be possible to link for with the demand of legality the Communist Party with the mass movement for a new policy in the Federal public. Re-We have read with regret that West German agents encourage the spread of poli-tical material from Peking which is harmful to the undergound movement of the

Bonn Government. In

this

At the sessions of the Cen-tral Committee of our Party we have discussed on several occasions the attacks by Chinese leaders on the general line of the international Communist and working-class movement. We have shown by facts that the aggressive forces of West German imperialism and militarism are exploiting the adventurous views of the Chinese leaders on the question of peace and war to the detriment of the working-class and the masses in the Federal Republic and of the entire world Con nist movement.

. . .

Chinese Perfidy

The German imperialists and militarists make use of the slanderous attacks of the Chinese leaders against the policy of peace and detente pursued by the Soviet Union; they make use of the Chinese thesis on setting up a so-call-.ed "intermediate" zone including the aggressive West German Federal Republic; they also make use of the provocative attitude of the Chinese leaders in opposition to proposed direct negotiations between USSR and FRG leaders, in order to justify their own aggressive revan-

chist policy. The Chinese leaders are not only objectively play-ing into the hands of the most aggressive forces of German imperialism through their policy; they are also helping those in power in Bonn by sending rial the contents of which are directed against Party and hinder

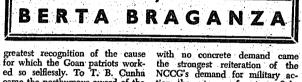
The Central Committee of our Party has on several oc-casions—in a letter of February this year, for example-urged the Chinese leaders to material to the Federal Republic.

Party's struggle.

Instead of acceding to our request, more material has been sent, with generous support and encouragement from the Bonn authorities. We must state with regret



cended upon the free-s. But as though



Africa.

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MIN YI December 20, 1961-Hoisting Indian National Flag at Panjim

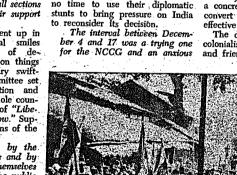
experienced, came the first res-ponse of the Indian people by the Goan freedom forces for active cooperation. In May of 1955 seve-ral Indian parties: joined to form the Goa Vimochan Sahayak Samiti (The Goa Liberation Aid Comnittee) which planned a mass satyagraha in Goa This new -----

satyagraha in Goa. This new strength coming to the Goan anti-colonial forces flung the colonialists and their stooges into panic. More troops came from Portugal. The PIDE redoubled

he Goan anti-colonial forces flung the colonialists and their stooges not panic. More troops came from Portugal. The PIDE redoubled is terror and blood-hounds were added to the Salazar forces of imman beasts to trace underground workers of the movement. The eligious fanaticism of the big-tited Catholic section of the peo-ple was whipped up with cries if religion in danger; the pulpit and the confessional were mobi-ised. Groups of non-Goan Indian sayagrahis crossed into Goa to join the Goan resisters in jails and shared the terror and torture which had been their experience for nine long years. Seeing that persecution was of itte avail and not even the most rutal and cruel treatment could leter the fighters, the Portuguese icivilises? resorted to muder and sassination. The first victim was Amirchand Gupta of Mathura in fadhya Pradesh, treacherously is body was thrown back across is bodre. A post-mortem exami-ation revealed 10. ribs broken esides serious injuries to ithe ead. His companions who had loce danced on their bodies with eir heavy boots. AGEE FOURTEEN "civilisers" resorted to murder and assassination. The first victim was Amirchand Gupta of Mathura in Madhya Pradesh, treacherously killed as he entered with a group of Indian satyagrahis into Goa. His body was thrown back across the border. A post-mortem exami-nation revealed 10 ribs broken besides serious injuries to the head. His companions who had also been thrown back unconscihead. His companions who had also been thrown back unconsci-ous described how after beating them down with rubber trunche-ons the Portuguese soldiers and police danced on their bodies with their hours: host

their heavy boots. PAGE FOURTEEN

try echoed with the cry of "Libe-ration of Goa here and now." Sup-port came from all sections of the





From KUNHANANDAN NAIR

with no response. More than that: we have never received any reply to any of our letters to the CC of the Communist Party of China. This is the sort of behaviour which certainly does not accord with custom in the relations between Communist brother parties.

You know that the leaders of Communist Party of China are trying to split our Party,

*

too. Do you find anything common between our difficulties and those of the Con munist Party of Germany? Com

The Chinese leaders refute the general political line of the world Communist movement in regard to foreign policy which aims at peace and peaceful coexistence. They defame the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union. They oppose the ban on nuclear weapons tests and conducted their own bomb test. They encourage those imperialist forces which want to revise existing frontlers by violent means.

This cannot be of advantage either to the Commu-nist Party of India or to our Party or to any other Party of the world Communist movement: also not even to the Chinese people themselves. On the conthemselves. On the con-trary, it is harmful to us all, for it presents us all with additional difficulties.

The attitude of the Chinese leaders makes it more diffi-cult for us to mobilise the masses to struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence, for disarmament and detente for democracy and national independence, for social seindependence, for social se-curity and progress. It makes it more difficult for us to convince the working-class and working-people in the capitalist countries of the Communists' great mission of peace and liberation.

In addition to such common difficulties there are certain other difficulties also which this or that brother

NEW AGE

I may state here that the West German Communists, fighting illegally, stand firmly behind their Central Committee in their rejec-tion of the Chinese leaders' policy and of their splitting activities, and know very well how to protect and preserve the unity and close up the ranks of the Party on the basis of Marx-ism-Leninism.

Our Party leadership constantly concerned with strengthening all Communists and Party units ideolo gically and politically and enabling them to fulfil their duties in the struggle against German imperialism and militarism and for peace, de-German mocracy and socialism, and their duties, towards the world Communist movement, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism

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How can the present diffi-culties in our great international movement, for which hundreds of thousands given their lives, be solved? Do you think that a world conference would help?

In the effort to strengthen and stabilise the world Com-munist movement I see no other way than immediate preparation and earliest possible convening of a new conference.

