

STRUGGLE AGAINST RIGHT REACTION

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA MET IN DELHI FROM JUNE 26 TO JULY 3. THE COMMUNIQUE REGARDING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING IS GIVEN ON THE BACK PAGE. BELOW IS GIVEN THE RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL ON THE STRUGGLE AGAINST RIGHT REACTION.

The Communist Party of India fully shares the concern of all our patriotic and progressive countrymen at the continuing rise of the black forces of Indian reaction, which has scored significant successes in their immediate aim of enforcing reactionary changes in the policies and composition of the Indian government. It is advancing step by step in a planned manner towards control over the government and running the country in the interests of the Indian monopoly capital and big landlords, relying on the imperialist West.

Recent events have also revealed that the forces of the Rightist parties headed by the Swatantra and Jan Sangh, could have never made the advance they have made if they were not directly aided and abetted by the Rightist elements inside the ruling party and the government.

The new taxation measures, the concessions being given to Indian and foreign monopoly capital to solve the crisis of the Plan, the fawning on the American imperialists for military aid and such other policies as go against the people and against national interests, have created

a fertile ground for the Rightist forces and emboldened them to launch further all-out offensive on the accepted policies of the nation.

However, the resentment of the masses against governmental attacks and the resistance of progressive-minded Congressmen have also begun to express themselves against the Right reaction inside and outside the Congress.

The India-China conflict has been the golden opportunity of the Right reactionaries to exploit the sentiment of national defence, to further their own sinister designs:

The replies given to the numerous missions that went to the imperialist countries, the conditions that they laid down and the demands that they made for Kashmir have shown that what the West wanted to secure under the cover of giving military aid was not defence of India's sovereignty and integrity but furtherance of their own neo-colonialist policy in Asia with India as their new base.

Talk of joint defensive concern with the USA, the air umbrella, the stationing of American military missions in various parts of the country, the right of the imperialists to supervise the use of the arms—lent or sold by them—

are these not the beginnings of encroachment on the independence of the country? Though the basic policy of nonalignment continues, such measures lead to its adulteration in favour of Reaction.

The Communist Party of India recognises that the continued deadlock over the Colombo Proposals and the Chinese failure to open negotiations by accepting these proposals is facilitating the manoeuvres of the imperialist powers to disrupt anti-colonialist Bandung solidarity of

OTHER RESOLUTIONS ON PAGES 3, 5, 14

the region and use India as their instrument.

However great our difficulties, India cannot become stronger by giving up the national principles of anti-colonialism and national commitment to Bandung principles and Afro-Asian solidarity as the basis of our security, neighbourly solidarity and peace.

The Communist Party warns the people and the government that India cannot be defended by getting into the political-military coils of the imperialist powers but by strengthening India's solidarity with the anti-imperialist nonaligned Afro-Asian nations and by strengthening our own defence potential.

While Right reaction wants to impress on the people that the armaments and the industries necessary for the country's defence and independent economic development can be built only with the help of the imperialists and by agreeing to their conditions, the upholders of the policy of nonalignment and friendship with the socialist countries could show that the most strategic and basic industrial plants and armament factories could be obtained so far only from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

While the missions to the West were floundering in their shopping list, the missions to the socialist countries had secured agreements doubling and trebling India's trade with these countries and that too on the basis of two-way trade in rupee terms, thus avoiding the perpetual foreign exchange crisis in which India is sunk in its trade with the West.

National recognition of this fact by all patriotic elements is a political necessity for a successful counter-offensive against the Indian Rightist offensive against India's foreign policy and the policy



USSR ON GUARD FOR PEACE

WAY TO PEACE

ALL mankind will view with hope the latest peace proposals put forward by Premier KHRUSHCHOV in his speech in Berlin on July 2. The simultaneous signing of a nuclear ban treaty and a non-aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw Pact powers would create a new international atmosphere, a new climate of peace, which could help in carrying the world forward to the solution of the outstanding problems of our time, including the problem of general and complete disarmament.