· · · 🗼

that our request has met Party is faced with. We are full and undivided support. familiar with the splitting We believe that an exchange activities of the Chinese lea- of views amongst the Com-ders within the world Com- munist and Workers' Parties activities of the ders within the world munist movement and in other worldwide mass, peace, the common sum-liberation and independence always will be useful. movements. We are also s aware of their attempts to in the way suggested by the solit various brother Parties. - that the cPSU, a new conference, like those which have already taken place, will be a big contribution to further stren-of the world Com-

For Unity

We approach preparations for a new conference with the desire to serve the unity of the world Communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of decisions arrived at in joint consultation. There is question of condemning Or ex-communicating any Party but of strengthening and stabilising the world Com-munist movement on a Marxist-Leninist basis.

This desire of ours is linked up with the prepar-edness to do our share in reducing existing differ-ences of opinion and achi-eving agreement at least on uncertainty of the preparation of the start event of the start of the questions of importance to the common struggle. This would certainly be a gain and would be of tremendous advantage. This is a task which only a new in-ternational conference can deal with.

Permit me to thank vou for the opportunity you have given me to acquaint your readers with some problems readers with some problems with which our Party is also concerned today. I would especially ask you to thank our brother Communist Party in India and all the demo-The proposals on this put forward by the Central Com-mittee of the CPSU have our

MOSCOW NEWS

No 46

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PAGE FTETRER

MYSORE FACING crowd and announced its deci-sion to form a separate front with genuine democratic forces, failing which to fight the coming

FOOD CRISIS

Complete Bungling by State Government From C. R. KRISHNA RAO BANGALORE: Shortage of food supplies greeding and hailed by splitters as demo-BANGALORE: Shortage of food supplies greeding and hailed by splitters as demo-the congress by any means holy or unholy is the slogan of the slogan of

BANGALORE: Shortage of food supplies, greediness of traders, failure to take prompt measures and bungling by government has caused unfold misery to the people in the state.

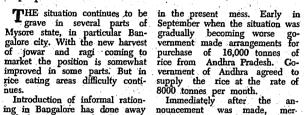
Introduction of informal ration-ing in Bangalore has done away with the agonising sight of queues. But even the meagre supplies of 5 Kg rice and 3 Kg wheat per week, irrespective of size of the family, is hard to get. Many a time the card holder has to get an answer of 'no stocks' from the shops allotted. The government is finding it hard to supply rice to the shops to meet the require-ments of eard holders.

Haphazard Supply

In the most irregular and hap-hazard manner two weeks' sup-plies were made. Those who were lucky were able to get their meal. Arrangements for this week's supply have been made according to spokesmen of go-vernment. But it is hard to get an answer from any source about next week's supply. While there is no stock in government go-downs traders are making merry, increasing the rates and selling-rice at black market rates. Rice is being sold at Rs. 1.50 per Kg. The state government is

The state government is heavily depending on supplies from Andhra Pradesh and from central godowns in Madfrom central godowns in Mad-ras. Statements after state-ments are made by ministers and officials stating that suffi-cient stocks are on hand and some more rice is expected. But actually godowns are emp-ty. The state Food Minister M. V. Krishnappa has success-fully avoided meeting pressmen for the last two weeks. Government's complacency from

for the last two weeks. Government's complacency from the beginning of the crisis and hesitation to take steps to un-earth the hoarded grains and prevent smuggling has resulted



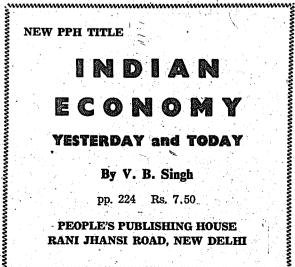
Immediately after the an-nouncement was made, mer-chants rushed to Andhra, pur-chased the rice and moved the stocks. The state government was completely in the dark about this fact. When the situation became bad and people were not getting rice, government thought it best to get the promised quota of rice from Andhra by sending its official representatives.

its official representatives. By the time these represen-tatives went By the time these represen-tatives went they were con-fronted with the fact that all the stocks were lifted by traders. They had to return in vain. What happened to the rice lifted by merchants is still a mystery. Government has not been able to give a satisfactory reply to this question.

Allegations Unattended

In addition to this, the state government has not so far cared to enquire into the allegations about rice and wheat lifted from Avadi cenwheat lifted from Avadi cen-tral godowns by merchants being sold at higher rates in Madras itself. It is a known fact that some lorries sent by government for lifting stocks from Avadi had to return empty because already allotted quota had been lifted by profiteers. Inspite of local papers' editorials and demand for action on such treacherous arts by merchants the gomern. papers editorials and demand for action on such treacherous acts by merchants the govern-ment is keeping mum over it. If sufficient stocks are not forthcoming in the next few weeks Kerala would definitely be repeated in Bangalore.

The United Civic Front re-cently formed by disgrantled Congressmen, SSP, Jan Sangh,



Swatantra, Muslim Leagne, DMK and hailed by splitters as demo-cratic front is already showing signs of cracks. At the first meeting when the front was formed the CPI refused to associate itself with the motley

lections independently. But the splitters saw in the

But the splitters saw in the front an easy way of bagging some seats by the happy alliance with 'democratic parties' like Jan Sangh and Swatantra, even Muslim League. The newly elect-ed secretary of the Bangalore district committee of the split-ters and vice president of the front is husy triving to keen the

On one hand while they are emphatically denying any truck with communal and reactionary forces they are aligning with the very forces. The state conference of the Communist Party of India, Karnataka unit, which was sche-duled to be held in the last week of the communist party of India, But the front is already duled to be held in the last week cracking up inspite of these of this month has been post-efforts. The 'DC secretary' poned to the first week of admitted pathetically that the December.