Now, on the eve of the coming three-power meeting for a nuclear test ban which begins in Moscow on July 15, all who sincerely desire an end of the cold war must extend their full support to the Khrushchov proposals. Let the voice of the peoples be heard as never before, so that the war-maniacs in the Pentagon may be brought to heel.

The Indian people expect Prime Minister NEHRU and the Government of India to take the lead in welcoming the Soviet proposal and pressing for its acceptance by the Western powers. It is at moments like this that the strength

of the nonaligned countries must make itself felt.

800 PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS VOTE AGAINST MORARJI

● From Our Correspondent

REWA, June 29: Eight hundred panchayat presidents voted against the compulsory deposit scheme, enhanced land revenues, gold control measures, in fact against all the anti-people measures of Union Finance Minister Morarji Desai as his two assistants—Madhya Pradesh deputy minister for local self-government, Satrugan Singh Tiwary and deputy minister for finance and law, Gulsher Ahmed, looked on in dismay.

The incident took place at the annual meeting of panchayat presidents at Rewa a few days back.

The ministers tried to run away from the meeting, when a resolution rejecting the taxation policy of the government was moved by Gyanendra Singh, president of Niga village panchayat and seconded by Ramdas Shukla, veteran Congress leader of Shahadol district and member of Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee.

The two ministers tried to coax the panchayat presidents to desist from passing such a resolution but they were hooted down. Satrugan Singh Tiwary called Gyanendra Singh for a private parley and tried to persuade him from

moving the resolution, but his request was turned down.

Seeing the calamity staring at them, the two deputy ministers tried to leave the meeting place so that the resolution would be passed without their presence. But they were not allowed to do so and the resolution was passed in their presence by 707 votes in favour and three against it.

Most of the panchayat presidents are Congressmen and that is what has shocked official Congress circles here most. The news of this voting was suppressed by the two local newspapers but it spread quickly to the villages providing the people with more impetus to oppose the anti-people tax measures.



CPI NATIONAL COUNCIL COMMUNIQUE

The National Council of the Communist Party of India met in Delhi from June 26 to July 3, 1963. Comrade S. A. Dange, Chairman of the Party, presided. Fifty-four members of the Council, coming from almost every State, attended the meeting.

THE Council discussed the national-political developments since it had last met in February. It took serious note of the dangerous manner in which the deadlock caused by the non-acceptance of the Colombo proposals by the Chinese Government, was being utilised by the US-British imperialists and the Right reactionary forces inside the country.

Imperialism and reaction seek to drive Indian policies towards the Right and eventually reverse the basic policies of non-alignment, planned development, etc. The Council, taking note of the suggestion coming from various quarters that the Government of India should explore the possibility whether, in view of the fact that

bilateral talks have not so far been possible due to the non-acceptance of the Colombo proposal by China, a Conference of the Colombo Six along with India and China at the same table, can be held to clarify and resolve the difference in the interpretation and application of the Colombo proposals and the opening of negotiations to settle the dispute peacefully to the benefit of everyone concerned.

The Council endorsed the proposal and hoped that the India Government and the Colombo powers will succeed in bringing about such a compromise.

The Council adopted a number of important resolutions on the political situation:

- 1 On the dangerous growth in the strength of Right reactionary forces in the country;
- 2 On certain unfortunate utterances of the President during his visits to the USA and UK.
- 3 Demanding the lifting of the Emergency, which has led to serious inroads into the fundamental rights of the citizens and to the denial of civil liberties;
- 4 Calling for the immediate release of all political prisoners.

The Council devoted special attention to the campaign launched by the Central Secretariat of the Party on signatures to the Great Petition to Parliament, against the anti-people taxes, high prices and corruption and for the nationalisation of banks, oil and foreign trade. Representatives from every State reported on the enthusiastic response which had met the announcement of the campaign among the widest sections of the working masses.