Victimised Railway Employees Not Yet Reinstated

Railway Board Sitting Tight over Supreme Court Ruling

Constitution. I Gowever, although almost then, the Railway Board and the bave as yet taken no action to under the arbitrary rules. Parliament. More than seven months have passed since then and the Administration is still sitting tight on the cases of re-instatement. The Railway Board had re-jected the cases of reinstate-ment of a number of victimised employee hu completing the

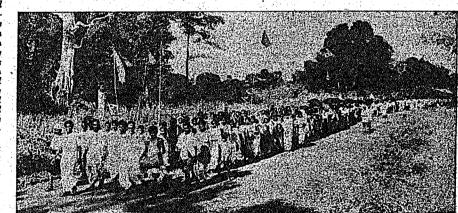
It took the Railway Board four months to "examine" the Sup-reme Court judgment and on April 28, 1964, the Zonal Rail-April 28, 1963, the Zonal Rail-way administrations were advised as to how to proceed in the matter of reinstating the indi-vidual employees whose services were terminated under Rule 148/149. A copy of this directive was placed on the table of

sitting tight on the tasks instatement. The Railway Board had re-jected the cases of reinstate-ment of a number of victimised employees by applying the r Law of Limitation, i.e., all those whose cases of termi-n nation were prior to six years meaceding the Supreme Court nation were prior to six years preceding the Supreme Court judgment were placed outside the proposed review. The AIRF had protested against this arbitrary decision and had demanded that all cases of victimisation should be re-viewed

The Supreme Court had struck down Rule 148/149 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code on December 5, 1963, as ultra vires of Articles 14 and 311 of the Constitution. TOWEVER, although almost Parliament. More than seven country.

front may collapse while allot-ing seats. Meanwhile, the Swatantra Party has already announced its decision not to participate in the elections this time. The Jan Sangh has threatened to walk out if Muslim League is not chucked out. Even if the front collapses completely some 'working arrangement' is likely to be worked out according to left Communist circles.

And it is indeed most And it is indeed most astonishing that a policy de-clared on the floor of Parlia-ment on the question of re-instatement, in deference to the judgment of the Supreme Court should take several months for its implementation. In the public sector, railways employ the largest number of workers. Government is supposed to be a model employer but the Railway Board has in this instance outdone even the worst tance outdone even the worst examples in the private sector by their extreme unconcern for even giving effect to a Supreme Court judgment!



ONE-DAY PROTEST STRIKE OF BARBIL MINE WORKERS

The iron and manganese mine-workers in Barbil area (Orissa), for the first time, went on a general strike paralysing all the fourteen mining concerns on November 1.

ber 1. MORE than 10,000 workers may be the served a hartal on the day of general 'strike. A huge procession of mine-workers paraded through the workers paraded through the main thoroughfares of Barbil toroughfares of the union. The call for the strike was for he implementation of the manganese mines also. Before resorting to the token strike, the workers had observed a week of to ympathy with the cause of the union would consider calling an indefinite general strike to com-pel the implementation.

NEW AGE



to T. Madhavan and not to New Age Managerial Office

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NOVEMBER 22, 1964

WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE RESOLUTION ON

THE Conference for World Peace and International Cooperation is convinced that disarmament and subsequent release of accompany resources release of economic resources release of economic resources is indispensible for develop-ment of all countries, parti-cularly the developing coun-tries of Asia, Africa and Latin America

Latin America. According to the 'conservative estimate of the U.N. Study Group, the total military expenditure in terms of US dollars stands today at \$120,000,000,000 which is: equal to 8 times the world's an-nual output of goods and services, or is equal to one-half of the world's gross capital formation, or is equal to between two-thirds and me-half of the underdeveloped countries. As the Cairo conference of non-aligned countries to the developing countries to the developing in a As the Cairo conference of non-aligned countries to the developing countries to the developing in a two the underdeveloped at the veritable flow of wealth from the developing countries to the developing and the developing structure in international trade im-poses heavy burdens on the developing at the existing patterns and prices the veritable flow of wealth from the developing countries to the developing at the existing patterns and the developing the existing patterns and prices the veritable flow of wealth from the set developing countries to the developing the veritable flow of wealth from the the veritable flow of wealth from the set the veritable flow

As the Cairo conference of non-aligned countries has pointed out, peace must rest on sound and solid economic foundations and the res-pect for the right of peoples and nations to control and dispose off-freely their national wealth and

lining. Further, while the prices of

verifable flow of wealth from the developing countries to the deve-loped ones thus nullifying the eco-nomic and technical aid given to the underdeveloped regions for their development.

The conference is of the opinion resources. The developing countries are to-day placed with the chronic prob-lems of instability of prices of balance of trade resulting from unequal terms of trade. These countries are placed with a situa-tion in which the pattern of trade

Peace Medal Awarded **To Romesh Chandra**

EW DELHI: Romesh Chandra, chairman of the Organisation and Laision sion of the All-India Peace Council, and editor of NEW AGE has been award-ed Joliot Curie Gold Medal the World Peace Council for his work in the peace

The medal was presented to him by Souiah Haouari, mem-ber of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council at the public rally held on November 18 after the con-clusion of the World Conference for Peace and Internain session here from November 14 to 18. tional Cooperation which was



RAJASTHAN ALL SET FOR JAIPUR: Preparations for the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of India have almost reached the final stage in Rajasthan. The district have gone with the splitters. About a hundred new mem-domitted to the About a fundred new mem-domitted to the About a hundred new mem-domitted to the district section on foreign policy should be shar-per than it is in the section on foreign policy in the Draft Pro-gramme.

LMOST all the district held. Only two more districts. Ganganagar and Ajmer, have to hold their conferences and these will be held on November 21-22.

The state conference of the CPI is scheduled to be held at Alwar from November 26 to 29. It will be attended by 175 delegates and many observers.

The returns at the district conferences show that as many as 1400 members, out of a total of 1900 in 1962, have renewed their membership. Some of the their membership. Some of the rather weak and needs to be remaining members have be-strengthened by references to come inactive and only the rest

NOVEMBER 22, 1964

Party, taking the total mem-bership of the CPI in Rajasthan bership of the CPI in Rajasthan to 1500. There are also about 400 new candidate members. The discussions at the district

conferences showed that the members generally agreed with the new Draft Programme of the CPI. However, there was also criticism, the main points of which were:

The first part of the Draft is

International Cooperation

taking note of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Deve-lopment and the declaration of the 77 developing countries, the conference recommends the folconference rec lowing:

that an appropriate and effective international agency be brought into existence as early as possible with the specific res-ponsibility of dealing with the whole pattern, and structure of international trade.

adequate steps to ensure a price structure which will not be detrimental to the interests of the developing countries.