Further organisational details were worked out regarding the campaign and the actual March to Delhi for the demonstration before Parliament.

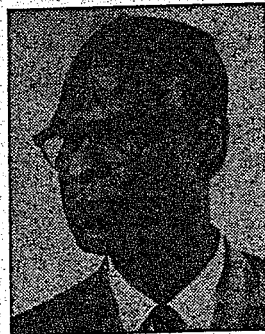
The Council adopted a special resolution on the Petition campaign, emphasising the main features of the Petition, and requested cooperation from all progressive forces in the common struggle.

ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS

THE National Council gave careful attention to the organisational problems facing the Party and underlined the necessity to strengthen the Party organisation at all levels by strict adherence to the Party organisational principles.

The Council has called on all members and branches of the Party to do their

AJOY GHOSH MEMORIAL FUND



AFTER the resumption of the Fund Appeal, donations have started coming in. But the speed with which they are coming is not satisfactory. So everyone who cherishes the memory of Comrade Ajoy Ghosh, should send his contributions without delay.

The following amounts have been received.

A. Perumal from Tirunelveli, Madras state while sending his contribution of Rs. 5 says, "Remitting a small sum to the Memorial Fund. I shall try to send more money in the near future. I am going to send Re. 1 every month till December for the above Fund." Many thanks Perumal, your contribution is not "small". It is such contributions that will swell up the Fund.

D. P. Sinha has collected Rs. 100 from a friend who says in his letter, "Please accept this small contribution in memory of a good friend and Comrade."

Then there is a sum of

Rs. 5 from Sudeshna Sen of Ranchi. C. K. Sankaran, Kerala Tailoring House Bhilal has sent in Rs. 10 and Rajeshwar Prasad Sinha of Parbalpur (Bihar) has sent Rs. 2. From Ahmedabad, Oza has sent Rs. 10 through Dinkar Mehta. Manappa Sapalya, contractor, Ganesh Bidi Works, Panamangalore has sent Rs. 21.

Send your donations to:
S. V. Ghate
Communist Party of India
7/4 Asaf All Road,
New Delhi 1.

July 3.

Withdraw Increased Fare

OPPOSITION PARTIES' MEMORANDUM

★ From S. Sharma

TRIVANDRUM: The second phase of the satyagraha launched by the Communist Party against bus fare increase saw on July 1 hundreds of volunteers squatting before main transport bus stands throughout the state with banners and placards demanding withdrawal of the enhanced fare. The satyagraha was everywhere peaceful.

SATYAGRAHIS in batches of 15 to 50 were led in procession with crowds of people following them to the bus stands where the volunteers squatted and demonstrated the people's protest against this new burden thrown on them by a callous administration. Everywhere the satyagrahis received encouragement and support of common people. In Trivandrum the satyagrahis were led by S. ADASIVAN, Communist member of the Corporation.

The volunteers were replaced by new batches from time to time. Reports from other centres also speak of the success of the satyagraha. Both Cannanore and Calicut witnessed big demonstrations preceding the satyagraha.

The first phase of this campaign against unjust increase in bus fares was over on June 24 when a token satyagraha was staged by the Communist Party in all the districts in the state. Since then there has been mounting demand that the government reconsider its decision.

It is significant that all the opposition parties have joined in demanding that the scheme be dropped. On June 29 a joint memorandum signed by the leaders of the Communist, PSP, RSP and Muslim League parties in the legislature was presented to the Chief Minister and the Transport Minister at a conference convened by the government on a joint request by all these parties a week before.

The memorandum while meeting the points advanced by the government for a fare increase, pleaded for abandoning the proposal as it would cause avoidable hardships to the common people. The memorandum pointed out:

"Increase in the bus fares in conditions of soaring rise in prices, new taxation measures resorted to by the central and state governments and reduced real incomes of wage and salary

earners will be an unbearable burden on the common people".