3 the amount of capital in-cluding aid transferred to developing countries and the terms and conditions governing the trans-fer should be internationally regu-lated, so as to make it without

political commitments and in con-formity with the requirements of economic development of each country.

steps to eliminate foreign monopoly grip over the vital sectors of the economies of the developing countries.

with a view to change the pattern and direction of trade of developing countries, bi-lateral long term trade agreements on the basis of national currency stipulations be encouraged.

certain international control on the production of synthe-tic substitutes which will adversely affect the production and trade of natural primary commodities of the developing countries.

adequate steps be taken to accelerate the industrial development of the developing

This conference notes with

adequate and extended faci-lities be ensured for exchange lities be ensured for exchange of technical know-how and training of technical perso

g that possibilities of regione mic co-operation econ explored.

The conference urges upon the people and governments of all countries and the UNO to take urgent steps to get the above recommendations implemented at the earliest.

With a view to initiate on With a view to initiate concrete action, the Conference recom-mends that Study Groups be established to initiate study, 'ro-search and disemination of expe-riences in this field in cooperation with various national and inter-national organisations.

Against Colonialism

* FROM PAGE 4

alignment is today widely recognised as a potent force in the easing of world tension and the stabilising of peace.

This conference expresses grave concern at the fact that a vast number of peo-ple are still held in subjuple are stan neum in surger-gation, particularly in the continent of Africa, as in Angola, socalled Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique etc. The Portuguese fascist govin the ernment is perpetrating the most repugnant crime genocide against the African people. The continued reign of terror is a complete violation of all the cannons of civilized beha-viour. We call upon all the countries and the peoples to lend not merely their moral support to the valiant fighters for freedom, but also their material support because we recognise the inalienable right of these and other subjugated neo ples to overthrow their op pressors even through arm ed revolt when all peaceful avenues have been delibe-rately and wilfully denied to

A third point generally made the delegates was that the section dealing with the path forward to national democracy and the question of replace-ment of the present govern-ment should be properly emised.

Members are very enthusiastic and preparations for the state conference have reached an advanced stage. A mass rally is also being planned in Alwar in connection with the state conference.

NEW AGE

apprehension the fact that the vast number of peoples in the former colonial territories and the existing ones live in poverty, destitution, disease and illiteracy. The living standard of these peoples must be raised before they can enjoy the benefits of freedom. We call upon these peoples to pool their material and moral resources for their social and economic regeneration. The conference calls for the im-plementation of the specific recommendations made in this respect by the Geneva Con-World Trade

Glaring disparity between the economically advanced and the less developed countries would hinder the prospects of abiding world peace.

This confrence deprecates all attempts by the impe-rialists to seek to re-impose their domination thro-ugh subtle and surreptitious political and economic me-thods. This neo-colonialism, in our opinion, is as perni-cious as the former colonial domination. In fact, it is far more sinister as it accomplices its purposes through suberfuge, while seeking the same ends. Economic pressure, interference in the internal affairs of the newly liberated countries, imposi-tion of unequal economic and political treaties, hood-winking the weaker into military pacts and alliances the establishment of foreign military bases are all de-signed to reduce the independence of the new countries to a farce.

This conference strongly condemns the repugnant po-licy of apartheid pursued by the South African government in contemptuou ce of the various U.N. resolu-tions and the U.N. Charter and Declaration of Human Rights. We are fully convin-ced that by this perverted persistence in the uncivilized policy, completely out of tune with the spirit of the time, the South African government has discredited itself in the eyes of the world at large and we have no doubt that world public opinion will before long

compel the South African gov-ernment to rectify the dread-ful wrong that it has committed

We call upon the govern-ments and the peoples of the world to enforce the economic sanctions against the South African Government, as re-commended by the U.N. General Assembly.

This conference fully supports the concrete and positive steps recommended by the Belgrade and Cairo Conferences of the Non-Aligned Coun-tries and the African Heads of State in their recent conferences to help the freedom fighters in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This conference fully supports the strug-gle of the Arab people of Fa-lestine for the restoration of their birth right to their homeland and their right to self-determination.

Th conference calls attention to the military actions unleashed by the forces of im_ perialism and colonialism in different areas of the world that constantly aggravate existing tensions and provoke further conflicts. It demands that all the foreign interfer-ence in countries like Cuba, Congo, Cyprus, Southern Rhodesia, South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodi nd other countries be ended forthwith and conditions be created so that the people countris could solve their own problems in their own way.

The World Conference for eace and International Cooperation, apart from the general resolution on colonialism, adopted a number of other resolutions concernng specific situations obt aining in a number of tries which are faced with problems of colonialism ieo-colonialism and impe-ialist interventions. Such esolutions cover the followrialist interventi ing areas: South-east Asia uth Vietnam, Cyprus, Pa lestine, French Somali, South-West Africa; Portuuese colonies. Spanish colo des. Rhodesia, British proectorates of Basutoland; Bechuanaland and Swaziland, the Congo, Cuba, and Latin America

PAGE SEVENTEEN

Soviet Union Celebrates Jawaharlal Birthday

Both countries strived for a

country by another and for

eaceful coexistence of states,

ples and there were no pole.

signing of the test-ban-treaty was blowing all over the

capacity to produce the atom omb she had decided to use

India greatly appreciated

a documentary film on the life of Nehru called "Great Son of India" which had its

premiere on Jawaharlal's birthday. It uses shots by

birthday. It uses shots by Soviet and Indian camera-

men taken over many years

and also many photographs. The film shows many episo-

des in the development of Soviet-Indian friendship.

Pravda published accounts

of celebrations, of Nehru's birthday in India and the

opening of the world confer-

ence for peace and inter-

national cooperation in Delhi

The recent visit of India's

Minister for Planning B. R.

Bhagat was also a useful step in further clarifying

the perspectives of Indo-

Soviet cooperation. "I have

been highly encouraged by

going away quite satisfied" he told Indian correspon-

dents. He had acquainted Soviet

representatives with India's

Fourth Five Year Plan. The Soviet side appreciated the bigger size of the Plan, double of the Third, and also the in-

crease in the proportional al-ocation for the public sector. Bhagat said that the public

sector was marching into the

consumer goods industry and food trading.

talks here and I am

atomic energy only for peace

started from Mo

From MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW: Jawaharlal Nehru's 75th birth anniversary was observed here in a fitting manner and was one more indication of the stable and sincere friendly relations between our two countries and the positive evaluation of the role of Nehru in Indian and world history by Soviet experts and scholars.

ON 13th evening in Mosww's House of Friendship better world, for equality and the stage decorated with ge portrait of Nehru and tion of all domination of one with the stage decorated with a huge portrait of Nehru and Indian and Soviet flags, and with representatives of Soviet Foreign Ministry and Indian Embassy, Soviet scholars, intellectuals. journalists and representatives of the Indian community attending, glowing tributes were paid to the memory of India's great departd leader. Academician Tsitsin, presi-

dent of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society opening the meeting paid homage to India's late Prime Minister calling him "a great son of the people of India and a sin-cere friend of the Soviet world, Although India had the Union" He noted Nehru's great courage and sacrifices in the cause of India's free-. dom, his staunchness in ful purposes, Kaul said amid

averting pressures of neo-coonialism on India's policies. Tsitsin declared that Nehru's Lasting acquaintance with Marxism-Leninism had helped him to Friendship see the world in a new light. Although Nehru's conception of socialism was not scientific. cooperation with the Soviet Union in the fields of science, culture, education, trade and commerce. Under the the very fact that he saw the solution of India's problems in socialism showed that superiority of the socialist system. His role in developing the ideas of panchsheel had inspiration of Nehru this cooperation had blossomed "Our friendship has stood the test of time, weathered many storms and upheavals and has been appreciated by the Sogovernment, Tsitsin decome to stay now and for ever," Kaul declared.

The famous Soviet indologist V. Balabushevich in a warm speech recalled vivid-ly Nehru's visit to the Soviet Union in 1927 and his narticipation in a meeting to mark the ten years of October Revolution along with his father Motilal and wife Kamala. The speaker also recalled his meetings with Jawaharlal in India.

Several others also spoke of Nehru in warm terms and described their meetings with the late Prime Minister. Pioneers of Moscow's school number 26 staged a short performance based on Ramayana in Indian costumes.

Kaul's

Speech

T. N. Kaul the Indian Am-bassador said that Nehru had symbolised the feelings of sincere friendship between 700 million peoples of India and the Soviet Union and in celebrating his 75th birth an-niversary this abiding friendship was being reaffirmed.

Friendship between countries was not easily achieved, they did not fall in love at first sight "Friendshin hetween India and Soviet Union ased on the firm foundation of mutual understanding and mutual respect, mu-tual benefit and mutual cocooperation on our common resolve of building peace and cooperation and avoiding war, the banning of thermo-nuthe banning of thermo-nu-clear weapons and the achie-ed by the vast housing cons-truction in Moscow and in In-

PAGE EIGHTEEN

dia residential construction in the public sector had to be developed considering the developed considering the high rent people had to pay. India hoped for a propor-tional increase in Soviet as-sistance considering the big-ger size of the Plan. From. 1957 to 1965, Soviet direct as-sistance amounted to 292 sistance amounted to 383 crore roubles. Now India quired 700 to 750 crores for the Fourth Plan.

Increased Assistance

Kaul said. There were no differences on basic issues between the two governments and peo-The Soviet side had assured him of an increase in econo-mic and technical collaboramics between. them, India wanted the Soviet Union to tion between the two countries and the response here had been favourable. But as the play an important and growing role in the world and especially in Asia, the Indian Ambassador said, Soviet Union had not yet finalised their own next Plan they had not given a final in-dication of their commitment. Considering the need for The wind of peace which tarted from Moscow after the

the development of India's agriculture, the Soviet side has suggested the setting up of a plant producing medium size tractors and considering Soviet experience in this field it is an offer worth accepting. Similarly Soviet help in producing artificial fertilisers would be of great value, Bhagat said. The Indian Minister said

that Soviet terms for the repayment of credits were very favourable and there was no difficulty over this. India paid in rupees and not in roubles which meant an increase in her exports. Trade talks were now going on between the two countries in Delhi.

*FROM PAGE 8

Tsitsin appreciated the fact that India was the first to join the Moscow test-bana fifth nation joins the nuclear treaty. Soviet Union has produced

a fifth nation joins the nuclear club. Clearly, the peace forces of the world must act even more yigorously than hitherto against any further proliferation of roclear weapons, for nuclear free youble and insistent in demand-ing the full implementation of the United Nations resolutions on ending colonialism and racialism. The withdrawal of all military bases of general, complete and con-trolled disarnament. In this regard, may I say that it is a matter of considerable satis-faction to the World Council of Pace that Prime Minister Shastri will not carry out any nuclear t is true that in recent years may countries of Africa and their presence felt for sanity theirs meaned for the such inter-national forums as the United Nations and the recent Con-ference of Non-Aligned Coun-tries in Cairo. It is, however, no less true that an inhuman (I use the word action. It is, however, no less true that an inhuman (I use the word action. It is solving up ten-ting the full implementation of the United Nations resolutions on ending colonialism and racialism. The withdrawal of all military bases on foreign territory have also become a pressing and ineccap-also the is no room for com-placency. I would not wish, how-ever, to give the impression that I sec the picture as unrelievedly gloomy. On the contrary. Never have the movements for peace and national liberation been as active, as powerful and as wide-spread as they are now, bringing in all sorts and conditions of people who realise that the preservation of civilisation and its rapid development take prece-dence over any differences and the world, the human con the an extraordinary variety of cam-paigns and confierences for the and confict in such areas and ational independence. There was u the conference in Algiers for an preservation difference in Algiers for the the conference in Algiers for the the conference in Algiers for the the conference in Algiers for an the conference in Algiers for the the con club. Clearly, the peace forces of the world must act even more vigorously than hitherto against any further proliferation of nu-clear weapons, for nuclear-free zones, for a ban on all nuclear tests and for the abolition of nuclear weapons in the context

most apparent in the back-wardness and poverty of most military and political intervention of Latin America, is even in such areas as Cyprus, the tending to spread.