It also showed the many bad features of the scheme prepared by the government and further pointed out that the Kerala State Transport "has been running at a handsome rate of profit and enjoys an enviable financial position in comparison with other state transport undertakings."

Earlier, the Kerala State Council of the Communist Party at its meeting on June 27 had strongly opposed the government's move to increase bus fares and called for a united movement of all parties, trade unions and other bodies for the withdrawal of the scheme.

In spite of this unanimous request from all parties, the government did not change its mind and the enhanced bus fares came into effect — both for government and private transport — on July 1. People travelling in buses, began heaping curses on SHANKAR and his ministry for the additional fares fleeced out of them by conductors in utter confusion.

The increase in fares are substantial and constitute a heavy burden on the bus travelling public. Thus the minimum fare in towns has been increased from 6 p. to 10 p. an increase of 66½ per cent, while in rural areas it has gone up by 100 per cent, from 5 p. to 10 p.

The fares on long distance routes also have increased considerably. The price of an express bus ticket between Trivandrum and Quilon has increased from Rs. 2.70 to Rs. 3.30 and between Trivandrum and Ernakulam from Rs. 8.40 to Rs. 10.10. The same holds true of all other routes. The opposition parties' memorandum had pointed out that such indiscriminate increase in fares will only help to make the service unpopular and unprofitable.

utmost to strengthen Party unity and to throw themselves wholeheartedly into all the activities undertaken by the Party, particularly the movement of the Great Petition and March in the immediate future.

PARTY CONGRESS

IT was decided that it was not possible to prepare for and hold a Party Congress this year as required by the Constitution of the Party.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

THE Council accepted the resignation of Com. E.M. S. Nambudiripad from the Central Secretariat of the Party.

It decided not to fill the

post of General Secretary of the Party for the present and requested the Chairman to carry out the duties of the General Secretary in addition to his own.

The Council elected Comrades P. C. Joshi and Romesh Chandra as members of the Secretariat.

For the present, the two other vacancies in the Secretariat will not be filled.

PARTY MEMBERSHIP

THE Council noted that the current Party membership renewal and enrolment period had closed on July 1. All State Committees were asked to pay the Central dues from membership fees to the Central Secretariat before August 15.

Under Uncle Sam's Umbrella

EVEN CLERGYMEN PROTEST

THE Uncle's interference in South Vietnam, his propping up of DIEM as the President of the country, the American aided and abetted atrocity in South Vietnam, the harrowing conditions of misery and poverty to which her people have been subjected and the persecution of the Buddhist monks there on religious grounds, are all quite well known.

Seventy per cent of the population in South Vietnam is Buddhist and it was to protest against the persecutions on religious grounds that the Buddhist monk REV. QUANG DUC, set himself on fire and sacrificed himself. He died

with the flickering hope that by his sacrifice, sense will dawn in the heads of American bosses as well as Diem and his clique.

But things have not changed. In fact, the terror campaign in the name of combating communism, has been intensified.

The most outspoken condemnation of the Uncle's administration, of its role in South Vietnam, (KENNEDY is the latest title-holder of this legacy), has come from the American clergymen. Nothing could be more devastating for the Uncle.

In a full back page announcement of their protest in NEW YORK TIMES (Paris edition, June 28), eleven top American clergymen of various faiths have protested against the sacrifice of the Buddhist monk and lodged additional protests against:

● The American military aid to those who denied the Buddhist monk his religious freedom;

● The immoral spraying of parts of South Vietnam with crop-destroying chemicals and the herding of many of its people into concentration camps called "strategic hamlets";

● The loss of American lives and billions of dollars to bolster a regime universally regarded as unjust, undemocratic, and unstable;

● The fiction that this is "fighting for freedom".

And, mind you, the words of protest are of the clergymen and not mine.

Now, the question is: will the Uncle's men get out of South Vietnam and allow the people to run their country in the manner they like?

—CHARVAK