This increasing mass pres-sure has been accompanied by very important infer-govern-mental conferences such as the Cairo Conference already re-Cairo Conference already re-ferred to, the meetings of the. Organisation of African Unity, and the World Trade and Development Conference. The latter was perhaps the most significant of all in that it re-vealed the underlying link be-tween colossal arms expendi-ture, underdevelopment, the inequality in the target are ture, underdevelopment, the inequality in the terms of world trade and the struggle for political and economic inde-pendence. The unity there forged between 77 developing nations in opposition to the trade and economic policies of the rich capitalist countries is a highly important pointer to future world developments.

future world developments. The general trend is therefore unmistakably in favour of all these forces and movements working for disarmament and national liberation, on one im-portant condition. That is that they foster and develop even more extensively their basic unity in pursuit of these comple-mentary goals. The coming year. mentary goals. The coming year, International Cooperation Year, offers a splendid opportunity for this, and there are many. pro-jects afoot. I am confident that your conference will put forward this same unwarranted foreign intervention is stoking up ten-sion and conflict in such areas and Literational Cooperation in the coming year, and Literational Cooperation in rus and Cuba. The horrors of racial and political oppression conferences in Japan against the continue unabated in South calling of American Polaris sub-and Angola. The blight of effects of which are perhaps

NOVEMBER 92 1084

MOSCOW: PRAVDA on November 14 under a three India's reactionary circles for "our own bomb". The paper noted Shastri's important contribution in defeating the conspiracy of reaction.

THE decisions of the (Guntur) AICC should serve clear warning to those who want to push India away from the path of condigment and independent de nonalignment and independent de-velopment, PRAVDA said. But the sion also showed that reaction not asleep and has support in e leadership of the ruling party.

Progressive social forces are trying to show to the leadership trying to show to the leadership the necessity of hightened strug-gle against reaction inside the National Congress. Otherwise the reactionary wing of the function of the fu

RAVDA says. Although PRAVDA does not mention the Chinese bomb in this connection, it must be emphasised that the Soviet attitude towards nuclear tests and disarmament has been further clarified in recent statements. The positive signific-ance of the Moscow partial test-ban-treaty and its signing by a big majority of states has been

"The Soviet Union categori-The Soviet Onion caregor-cally stands against all plans which could again heat up the international atmosphere, against further spreading of the nuclear weapons."

ly different from the weapon

from the area of the under-

distinctively different from

The commission report falsely states that Jack

Ruby denied attending a

meeting at the Carousel Club with Tippit, Weissman and another man.

commission is that of a prose-cutor. Its report is a prose-cution document which dis-

counts or omits evidence

Russell said further:

that of Oswald.

than three shots and who

mail

ONE YEAR SINCE **KENNEDY DIED**

A year has passed since President Kennedy was assassinated. A high power Commission appointed by President Johnson with US Chief Justice Earl Warren as its chairman investigated the murder and came to the conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald had committed the crime and he alone was responsible for it.

UBLIC opinion surveys Kennedy" Committee pointed carried out in the Unit- out "some of the outstanding ed States revealed that at failures of the Warren Com-least over a third of the US mission Report" soon after population do not believe that its publication. These accordthe Warren Commission un- ing to him were as follows: covered the truth about the assassination. They refuse to. The rifle which is claimed to be the murder wea-pon, as well as the weapon ordered by Oswald under a believe that there was no conspiracy and only one man was responsible for the killpseudonym from a Chicago mail order firm, is 2½ lbs ing, as also that this one man was none else than Oswald. lighter, 4.2 inches shorter and has markings distinctive-

The Warren Report was a sent by the Chicago order firm. document produced to hush up the whole affair of Ken-Witnesses who heard more nedy murder and the inconvenient conclusions which would inevitably have had to be drawn about the forces responsible for it. These could state that the shots came pass are ignored. ad put forward Goldwater Two eye-witnesses to the murder of Tipplt are dis-counted because their des-cription of the murderer is as their spokesman to be ins-talled in the White House.

A thorough investigation and revealing of the whole truth would have shaken the entire American setup the entire American setup to its very foundations— and the ruling class as a whole was firmly opposed to such a thing happening. Neither of the two parties' controlling caucuses—nei-ther "cartamitte" ner ther "extremists" nor "moderates"----conld tenance such a poss ibility. Hence the Operation Whitewash and Hush-up that was called the Warren Commis-

sion and its Report. Bertrand Russell, Chairman of the British

damaging to its conclusion. The truth about President "The Warren Commission Kennedy's murder has yet to illnamed. The Chief Jus-ice rejected the chairman-of the USA will yet accomis illnamed. The Chief Jus-tice rejected the chairman-"Who Killed ship ten times, and had no plish the task.

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BERNAL'S MESSAGE





From MASOOD ALI KHAN

active pollution of the atmosphere and could be used by other states as an excuse for increasing the nuclear arms race and their further spreading in the world, Bernal said. Now as before the world public opinion protests against the radioactive pollution of atmosphere and the spreading or bradier over and the spreading or handing of nuclea weapons.

The statement calls for the cessation of all types of nuclear tests.

The journal also carries an article by G. Adhikari on the non-capitalist path and national demo-cracy.

World Meet Not Cancelled

REPORTS of an alleged Soviet-Chinese agreement to hold bilateral talks

hand in the selection of its members.

"At an early stage in the told reporters that some of the testimony might not be work of the commission he released "in your lifetime, and I mean that seriously". when questioned, he re-plied: "It is a matter of Leadership national security".

"The behaviour of the commission and the content its report bear this out.

"The panel of investigation of the commission assumed the guilt of Oswald and did not include the question: Who killed the President?

"The commission held hear_ ings in secret, but gave Press conferences leaking informa-tion, often false, which would indicate Oswald's sole guilt.

"The person finally appointed to defend Oswald's interests was a leading Goldwater supporter, who almost never attended. Not one of the members of the commision would have been eligible as a juror.

"Consider the medical evidence:

with minute medical de-tail that a bullet struck the President in the throat.

"They were forced to change their opinion, but with evident reluctance.

"The report declares Os-"The technique of this wald's guilt without a witness ommission is that of a prose- who can identify him as the man who fired the shots at either the President or Tippit."

phere on inter-Party matters early as united organisations of all Com-states next year have been denied munists. Party conferences will be g the next year have been denied beld to elect their Party organs. here. It has been denied that the preparatory meeting has been postponed.

A joint statement of CPSU and Argentine Party on Sunday em-phasised the need to continue the preparatory work for a new con-ference of Communist Parties.

PEKING REVIEW continues to carry statements opposing the world conference, as evidenced in world conference, as evidenced in its issue of November 6. The jour-nal also carried statements of Japanese Party leaders Miyamoto and Doki hoping a change in the line of CPSU "in its entirety" and "a thorough re-examination of the revisionist line of the CPSU leader-ship both in the international and domestic exercts" domestic aspects".

The Japanese leaders said that he leaders of CPSU "have not yet shown" that they want to change their line in its entirety. Thus the Japanese spokesmen showed that dogmatists' appetite has no

It seems that while direct pole-mics have been stopped, the Chinese have again resorted to indirect attacks on Soviet policies, demanding their complete reversal. Some observers here think that this could be a manifestation of Chinese leadership's bargaining tactics.

In CPSU

HE plenum of the Cen-tral Committee of the THE plenum of the Cen-tral Committee of the CPSU held in Moscow on November 16 heard a report by N Podeorny "On the by N. Podgorny "On the merging of the Industrial and and Soviet organs".

The Central Committee reversed he decision taken in its plenum of November 23, 1962 to divide the party organisation into parallel industrial and agricultural organ-isations "on production principle". One industrial bureau and one One industrial bureau and one agricultural bureau had been set up then under the CC, CPSU and also similarly under the Republican Central Committees. Further down Twelve doctors testified the regional and district commit-with minute medical de-tail that a bullet struck the industrial and agricultural Party

This splitting of the organisation into practically two parallel set-ups led to a colossal duplication of apparatus clevical and of apparatus, clerical work and Party machine, caused an increase in bureaucracy and created prob-lems of liaison between the two. parallel committees of the Party at the same level. It is said that Khrushchov was criticised in Octo-ber for having initiated this reorganisation.

Now the regional and district organisations will be re-established

The decision of the Central Committee says that the aim of the restoration of the unified organisational principle is to strengthen the leading role of the Party organs at all levels and a more successful solution of the tasks of economic and cultural development.

The presidium of the CC has no fixed number of members ac-cording to the Party rules. Earlier it had twelve members but with n had twelve memoers but with the death of Kuusinen and going out of Khrushchov and Kozlov and now with the appointment of two new members Shelest and Shelepin the number of full members comes to eleven.

There are now ten members of the secretariat of which four, Brezhnev, Suslov, Podgorny and Shelepin are also full members of the presidium. the p

Alexander Shelepin among them is the youngest, being 48. He has been leader of the Komsomol. been leader of the Komsomol. Later for three years till 1961 he worked as Chairman of the States Security Committee of the USSR where he did very valuable work for the rehabilitation of the victims of the Stalin period. In his speech at the 22nd Congress he made a scathing exposure of the crimes committed during the cult

All this led to a firmer estab-lishment of the principle of so-cialist legality.

In 1961 Shelepin became secre-tary of the CC and has been at the same time Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Party and State

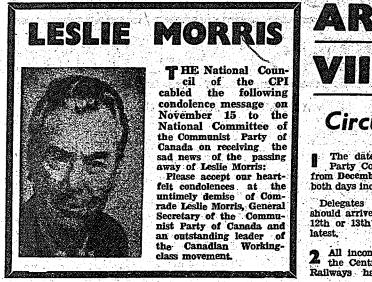
Pyotr Shelest is 56 and has been leading Party worker for the last Agricultural regional and a leading Party worker for the last ten years. Most of his life has been district party organisations spent in the Ukraine. He was the Secretary of the Party was the Secretary of the Party in Ukraine and candidate presidium member since 1963. Now he becomes full member of the Presidium.

> Pyotr Demichev is the same age as Shelepin, 40. He is a membrof the secretariat and a candidat member of the Presidium. All his .memoer or the Presidium. All his party life has been linked with Moscow. For a number of years he has been secretary of Moscow City and Regional. Committees of CPSU. In 1961 he was elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Thus we see that the new appointments bring up younger people to the highest posts of responsible leadership who are responsible leadership who are bound to bring fresh energy and vigour to the sources of power.

It is understood that the Central Committee also considered the results of the talks with fraternal party delegations of socialist countries and a number of delegations of fraternal parties of capitalist countries held recently. in Moscow.

REGD. NO. D597



ARRANGEMENTS FOR VII PARTY CONGRESS

Circular of the Reception Committee

The dates of the VII Party Congress will be from December 13 to 23, 1964, both days inclusive.

and visitors should arrive in Bombay on 12th or 13th morning at the

All incoming trains of the Central and Western Railways halt at DADAR. Comrades should get down at DADAR and not proceed to Victoria Terminus (Central Railway) or Bombay Central (Western Railway), They will be received at Dadar by volunteers.

The Party Congress will be held at Puranadare Stadium which is between Dadar and Parel, adjacent to the main road—ie, Dr. Am-bedkar Road. The Party Congress will

Boarding and lodging arrangement for the de-legates and visitors is in buildings adjacent to the Purandare Stadium.

5 The office of the Bombay Council of the Party and the Reception Committee of 5 the 7th Congress is located at the 7th Congress is located at the Parel Naka (junction) within half a mile of the Purandare Stadium. The ad-dress of the office is as under:

Bombay Council,

Communist Party of India,

23-Dalvi Building. Dr. Ambedkar Road,

Parel, BOMBAY-12

(Telephone No. 61608)

The Reception Committee will also maintain an office at Purandare Stadium during the days of the Congress.

6 Correspondence can also be addressed to the fol-

Maharashtra State Council, Communist Party of India, Raj Bhuvan.

Sardar Patel Road. Bom bay-4 (Telephone No. 41144)

7 All telegrams should be addressed as under:

MARATHIYUG (G.G.) BOMBAY-4

B Delegates and visitors Delegates and visitors must inform the Recep-tion Committee definitely re-fore November 30 if they want their return lickets to be booked. They must also send the money for their fares in advance.

It will not be possible to secure normal seat and berth reservations for such a large number of delegates and visi-tors on their way back, the more so because of X'Mas.

Our effort will be to reserve full bogies from Bombay to Delhi, Patna, Calcutta (via Nagpur), Secunderabad and Madras, Bogies have to be booked at least 15 days in advance.

The money for the return fare should be sent to S. G. Sardesai at the Maharashtra State Council address given above.

9 Comrades needing any particular medical treat-ment should inform the Reception Committee in ad-vance. The climate will not be cold but it is advisable to have a light woollen covering. Mosquito nets are not needed excepting in the case of per-sons medically advised.

10 National Council mem-bers arriving in Bombay in advance of the Party Con-gress for the meeting of the National Council should inform the Reception Commit-tee about the trains by which they will travel or proceed to the Bombay Council office at Parel at the address given above.

The office-bearers of the Reception Committee are-

Chairman: G. Adhikari; Vice-Chairmen: S. G. Sar-desai and P. B. Waldya; Sec-retary: S. G. Patker; Trea-surer: A. S. R. Chari

On Relaxation Of International **Tension & Peaceful Co-existence**

The World Conference for Peace and International Cooperation draws the attention of world public opinion to the dangers faced by mankind in the various areas of tension throughout the world. These dangers arise out of various causes such as the existence of military bases and military blocs or out of the exercise of aggression and a desire to indulge in the forcible settlement of border disputes.

World Peace Conference Resolution

HIS conference believes that there are certain principles necessary for the easing of world tension. These principles are:

Respect of the sovereignty of all states, big or small and security of their territory. 15115 the

Respect of international law and international obligations. 2

Settlement of all problems 3

among neighbouring coun-tries—including border problems— through peaceful negotiations. This sonference calls upon countries to start such negotiations, directly or through the mediation of friendly countries. In this respect the con-ference hails the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity for organisation of African Unity for settling border issues in Africa. The conference expresses the hope that the India-China dispute will be settled in the spirit of the Colombo proposals by mutual agreement. The lessening of the tension created by the policy of conventional and nuclear arma-ment of the German Federal Republic could be initiated by the signing of a peace treaty, by which the borders to all neighbouring states, including the GDR, would be guaranteed.

Abstention from the use of force in international relations whether this force takes the from of military, political or economic pressures.

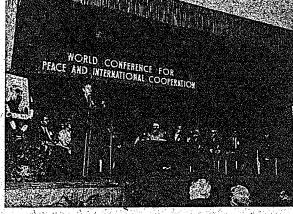
Peaceful coexistence as laid 5 down in Bandung and re-affirmed in Belgrade and Cairo conferences of nonaligned states, includes: which

- the immediate and uncondi-tional right of all peoples to independence.
- the right of all peoples and countries to chose their political, economic and cul-tural systems without outside interference.
- international cooperation for economic and scoial develop-
- ment for ensuring the pros-perity of nations. 65

This conference believes that to relieve this tension much de-pends upon the United Nations and other international regional and other international regional organisations such as the Orga-nisation of African Unity and the group of non-aligned states. In this respect this conference whole-heartedly supports the resolutions

policy which joins hands with all other forces in the world working for the same ends of peace and independence-political and economic. Nonpolitical and economic. Non-aligned countries do not seek to isolate themselves from the other anti-imperialist and anti-war forces of the world. On the contrary, they seek to make common cause with them for the creation of a world in which the danger of war and of im-perialist subjugation has been banished for all time.

This conference expresses its full support for the Programme of Peace and International Cooperation adopted by the Cairo con-ference. This declaration under-



The special session of the Conference on November 14 on the occasion of the 75th birth anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehra, (All photographs of the conference are by Virendra Kumar)

of the African summit and the Cairo conference of nonaligned states. The conference, however, states. The conterence, however, is of the opinion that in order to play its role effectively, the United Nations should revise its structure, taking into consideration the important changes in the internatioal situation.

A consistent anti-war policy is the road leading to the systema-tic and effective elimination of the afore-mentioned sources of ten-sion and of their causes.

In the realisation of these principles, the role of the non-aligned states in very important. Nonalignment is a positive

lines the fact that the nonaligned countries are contributing in a very decisive manner to the strugyery decisive manner to the strug-gle against war and imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. The Programme is a detailed and concrete programme of action.

The Conference for Peace and International Cooperation places on record its firm belief that the n-aligned countries together with the countries pursuing a policy peace, will continue to play ever greater role in the greater role in the struggle for peace and ence in Community of an common independence in cooperation with all other peace forces in all countries.

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING IN BOMBAY December 9 to 12

"HE National Conncil will meet in Bombay on the eve of the Party Congress from December 9 to 12, 1964, both days inclusive. All members of the National Council are requested to reach Bombay by the morning of Decem-ber 9 so that the meeting can start at 3 p.m. on the same dav.

The agenda of the meeting will be-

- (1) Procedural issues connected with the conducting of the Congress;
- (2) Report of the Commission on alleged Dange letters;
- (3) Review Report;
- (4) Organisational Report
- (5) Delegates to the Preparatory Committee meeting for World Communist Conference.
- ***********

lowing: