
 * NEW AGE sends *
 * its warm greetings *
 * to Comrade N. S. *
 * Khrushchov on his *
 * 70th Birthday on *
 * April 17. *

CHINESE POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES REPRESENT: **Main Danger To World Communist Unity**

Editorial

THE PUBLICATION of the report delivered by Comrade Mikhail Suslov as long ago as February 14 to a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union, marks a decisive new stage in the international Communist movement. For several months now, the Communist Party of Soviet Union and other Communist Parties of the world, with unparalleled patience and tolerance, have refused to be drawn into polemics with the leadership of the Communist Party of China despite its campaign of lies and slander, its false accusations and its preaching of hate against the international Communist movement.

The leadership of the Communist Party of China has made it absolutely clear that far from ending its filthy campaign of abuse and slander, it has now decided to intensify its activities to split and disrupt the world movement and a large number of Marxist-Leninist Parties in all the continents.

It is in this critical situation that the CPSU has been compelled to publish the Suslov report. This report is a clear warning to all Communists in all countries that today "the policy and activities of the Chinese leaders represent the main danger to the unity of the world Communist movement".

The Communist Party of India knows from its own experience how true is the description in the Suslov Report of the splitting activities of the Chinese leaders.

We know well how, as the report says, the Chinese leaders "are out to discredit at all costs all the genuinely Marxist-Leninist Parties which enjoy well-earned respect in the world Communist movement and among the masses".

Indian Communists know also how, as Suslov says, "the height of the splitting activities of the Chinese leaders is their

recruitments of adherents in the ranks of fraternal Parties and the formation of factional groups composed of them, which they are trying to make their main weapon in the struggle against the Marxist-Leninist Parties".

It is no accident that the splitting activities of the Chinese leaders have reached their climax precisely at this moment simultaneously in several countries of the world.

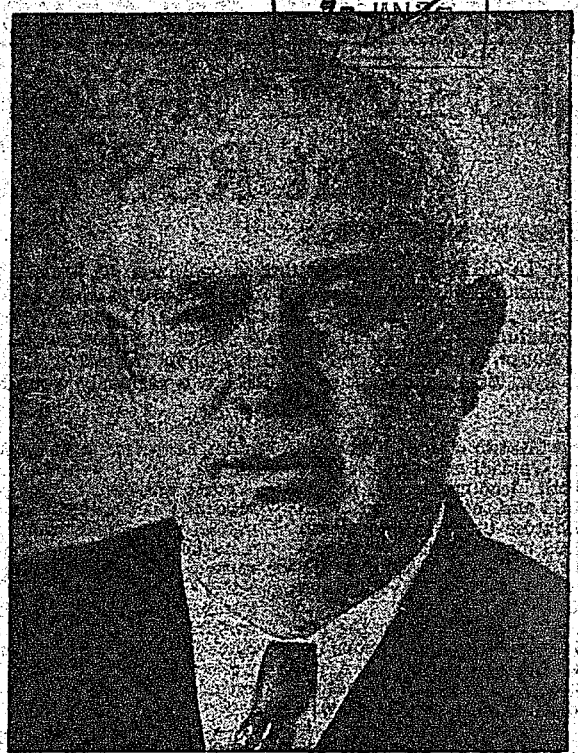
Indian public opinion has rightly welcomed the forthright statement in the Suslov report in regard to the Chinese leadership's attitude towards India and the events of November 1962. The sharply worded condemnation of the Chinese leadership's actions reflects the understanding of the entire international Communist movement, which has come out strongly against Chinese hostility and armed action against India.

Equally important for India is the rebuke which the Suslov report gives to the Chinese leadership's alliance with the pro-imperialist military dictatorship in Pakistan.

The Suslov report will be studied with the greatest interest by all Indians. It throws a penetrating searchlight on the dangerous views and actions of the Chinese leadership, and arms the world Communists with the weapons to struggle against their disruptive splitting activities which threaten the unity of the world Communist movement as it has never been threatened before.

All Communists in India wholeheartedly welcome the proposal for the convening of a conference of the world's Communist Parties with a view to take concerted measures to preserve the unity of the world Communist movement and to defend Marxism-Leninism collectively against the distortions of the Chinese leaders.

(April 8)



TO THE HEROES OF A NEW ERA

ON April 12, 1961 the first cosmonaut of the world, a Soviet citizen, Yuri Gagarin blazed the trail to the stars. This was followed up by greater achievements of Soviet technology and science, and by bigger feats of other Soviet Cosmonauts. The Soviet Union is continuously striving towards paving highways in the Cosmos, onward to the galaxies in the outer space. On this day of the anniversary of the first space voyage, we join with the people of our country in greeting the heroes of a new era.

PUNJAB DEMANDS DISCIPLINARY ACTION

JULLUNDUR: The Executive Committee of the Punjab state council of the Communist Party of India has demanded strict disciplinary action against the splitters in the Party on April 6.

IT deplored the fact that these comrades, who were out to split the Party on the instructions of the Chinese leadership and had been functioning as a party within the Party, had chosen the issue of the so-called "Dange letters" in order to confuse and mislead the Party ranks. The climax of their

splitting activities was reached when they went to the press in a coordinated manner from different cities openly attacking the Party and slandering its chairman.

The executive demanded strict disciplinary action against the splitters in order to restore norms of Party function-

ing and requested the national council and central executive to take the Party ranks into confidence and place full facts before them in order to mobilise them against those who are revolting against and splitting the Party.

The executive approved the decision of the Gurdaspur district organising committee to expel Sulakhan Singh of Batala from the Party for his persistent anti-Party behaviour.



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THREE DIE IN RSS BOMB FACTORY Bomb Explosion Reveals What RSS is Doing

From RAMESH SINHA

LUCKNOW: About midnight on March 21 a deadly bomb explosion took place in the house of Ram Bharose, an iron dealer of Farrukkabad. Three persons including Susheel, 18 year old son of the owner of the house, was killed and a fourth, Chandrashekhar Shukla, local Sanchalak of the RSS, was seriously wounded.

THE two others killed were Parsadi and Om Prakash, both leading workers of the RSS and the Jan Sangh. Ram Bharose himself is a veteran RSS man. He was one of the first to be arrested after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi in 1948.

After the explosion the police arrested three persons including Ram Bharose. A second arrested was Vidyadhar, a nephew of Ram Bharose.

This part of the story is accepted by the police because it cannot possibly be denied. But what is being sought to be covered up is that there were some others also present in the house when the explosion took place. Some of them were even wounded, but they escaped before the police arrived.

Also, it was not just one bomb that exploded, but a fairly big ammunition dump. According to the local PSP weekly, SACHETAK, the noise of the explosion was heard over a distance of two miles.

Obviously it was a factory run by the RSS for manufacturing bombs and similar other explosives for communal carnages and for involving members of the minority community in cooked-up conspiracies as a shield for their own crimes.

The base of the RSS and Jan Sangh in Farrukkabad as in many other places is the class of blackmarketeers and similar anti-social elements. The local police also seems to be amenable to their influence.

It is as a result that though the factory-house was sealed the same night and its owner and some of his accomplices were arrested, the police has not divulged the whole story of the conspiracy nor has taken measures to bring all the culprits to book.

POLICE NOT ALERT

Two days after the explosion, the police woke up to the communal danger. It initiated the formation of a citizens' peace committee to work for communal harmony. It was significant that this committee was packed by the very same communal elements who are out to shatter the amity and harmony that exist between the communities.

Included in the committee was Harish Chandra Dixit, president of the city Jan Sangh; its secretary was Lalji Mishra, an active worker of the Jan Sangh. Also in the committee were Giridhar Gopal, Lalman Maheshwari and Suraj Prasad Shukla—all activists of the RSS and Jan Sangh.

To give the committee a non-communal look, some old

all over Uttar Pradesh, their men in Farrukkabad had brought out a highly inflammatory leaflet telling the people of "massacre and forcible conversions" of Hindus in Pakistan.

This leaflet had said that "the skies are being rent with the piteous cries of helpless women and innocent children... piles of corpses are lying over scores of miles... rivers have become red with the blood" of Hindus.

Another similar leaflet was brought out about the same time by some friends of the Jan Sangh in the name of "citizens". A whisper campaign was also started in the city, which happens to be one of the strongholds of the Jan Sangh in the state.

On March 16, just a few days before the blow up in their factory they had tried to set fire to the shop of a Muslim on Nehru Road. Somehow, the guard reached the spot just before the fuse could be ignited and so the attempt failed.

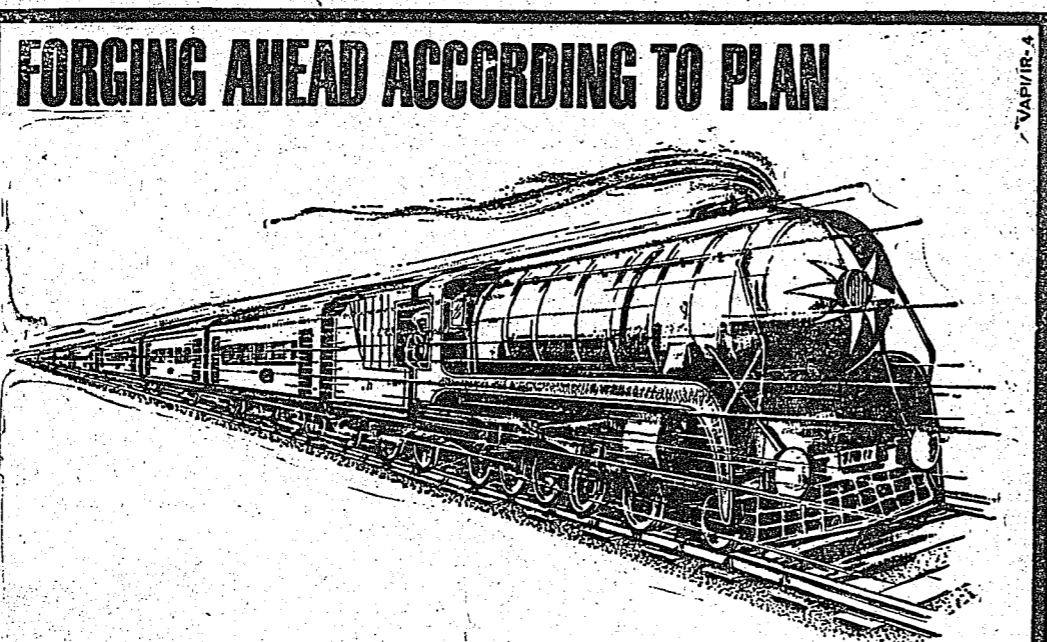
Trouble was similarly sought to be created during a Kirtan at the house of a Jan Sangh supporter. Muslims were violently abused and even a false report about stone-throwing on the Kirtan was lodged with the police.

In the third week of March they whipped up their campaign and even showed pictures of "naked Hindu women being paraded by Muslims" in 1947, to rouse the Hindus to attack members of the minority community. This fact is also known to the authorities.

After the explosion when the commissioner held a press conference, the police superintendent himself said that due to the blow-up of the factory "a big tragedy had been averted". It was an acceptance of the commonly known fact that the bombs were being manufactured for riots and killings.

Yet, the authorities are doing nothing to expose the game of these enemies of

* ON PAGE 14



Rail transport capacity abreast of demands

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NEW AGE

APRIL 12, 1964

ON THE NEW CRISIS IN PARTY ORGANISATION

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Council of the CPI on March 31 took a grave note of the crisis caused in the Party organisation by the open revolt staged by the leaders of the so-called "Left" group in the Party.

The resolution adopted in the meeting says:

The leaders of so-called "Left" group, P. Sundarayya, M. Basavapunniah, P. Ramamurthi, and Harekrishna Konar etc. have opened a public campaign of slander against the chairman of the Party, S. A. Dange, and have even taken recourse to press for this.

Charging Dange of having written some letters in 1924—forty years ago—from the Sitapur Jail to the then British government and having offered to place his services at their disposal, these "leaders" are seeking to paint him as an agent of the government and tarnish his image in the eyes of the Party members and the people.

The way in which these charges were levelled as also the clamour that followed asking for removal of Dange from the chairmanship of the Party leaves no doubt that this was a part of a deep-laid conspiracy to depose Dange and undermine the Party policy of which he is an able exponent.

Even after these letters were declared as forgery by the Central Secretariat of the Party, these "leaders" launched a public campaign, throwing all the Party norms and Party discipline to the winds. If these leaders were not satisfied by the explanation of the Secretariat, it was open to them to raise this issue in the Central Executive Committee and the National Council scheduled to meet shortly and seek further explanation.

The course adopted by these leaders instead leaves no doubt that they wanted no explanation, but an excuse which they could utilise as an instrument to wreck the Party.

In this context it is hard not to be reminded of the open call

of the leaders of the Indonesian and Chinese Parties to their supporters in other Parties to "capture" these organisations which in their view are under revisionist leadership, and where this would not be possible, to wreck them. The committee is of the considered opinion that this move of the "Leftists" is consequential to the said call.

That this move, calculated to confuse the Party, its sympathisers and masses following it, has been made when the Party is in the thick of a battle in defence of the demands of the people shows that these "leaders" are out to wreck not only the unity of the Party, but also the mass struggles under its leadership.

Several of these leaders who are today in revolt on this pretext have taken totally wrong and sectarian positions in the different periods in the history of the Party and isolated it from its class and the people thereby ruining both the Party and the mass movement. It is necessary that the Central Executive Committee and the National Council keep note of this while considering the whole affair.

Since several years past there have been grave differences in the Party concerning its programme and policy. The Amritsar and Vijayawada Congresses of the Party tried to impart a new orientation to these. Throwing overboard, however, the unanimous theses of these Congresses, the "Leftists" sought to put their own interpretation of these into practice in the name of the Party and for that set up their parallel organisation in several centres and states.

These disruptionist activities have already caused immense damage to the Party organisation. The committee however feels that the new open revolt, the high point of these disruptionist activities, has brought the Party to the brink of an open split.

The political bankruptcy of this group has been thoroughly ex-

DISRUPTORS OF THE PARTY

The Tamilnad State Council of the Communist Party of India in its meeting held at Kumbakonam from March 25 to 29 passed a resolution which states:

NEWS has come in the press that S.A. Dange, the chairman of the CPI is alleged to have written a letter in 1924 when he was undergoing imprisonment to the then Viceroy offering his services to the British government. The Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of India has issued a statement refuting these allegations as baseless and condemning them.

P. Ramamurthi and M. Basavapunniah have issued a statement to the press, condemning the statement of the Central Secretariat. These two comrades are members of the Central Executive Committee of the Party. They state that it is true that Dange did write the alleged letter, and that they themselves have seen the letter.

Ramamurthi declares that their statement had been prepared by March 17 and it was arranged that it should be released through Basavapunniah on March 26. Following this P. Sundarayya has issued a similar statement.

These three members of the Central Executive Committee could have called for an emergent meeting of the National Council through the Central Secretariat. They could have then raised this question in the National Council and put all the facts before it so as to come to a proper decision in the matter.

Instead of doing this, they have rushed to the press with a one-sided statement which can lead only to loss of confidence in the Party among its ranks. This is a

wrong step. As a result of this, a situation has been created in which the confidence in the Party as well as in its leadership that exist in the Party ranks and the general public has been shaken. The Tamilnad Council of the Communist Party of India strongly condemns these actions of theirs.

The council also strongly condemns the action of these three members of the Central Executive Committee, namely P. Ramamurthi, M. Basavapunniah and P. Sundarayya as leading to the disruption of the Party.

The council also requests the National Council to take suitable action against these three comrades.

The state council requests that the National Council be convened immediately to investigate the allegations made against Dange that he offered his services to the British government.

Neo-Trotskyites Must Be Expelled

S. A. Dange, Chairman of the Communist Party of India issued the following statement to the press on April 6:

UNFORTUNATELY, some people have come to the stage of talking to me or the Secretariat through newspaper columns: so I cannot help replying to them the same way.

Comrade Basavapunniah says that what he is doing and saying about my alleged letters is solely for the sake of the integrity and honour of the Party and he wants me to step down from the chairmanship just for that.

I want to ask him a few questions:

He and his agents were circulating clandestinely these letters to some Party members of their group several months back. In fact, a rivalry started among them as to who is to be given the credit and the reward for "discovering" them.

Then he and his agents offered these letters to many newspaper correspondents to "explode the bomb", so to say, against

me. But the papers refused to take them. Then he got into an alliance with the CURRENT, who did the job for him and his group.

Now, if Basavapunniah and his group were only concerned with the honour of the Party and safeguarding it from me, why did he not put the papers before the CEC during all these months or when it met last time? Or why did he not confront me in the Secretariat? Why did he not raise the matter first inside the Party instead of taking the help of CURRENT?

Has the CURRENT publication and all the mudslinging that he and his friends are doing in the public helped the Party or harmed it? Why has Basavapunniah resorted to the method of circulating slanders anonymously or through shady agents whom he so lovingly patronises? Is it

all for the honour of the Party?

Comrades Basavapunniah and Ramamurthi talk about the security of the Party. What have they to hide except some cyclo machines and a few disruptive formulations which all can hear in the international broadcasts of the new Trotskyites?

And is it not ironical that just in this situation, he has to complain that his draft programme has been stolen and published by some association in a distorted way and that some passages so published are forged? So Comrade Basavapunniah and his friends are also victims of forgery as he says? Well, he has to reap as he sows.

As for me, I am not afraid of any inquiry. Let the National Council decide. The hysterical threats of a few neo-Trotskyites are not going to succeed in preventing me from demanding their outright expulsion.

posed on all issues—especially the India-China conflict—during the fifteen months past. Having lost all hopes of support for their policies both inside the Party and among the people, this group has now resorted to character assassination, slander and such other dirty methods.

The committee is convinced that through these they seek to cover their political bankruptcy, divert the attention of the Party and the people from the main political issues involved in the controversy, confuse them and thus bring about maximum disruption in the Party ranks.

The committee is firmly of the opinion that it is high time that the CEC and the National Council take a very serious view of the disruptionist activities of these people carried on so far and their present premeditated organised revolt calculated to wreck the Party.

This meeting therefore demands of the CEC and the National Council that these "leaders" who have risen in open revolt against the Party policy and leadership should be forthwith expelled from the Party, and an end be put to the disruptionist activities inspired by them and leading to organisational anarchy in the Party, with a firm hand.

The committee wishes to record its considered opinion that the entire Party organisation will be endangered unless such firm measures are taken at this juncture.

The committee calls on all Party members and sympathisers to firmly support the present correct policy of the Party and the present leadership struggling to put it into practice against heavy odds, and not allow the working class and the people to be confused by the dust that is being raised.

The committee also appeals to all Party units to be vigilant about the danger of the Party organisation as a result of the activities of these splitters and strive their best to guard the unity of the Party.

REPEATED APPEALS HAVE FAILED

The Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of India issued the following statement to the press on April 3:

A CONFERENCE of certain members of the National Council and state councils of the Communist Party of India coming from various parts of the country is being held in Delhi from yesterday.

A separate Programme has been published by the sponsors of the conference. Political and organisational reports are being placed before the conference. The ideological issues are being discussed. The sponsors, in their press statements, have admitted functioning for a long while as virtually a separate party.

This conference comes after the entire apparatus of a separate, rival party has been set up by the splitters—with a chain of newspapers, committees at all levels, from a so-called central committee downwards, and the setting up of a rival candidate in the Rajya Sabha elections.

In view of this, we have no alternative but to characterise this conference as a conference of seceders from the Party, a conference to set up a new rival Communist Party. What was so long functioning as a faction, virtually a party within the Party, has now proclaimed itself

as an open conference of seceders and splitters. Every participant in this conference is by the very act of his participation proclaiming his secession from the Communist Party of India.

The central leadership of the Communist Party has again and again appealed to the leaders of the splitters to give up the road of disruption and split, wind up their rival centres and newspapers, and agree to abide by the discipline of the Party.

In the interests of unity, the Party leadership has given every opportunity to the splitters to retrace their steps and has taken no severe disciplinary measures against them. It has urged them to shut down their rival "party" which till now they have been functioning within the Communist Party of India.

Far from responding to the Party's appeals, the splitters are now holding this open foundation conference of their party of split and disruption.

Even at this late stage, we appeal to those who seriously desire the unity of the Party to see that the conference of the splitters is disbanded here and now.

PAGE TWO

APRIL 12, 1964

NEW AGE

PAGE THREE

Govt. Asked To Adopt New Policy For UNSOLVED PROBLEMS OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

Pakistan's policy of squeezing out minorities which has resulted in the recent massive inflow of refugees into West Bengal, Assam and Tripura poses one of the biggest challenges this country had to face since Partition.

THE Lok Sabha discussion on the Works, Housing and Rehabilitation Ministry's grants this week mirrored the anguish and deep concern of the House at the tragic sufferings of these hundreds of thousands of refugees and its desire to see that they are properly rehabilitated and assisted to start a new life in the secular conditions of India.

There was general agreement that the rehabilitation of these displaced persons is a "national problem" calling for a national effort at its solution. Minister Mehr Chand Khanna in his reply to the discussion agreed with the view of members that it was a "big, colossal problem". He admitted: "In the present context I feel both bewildered and staggered."

But while there was this consensus about the national character and size of the problem, the opposition's grievance was that the government even in the steps it had been taking in recent months to receive and help the refugees did not show the necessary vision, understanding, and urgency to solve the problem of their rehabilitation.

The two members from the Communist Group who took part in the discussions, Renu Chakravarty and Ranen Sen, brought into focus the magnitude of the problem, the difficulties experienced by the refugees in getting assistance and the inadequacy of government's policy of rehabilitation. One of their main criticisms was against the stand of the government that those refugees who stayed in West Bengal would not get rehabilitation assistance on the ground that that state has reached the "saturation point."

On this question of rehabilitating the refugees in West Bengal which seemed to agitate many members from that state, Renu Chakravarty spoke very critically against the official attitude and stressed the point that many of these refugees from East Pakistan are relations of people living in West Bengal and it was inhuman to suggest that they should be sent away.

Ranen Sen pointed out that if land was not available in West Bengal, industries could be started

to provide employment and rehabilitation for these refugees.

Commenting on the difficult conditions existing in Dandakaranya, Renu Chakravarty pointed out that only 6,300 had been rehabilitated there as against the earlier expectation that some lakhs could be settled. Everything that was said about the difficulties in Dandakaranya in 1956-59 still remains true today. Water supply is still the main problem there.

Also there is not enough agricultural land to settle families. There are no irrigation facilities and no good communication system. In a reference to Mana, she said that there was great difficulty even for drinking water in that place.

Ranen Sen suggested that middle class and professional people should not be sent to Dandakaranya because they could not find suitable vocation there. There should therefore be a proper screening of people before they are sent to Dandakaranya. Both he and Renu Chakravarty strongly urged more powers for the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

Commenting on a recent admission that even 50 per cent of displaced persons who came into West Bengal before had not been rehabilitated Renu Chakravarty complained that this happened because the government refused to understand the political implications of the policy of squeezing out the minorities which Pakistan pursued.

She referred to the conference of Rehabilitation Ministers held in October 1957 where it was decided that a dateline should be fixed after which fresh migrants would not be entitled to receive relief and rehabilitation assistance. The attitude then was that the existing resources should be directed solely towards providing rehabilitation assistance to the displaced persons who were already there.

According to that dateline, those who came across as a result of the Rajshahi and Gopalpur riots and those who came from the Berubari enclave are not eligible for assistance. She demanded that this dateline should be revoked and all those who have suffered because of the policy of squeezing out minorities from Pakistan should receive help and

assistance to the best of our abilities.

Both Renu Chakravarty and Ranen Sen spoke very critically of the past rehabilitation measures taken in West Bengal. Renu Chakravarty spoke of the frustrating experience of the refugees seeking rehabilitation assistance. They are driven from pillar to post, from one office to another "discussing jurisdiction and legalities."

Referring to the problem of squatters in private houses, she said that she had written innumerable letters about them for the last three years. They are told that unless they go to the Competent Authority's Court and

get a rehabilitation certificate, they would not be permitted to take any rehabilitation.

But then even in cases where there are CA Court's certificates, the state government had said that land acquisition cannot be made on the ground that the land ceiling cannot be raised. She pointed out that in these areas it is not possible to get land at the ceiling fixed and therefore the limit should be raised.

She also drew attention to the unsatisfactory conditions in the squatters colonies. These colonies have remained undeveloped and there was no hygiene. Water, electricity etc. have not been provided. Where regularisation has taken place in the case of these colonies, the documents given have no legal validity. The quantum of compensation is so calculated that they are unable to pay it.

Speaking about the lone women's camp, Renu Chakravarty said that for fifteen years these women had been living in tents, huddled together and in destitute conditions. They have not been provided with any work with which they could really earn a living.

As regards loans given to the displaced persons, she said that either the government should give them compensation or be prepared to write off these loans. Both Renu Chakravarty and Ranen Sen demanded of the government a more sympathetic attitude towards the displaced persons in West Bengal.

Referring to the refugees who have come into the Garo Hills in Assam in the recent influx, Renu Chakravarty said that they should be rehabilitated there itself and not sent to Dandakaranya because they are accustomed to the environments of the hills. She suggested the setting up of some Authority for their rehabilitation in view of their large number.

She hoped that the question of women who had been molested or abducted in East Pakistan in the recent wave of persecution against minorities would be taken up in the Indo-Pak Home Ministers Conference in New Delhi. She suggested that a group of social workers, especially women, should be permitted to go to these border areas and other places where women had been lost to help them out of their plight.

TEACHERS' STRUGGLE & TEENAGERS' VANDALISM

From JNAN BIKASH MOITRA

CALCUTTA: About two thousand teachers of non-government colleges in Calcutta and districts came out on the streets on April 3 demanding upward revision of pay scales.

THE demonstration was in response to the call of the West Bengal College and University Teachers Association. About 50 women teachers, principals of several colleges and some professors of Calcutta and Burdwan universities participated in the demonstration.

After a brief meeting at SM Square, the teachers marched in a silent demonstration to the Writers Building, the secretariat of the state government, to submit a memorandum to the Chief Minister. They were stopped by the police near the Raj Bhavan.

Leaders of the WBCUTA were, however, allowed to proceed to the Writers Building where they handed over the memorandum to the Chief Minister's personal assistant.

This was the second time that the college and university teachers had held a silent demonstration. They had come out in a similar demonstration in January 1962; but their demand that time was the implementation of the college code.

Low Salaries

Pointing out that the salaries paid to the teachers in colleges and universities are very low and do not compare favourably with those in other types of work with similar responsibilities and qualifications, the memorandum says that "although the measures to improve the lot of the college teachers are urgently called for, the authorities have not taken any step."

The memorandum refers to the observation of the Calcutta University College Code Enquiry Commission that the scales of pay of teachers in non-government colleges are unduly low.

The salaries of about 5000 teachers of these colleges have not been revised even once. In 1958 the teachers accepted the University Grants Commission scales as an interim measure.

streets demanding judicial enquiry into a student's death during the communal riots in January.

Led by anti-social elements, a section of the teenagers indulged in violence and rowdiness. Properties of several educational institutions were damaged or destroyed. The situation took a serious turn and the authorities had to close down all schools and colleges for a week.

Deplorable Incidents

These deplorable incidents of wanton acts of vandalism had caused widespread public concern. And a renewed outbreak of this form of lawlessness is not altogether ruled out.

The meeting adopted a resolution strongly deprecating the violent activities of a section of school students under the leadership of anti-social elements. It supported the students' demand for an enquiry into the death of the student.

Teachers' representatives who addressed the meeting called upon the government to take necessary steps against the rowdy elements among the students.

They suggested the setting up of a "Save Educational Institutions Committee" and urged the students to stand up firmly against all kinds of vandalism. They stressed that the sanctity of educational institutions must be preserved at any cost.

The representatives of student pointed out that progressive minded students did not take part in the ugly incidents of March 18. United efforts of teachers and students together with the active cooperation of elected representatives of different students unions could maintain peace and order among the student community, they said.

OVER-TO-COVER

English translation of Soviet Journals on Science and Technology of very high research value:

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For particulars, write to ORIENTKRAFT, A. K. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta-50.

On the eve of Premier Khrushchov's 70th birthday which falls on April 17 the Chinese leaders have thought it fit to come out with a scurrilous attack on him as the chief architect and interpreter of Soviet policies. It is supposed to be the eighth in the series of their Comments on the July 14 Open Letter of the CC, CPSU.

We print below an evaluation of the personality of Khrushchov by one whose revolutionary record the Chinese leaders too have not had the guts to challenge as yet.

Speaking on the Moscow television on January 21 Fidel Castro, First Secretary of United Party of Socialist Revolution of Cuba said: We are most grateful to Comrade Nikita Sergeevich for the many tokens of his attention.

EVEN before we made friends with Nikita Sergeevich, we always felt his support at every grim moment. During the oil affair and the sugar affair when we were threatened, we at once got a message from him or one of his other statements reached us. Speaking for the socialist state, Comrade Khrushchov, offered his solidarity and help. As a result our sympathy and great affection for him is still greater. I made friends with him when at the UN in New York. Actually, we had even been evicted from

acquaintance and met him enter- taining the same opinion, the same respect for him. Why is this so? It is because he instils this respect. One cannot call forth respect and sympathy artificially. The thing is that there are people who possess this ability, this property.

Nikita Khrushchov possesses to a tremendous degree this ability of instilling respect and sympathy, because that is how he treats others. He treats me and all the comrades in the same way.

He is the same with all, with every member of our delegation, whether a merited comrade or a comrade who does not bear a great responsibility, a comrade in a more modest position. He finds time to chat with everyone, remembers everyone and knows everyone. We were extremely impressed by the head he paid us when out hunting for instance. When he hunted he always wanted us to have a souvenir of every hunting trip, the head of a wild pig, a boar, or an elk. In this way we were able to see how human he is, to see how modest and simple he is.

I can sum up my opinion—I have expressed it already on other occasions. I mean his exceptional intellect. I personally think he is a marvellous leader, with qualities remarkable for a

leader. I admire his abilities which are manifest in everything. Besides, his intellect is supplemented with other qualities necessary for a leader: youthful enthusiasm, youthful spirit, great energy and tirelessness in which he competed with us. When we went hunting, he, an excellent hunter of great insistence, patience and luck, shot the biggest fowl. Physically he is a very strong and enduring man, and this, to my mind, helps him to sustain the great strain of work and enables him to cope with the vast problems confronting him as First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Soviet Union.

I can pass judgment on this, for I myself—though on a much

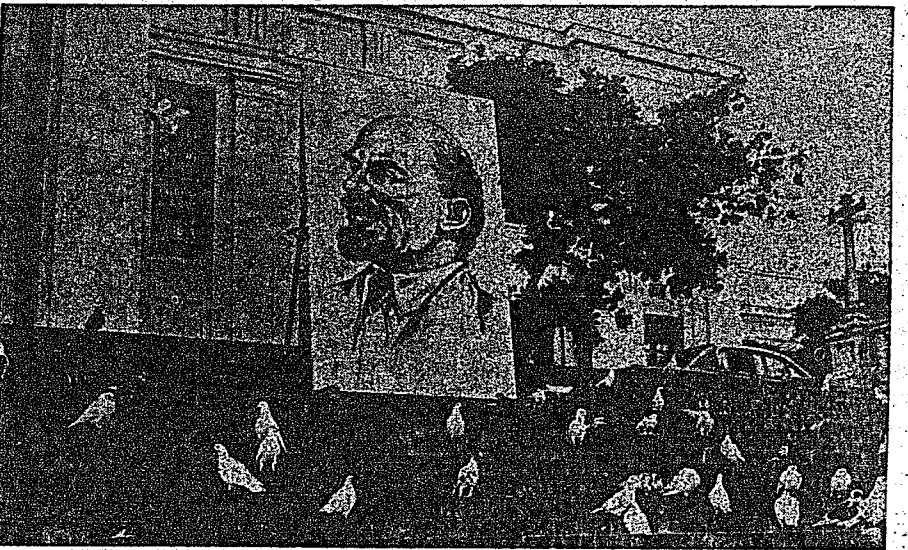
smaller scope—have to do responsible work and tackle the tasks of a political leader and head of government. Ours is not a big country. Nevertheless, I often feel tired from work and realise how hard it is.

That is why I have every reason to feel admiration for, and appreciate, this man who combines so many excellent qualities: intellect, good nature, kindness and strength—qualities which turn him into a great leader.

The more I come to know Comrade Nikita Sergeevich, the more I see him, the warmer is my feeling for him, the greater my admiration, the higher my appreciation of him as a man.

I, too, and all our comrades, all Cubans, cherish the same feeling of love for him.

You asked me this question...



Havana University—Cradle of Cuban Revolution.

THE MORE I COME TO KNOW HIM THE MORE I ADMIRE HIM

—Fidel Castro on N. S. Khrushchov

leader. I admire his abilities which are manifest in everything. Besides, his intellect is supplemented with other qualities necessary for a leader: youthful enthusiasm, youthful spirit, great energy and tirelessness in which he competed with us. When we went hunting, he, an excellent hunter of great insistence, patience and luck, shot the biggest fowl. Physically he is a very strong and enduring man, and this, to my mind, helps him to sustain the great strain of work and enables him to cope with the vast problems confronting him as First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Soviet Union.

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Suslov Tells Chinese :

IN the struggle against the CPSU and its Leninist policy, the Chinese leaders are concentrating their assault most of all on Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchov.

To be sure, they cannot fail to see that it is Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchov who stands in the van of the wonderful processes that have sprung up in our Party and country after the 20th Congress and that ensure the successful progress of the Soviet people to communism. That is why they would like to isolate Comrade Khrushchov from the Central Committee for their subversive ends and to oppose our Central Committee to the Party and the Soviet people.

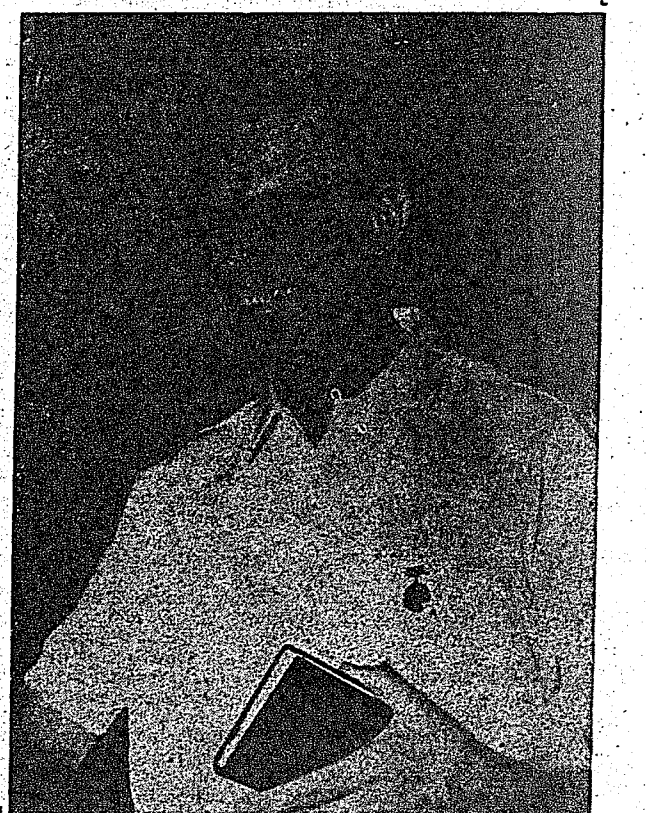
But this foul plan is adventurist and hopeless, and doomed to complete and ignominious failure.

The Chinese leaders, and not they alone, should put it in their pipes and smoke it that our Central Committee headed by Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchov, that loyal Leninist, has never been so united and monolithic as now.

Comrade Khrushchov, with his inexhaustible energy, his truly Bolshevik devotion and sense of principle, is the recognised leader of our Party and our people. He expresses the most cherished thoughts and aspirations of the Soviet people. The Leninist line pursued by our Party cannot be separated from the Central Committee, from Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchov. This line has elevated our country's world prestige to unprecedented heights, it has elevated its prestige in the eyes of the working people of the whole world. This Leninist line is supported wholeheartedly by all the Communists and all the people of our land.

—From Suslov's Report to CC, CPSU, February 14, 1964

PUT IT IN YOUR PIPE AND SMOKE IT...



Does CPI's Approach to Congress Confuse the People?

The CPI states that for democratic advance the Congress monopoly of power has to be broken. It also states that there has to be unity with the Congress for democratic advance. Will not this contradictory stand confuse the common people? (A. RAMA-SWAMY, Hyderabad)

The question does not present the CPI's position with complete precision or accuracy. It is not the stand of the CPI that any breaking of the Congress monopoly of power is necessary for democratic advance. The breaking of the Congress monopoly of power from the Right will be a setback for democracy, let alone any question of advance. If in the next elections we see the victory of Jan Sangh in UP or the Swatantra in Rajasthan or the DMK-League-Swatantra combine in Tamilnad, this will break the Congress monopoly of power but will represent a defeat for democracy in India.

Again, the CPI does not advocate unity with Congress as a whole. As has been said time and again by the CPI, the Congress is the representative of the Indian bourgeoisie as a whole, including its Rightwing. The forces of the Right are gathering strength not only in non-Congress reactionary parties but are strongly entrenched within the Congress and occupy strategic positions at all levels in the party and government. Moreover, it has been repeatedly pointed out by the CPI that it is the reactionary, anti-people aspects of Congress policy that feed the growth of Right reaction, inside and outside the Congress.

Now for the common people obviously, the workers, peasants and urban middle strata can be brought under this generic term. Can it be denied that the influence of the Congress, and even more so of its leader—Fandit Nehru—is vast and extensive precisely among these classes and strata?

Can it be denied that even today very large sections of the workers and peasants—whose unity is the core of the national-democratic front which the CPI seeks to build—not only vote for the Congress but are also otherwise loyal to it?

Masses Moved Away

At the same time it is also true that large sections of the common people, as defined above, have moved away from the Congress, broken from it and come over to the Left, to the Communist Party. Some of them have been misled by the demagoguery of the Right parties and rallied under their banners.

Finally, it is also true that the slow and unjust process of development in India inflicts burdens and heaps misery upon all sections of the common people. The desire to fight these burdens and end this misery also cuts across party affiliations and organisational loyalties.

The gathering mass discontent against Congress policies which hit the people calls for mass unity for mass action for the implementation of a national democratic programme for a shift to the Left in India. The

offensive of the Right taking the ghastly form of communal riots or of the clamour against monallignment or of the attack on parliamentary democracy lends urgency to the task of rapidly building democratic unity, defeating the Right and moving to the Left.

The situation in India is complex and contradictory and no "straight line" solutions will help the advance of the CPI and the democratic forces. We can ill afford the luxury of Leftism which seeks to build an anti-Congress united front with the worst reactionary forces such as the Jan Sangh, Muslim League, and Swatantra Party. We can equally ill afford the Right deviation of "lining up" behind the Congress in the name of fighting the menace of Right reaction.

United Front: What Type?

Neither a general anti-Congress united front nor a general united front with the Congress as a whole will serve the interests of the democratic movement at the present stage.

In his unanimously adopted speech at the Vijayavada Party Congress, Ajoy Ghosh stated:

"The complexity of the situation arises from the following facts: (1) Policies and measures which are hitting the masses, giving rise to discontent and frustration are the policies of the Congress and its governments. It is this discontent that is utilised by Right reaction to mislead the masses and strengthen itself.

"At the same time, these policies cannot be fought effectively either by our own strength or only by the unity of the Left forces; the broadening and deepening of the struggle against these policies requires the drawing into it of a big section of the people who are in the Congress and loyal to it.

"(ii) A large part of the forces of the Right are inside the Congress. At the same time, the bulk of those who are our potential allies are also inside the Congress" (Emphasis in original).

No policy can be correct which does not take into account the two basic features of the complex Indian situation outlined above. Those who feel that the masses will be confused unless the CPI adopts a "clear cut" stand "for or against" the Congress are, in reality, out of touch with the masses.

They confine themselves to those sections who are already convinced that Congress policies are the cause of the distress of the people, that the Congress governmental monopoly of power must be broken, that India must move Left. They do not notice, far less approach, the far vaster sections, who are also disturbed

and discontented but who are loyal to the Congress.

They do not notice, far less understand, the rise of counter-revolutionary trends and parties outside the Congress who are a menace not only to all that the masses have won by their struggle but also to all that can be achieved by further united struggle. Some of them even go so far as to advocate unity with these counter-revolutionary forces and parties.

In all fairness, it can be said that these persons are not willing to undertake the difficult but essential task of building the national democratic front in India. They want to skip this task and emerge as lone warriors on the battle-field or in the company of those who want nothing more than to stab them in the back.

Pointing to the need for "strenuous efforts to forge links with democrats inside the Congress and with masses under Congress influence", Ajoy Ghosh had outlined the concrete steps to achieve this objective:

"(i) Use progressive declarations of the Congress to forge mass unity in action.

"(ii) In agitation keep in mind not only those who are

YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

already under our influence but also those who are not, speak not only for those who sit in front and cheer every denunciation of the Congress and its government but also those who stand on the periphery."

"(iii) Wage a resolute and uncompromising battle against Right reaction and against parties of communalism, against their policies and slogans. This will help to draw towards us honest Congressmen.

"(iv) Even when opposing and fighting policies of the Congress and government, concentrate fire wherever possible on the Rightist elements.

"(v) Conduct patient explanatory campaign among Congressmen and Congress masses. They are worried about the situation that is developing—especially the growth of fissiparous tendencies. The basic causes of this, especially the absence of a really inspiring objective due to the class policies of the government have to be laid bare."

Those who oppose the line of the CPI and claim that it "confuses the common

people" are obviously not prepared to implement this concrete programme of mass work. They want to work among and speak to only those who are already under the CPI's influence. They suffer from sectarianism of the worst type.

A final word. Despite all their "revolutionary" anti-Congress declarations some of the Left critics of the CPI's general line ascribe their own confusion to the masses because they see the advance of the democratic movement exclusively in terms of election combinations and electoral victories or reverses.

Elections and success in elections are of the greatest importance but even more important are mass actions and mass movements. To anybody who wants to build united mass organisations, to move the masses unitedly into struggle to win success and regroup for fresh struggle, the line of democratic unity with Congressmen and Congress masses is dictated by life itself.

—MOHIT SEN



Paramount necessity for the formation of health

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

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

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA—DACCA
26, Sadhana Ausadhalaya Road
Sadhana Nagar, Calcutta 48



Adhyaksha Dr. Jages Chandra Ghosh, M.A. Ayurved-Sastr, F.C.S. (London) M.C.S. (America) Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bangalpur College.

MRTISANJIBANI
MAHADRAKSHARISTA
(6 years old)

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



The National Campaign Committee of the Toilers of India which concluded its two-day session in Delhi on April 4, adopted a resolution withdrawing its plan for national satyagraha before Parliament on April 15, and switching over to the campaign for a countrywide general strike:

THE National Campaign Committee of the Toilers of India which met at New Delhi on April 3 and 4, heartily congratulates the hundreds of trade unions and lakhs of workers who have enthusiastically responded to its call for mass hunger-strikes and demonstrations during February and March. It also congratulates the lakhs of common men and women who expressed their active solidarity and sympathy with these working class actions.

several industrial federations, though not yet prepared for immediate united action, have gone unequivocally on record in support of most of the common demands of the workers and the need for mass mobilisation to secure them from the employers and to change the government's labour policy in a progressive direction.

Countrywide Mass Action

The National Campaign Committee notes that around its 11-point Charter of Demands, a growing and conscious mobilisation is developing, not only in the ranks of the trade union movement, but also among broad sections of the toilers, middle-class and progressive intelligentsia.

Industrial mass actions by the workers of different industries and enterprises on demands relating to dearness allowance, wages, rising prices, fraudulent cost of living indices, trade union rights, etc., are mounting in intensity and tempo. Wider and wider sections of the working class, irrespective of affiliations, are being drawn into this movement on the basis of their own experiences and sufferings.

The National Campaign Committee is particularly gratified to find that the INTUC, HMS, UTUC, Hind Mazdoor Panchayat and

the Bonus Commission's report has disappeared indefinitely into the Government's files, the employers' offensive of victimisation, denial of trade union rights continues in full force, the new budgets of the Central and state governments have continued the old pattern of imposing the brunt of taxes on the lower-income groups, and the mounting demand for nationalisation of banks has been summarily rejected by the Union Finance Minister on the floor of Parliament.

However, it is also true that no single organisation commands sufficient influence and resources at present to bring about such an action on its own.

The efforts of all have to be coordinated and unified in such a way that the entire working class, supported by the broad toiling masses, can be brought into action for the common demands which are accepted by all.

The National Campaign Committee draws pointed attention to the fact that not a single major demand of the working class has yet been

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE DECIDES

Satyagraha Dropped: Plan For General Strike

conceded by either the government or the employers.

Plenty of vague assurances are no substitute for the harsh reality that prices of essential commodities continue to rule at unprecedentedly high levels, the overwhelming majority of enterprises in both the private and public sectors have ignored the unanimous decision for opening of fair price shops, real wages of the workers continue to decline, speculation in foodgrains continues, the defective cost of living indices have been only partially rectified at one or two centres.

In view of the growing importance of evolving agreed forms of action and struggle which would help to bring different trade union organisations still closer to each other in the interests of achieving common demands, and also in view of the serious communal and other disruptions prevailing in various parts of the country and requiring the constant on-the-spot presence and vigilance of trade union leaders and cadres, the National Campaign Committee also resolves to withdraw its previously announced programme of a national satyagraha before the Parliament on April 15 and to concentrate all its energies on the campaign for a countrywide token general strike.

ed. In this situation, the National Campaign Committee reiterates its proposal for a countrywide, one-day general strike and hails as an essential step for winning its just demands.

Appeal To All Central TUs

With this end in view, it appeals to all central trade union organisations and federations without exception and to all workers throughout the country to build up a mighty united front on the basis of their commonly expressed demands and for joint countrywide action to achieve them.

The National Campaign Committee resolves to set up a sub-committee consisting of S. A. Dange, Ranen Sen, K. G. Sriwastava, Indrajit Gupta, Satish Loomba, Datta Deshmukh, Parvathi Krishnan, Prabhat Kar and S. S. Yusuf to establish closer contacts and hold talks with other organisations at all-India and State levels with the object of bringing about maximum possible coordination and unity between them for a countrywide mass action at a suitable time.

ORGANISED ATTACK ON DEMONSTRATORS

JAIPUR: The brutal attack on Communist and kisan demonstrations by some Congress goondas under police protection and in the presence of the Chief Minister at Hanumangarh on March 19, has shocked all sections of democratic opinion in the state and evoked vigorous condemnation and protest.

ON that day Chief Minister Sukhadia was to visit Hanumangarh. Thousands of kisans had gathered at the Rest House on the call of the Communist Party for a black flag demonstration against the Chief Minister to protest against lack of water in the canals and other demands.

Some Congress supporters specially belonging to the group of Chaudhari Ramchandra had also come presumably to ask for the ticket for him in the by-election. The demonstrators had gathered at about two in the noon and the slogan shouting continued till about 4 p.m. when Sukhadia arrived. He came and walked into the Rest House.

Sometime after, word went round that Sukhadia is leaving by the back door. The leaders of the black flag demonstration, leading cadres of the Communist Party and the Kisan Sabha went towards the back door to verify the rumour. Just at that moment something happened which is obviously in the nature of a preplanned conspiracy.

The police which was all along standing quiet suddenly became active. It cordoned off the leaders from the rest of the demonstrators. From inside the gallery of the Rest House about twelve Congress goondas led by one Atmaram armed with lathes rushed and brutally attacked the leaders of the demonstrators. The police looked on, holding the demonstrators away from their leaders but not doing anything to check these armed goondas in their nefarious plan.

Sheopat Singh M.L.A. Daulat Ram, secretary of the District Party, Hatram Dharania and Hetran, Benwal and some others were severely beaten with lathes.

While all this was happening Chief Minister Sukhadia was inside the Rest House. But in the Assembly he denied knowledge of all this. He emphatically declared that he had no hand in this. But the facts show that all this could not have happened without some master mind planning it from behind. Who else could it be except him?

JAIPUR: On March 26 Jaipur awoke to something new and unprecedented in the political life of this state in recent years. From early morning buses with Red flags fluttering and with demonstrators shouting slogans started pouring into the city; literally hundreds of them carrying demonstrators who came to participate in the mass demonstration called by the state council of the Communist Party along with the Kisan Sabha and the Trade Union Congress.

JAIPUR SEES ITS BIGGEST DEMONSTRATION

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

DEMONSTRATORS had started coming the previous evening itself. The camp of shamiyanas which had been erected near the MLA's Bungalow was buzzing with activity right from the evening of March 25.

The city populace too mustered up in large numbers. Workers of the Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills remained off duty by a decision taken in their gate meetings and all of them, including the two hundred women of the reeling department, marched to the Ramliha Maidan. Workers of the Man Industrial Corporation, Metal Industries, National Engineering Industries, of the Juneja Factory and even the station porters came to join the mighty march.

When the procession started at 10 in the morning from the Ramliha Maidan it was an inspiring and impressive sight. In the front were the Party, Trade Union and Kisan leaders of Rajasthan and also Bhupesh Gupta, leader of the Communist group in Parliament. Immediately following was the batch of the women workers and then followed the demonstrators from various districts.

There were the militant textile workers of Beawar; there were sturdy and veteran peasant fighters from Shekhavati, with

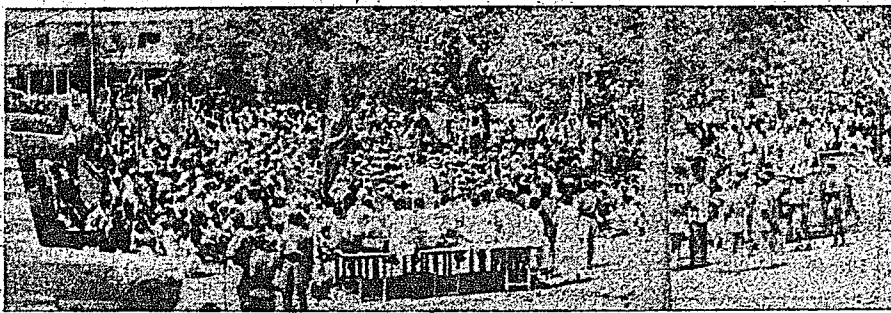
against the Chief Minister's refusal to come out and meet the demonstrators. They addressed the demonstrators and congratulated them.

The demonstration was held in the background of increasing hardships for the common people and was an expression of their determination to struggle to

* ON PAGE 11



Bhupesh Gupta (Top) speaking at the rally (Below).



Who Fans the Fire of Communal Hatred?

The HINDUSTAN STANDARD of Calcutta is reputed to be more sober and realistic than its sister Bengali publication, the ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA. It did not match the latter in wordy violence and passion against the "Pakistani atrocities" and the "weak-kneed" policies of the Government of India; but the purport and intent of its comments, sadly, were the same.

No other instance was this more evident than when it called Prime Minister Nehru an "appeaser" of the military regime in Pakistan in an editorial on March 25.

The occasion was his letter to the Pakistan President suggesting a meeting of the Home Ministers of the two countries for, in the words of the editorial itself, discussing and devising "measures for maintaining communal peace and ensuring the safety and security of the minorities."

The paper said: "Mr. Nehru's consistency is heart-breaking as well as astonishing. Just when Pakistan is on the warpath, the Prime Minister is surprisingly making another attempt to piece together fragments of his favourite policy of appeasement."

"Whoever talks of restoring communal peace and securing the safety of the minority in East Pakistan makes a mockery of the price Pakistan is exacting from us and from our brethren in blood, sweat and treasure."

Nehru Blamed

Pandit Nehru's appeal was "humiliating as well as unrealistic" to the HINDUSTAN STANDARD. "It is humiliating because while there is no limit to the aggressive bloody-mindedness on the other side, overtures for peace from our side present a posture of weakness. "It is unrealistic also because Pakistan is bent on aggression, President Ayub has no interest at all in communal peace, and moreover, nothing could now save the minority in East Pakistan from total ruin."

As if this was not enough, the editorial put the blame for the sufferings of the minorities in East Pakistan also on the Prime Minister: "Mr. Nehru's policy of appeasement has had never much to gain. Actually it has gained nothing, all the winnings have been on Pakistan's side

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since the Nehru-Liaquat Ali pact—of course at India's expense in addition to the untold misery and suffering inflicted on the East Pakistan Hindus."

On March 26, the paper termed the Government of India's reluctance to demand closure of the Pakistan Deputy High Commission office in Shillong as "bewildering." "This kind of vacillation is hard to understand, harder to justify," it said.

Referring to the Pakistani action in closing the Indian diplomatic mission in Rajshahi on "palpably false" pleas, the editorial said: "In strange contrast New Delhi is hesitating and procrastinating, giving the Pakistani diplomatists ample opportunities to indulge in their nefarious game. This is appeasement running riot which has to be stopped immediately for the sake of India's safety."

On the same day the paper had also some harsh words against "India's official publicity" which "hesitates to tell the barest facts about the hellish happenings in East Pakistan." The leader under the heading "Telling The Truth" said: "This policy of hush-hush helps Pakistan's mischievous anti-Indian propaganda abroad."

"What is more, it creates difficulties about publishing even in India the truth about Pakistani barbarities. Granted that a secular state has to be careful about publishing materials that might inflame passions, there is still hardly any point in pursuing a tame and timid line of publicity. For, it causes public dissatisfaction and besides, when the enemy is spreading all kinds of atrocious falsehoods, India's hesitation about telling the truth damages her own cause as well as her prestige."

Freedom to Create Frenzy?

It was not evident how telling about atrocities in East Pakistan would counter the Pakistani propaganda against India on Kashmir or other matters. But the demand of the HINDUSTAN STANDARD though veiled, was clear: allow us full freedom to rouse passions here by giving full display to the harrowing tales from East Pakistan!

The "infiltrators" and "agents provocateur" have become an obsession with the paper, just as anybody else who views the Indo-Pakistan problems from the communal angle.

Commenting on the declaration of the Union Home Minister that "trouble-makers will be severely dealt with," the paper said on March 30: "Who are the trouble-makers and what exactly the primary cause of the present troubles? New Delhi seems unwilling to face these questions squarely." The paper faced them squarely and came to the conclusion that "it can't be disputed that the source and centre of the trouble is Pakistan."

According to the paper, not

stern measures against the agents provocateur who have been at the back of the disturbances and who constitute a great menace to the security of India."

As far as the infiltrators were concerned, the paper was not prepared to accept the figures given by Home Minister Nanda. His figure of three lakh infiltrators in Assam was an "under-estimate", and Congress Parliamentary Party Secretary Raghunath Singh's figure of 15 lakhs was "nearer the mark", according to an editorial on March 23.

It declared: "They (infiltrators) are no more than alien intruders and should be treated as such. The fact that their religion happens to be the same as that of the biggest minority community in India should not deter New Delhi from taking firm action against these infiltrators."

The HINDUSTAN STANDARD even found an easy way to deal with the infiltrators. Not for them the cumbersome procedures of the tribunal etc. which the government is taking to determine the nationality of suspected infiltrators.

"Those who have illegally crossed into India from East



fomenting them. This onesided analysis and appraisal are, it may be said, largely due to the limitations of Mr. Nehru's policy."

And so it wanted New Delhi to "examine fearlessly the consequences of its policy" instead of "remaining paralysed by the fear of catching the so-called communal taint." "It makes no sense that the government, the people and the press in India must all the time be playing soft on all fronts while Pakistan wages an implacable all-out war from within as well as from outside India."

Even when it "deeply deplored" the communal "disturbances" (March 25) the paper could not but add the demand that "the Government of India should take

EXPULSION OF THESE OPPORTUNISTS

I AM extremely despairing at the differences inside the Communist Party. Basavapunniah and others have again started vilifying S.N.A. Dange alleging that he is the stooge of British imperialism. About two years back there was a similar unsuccessful attempt to malign him by fabricating the "London Bank Affair". The people, however, could see through it.

A particular group in the Party in Maharashtra has always been making such mean attacks on Dange. The Nasik jail firing incident is a standing testimony to these dirty methods. Dange would have been shot dead in the Nasik jail as a result. He was miraculously saved by Mahabai Naik who laid down his life to save Dange. I wish particularly to bring this fact to the notice of the people because in 1949 I also belonged to the ultra-left group and I was an eye-witness to the Nasik jail incident.

In 1962 when Dange was defeated in the general elections these people celebrated the defeat by distributing sweets. All these activities of the left group increased my hatred for them. They spread lies and scandals and thus

Bombay AMAR SHAIKH New Delhi

LETTERS

SABOTAGE OF PARTY'S POLICIES

EVER since the Communist Party of India took a very firm stand against the Chinese aggression, the Communist Party of China has been openly trying to split the CPI.

The sectarian faction in the Party which follows the Chinese line and which is opposed to the present Party line is working systematically to sabotage the policies of the CPI and at the same time working as an organised group outside the Party.

The personal character assassination that they have started now against the Party chairman S. A. Dange is clearly a machination to overthrow the present leadership and defeat the present correct Party line. It is a strategy to split the Party.

The unearthing of letters allegedly written by Dange some 40 years back to the then British imperialist government is a vile device to sow confusion in the Party ranks and create suspicion and apathy against the Party among sympathisers and the general public.

I have been closely associated with Dange from the student days of 1918-20, organisation of Congress Radical Group in 1920-21, starting of the weekly SOCIALIST and the setting up of the Labour Press in 1922 which were the forerunner activities to the actual founding of the CPI in 1925.

I was in close touch with him while he was in Kanpur and Sitapur jails through open and secret correspondence, and I have also visited him several times in Sitapur jail. In this long and close association with him I have never found any occasion to have even the slightest doubt that he would break down and degenerate to become a stooge of British imperialists.

After serving his sentence, Dange was released from Sitapur jail in May 1927, and immediately after he joined us in organising the Communist Party, trade unions and the national independence struggle. He was with us in the forefront of the anti-British, anti-Simon demonstration and the big working class strike struggles of 1928. He courageously stood with us in the Meerut Conspiracy Case. I strongly condemn the campaign of vile personal slander started against him by the disruptors in the Party. Bombay K. N. JOGLEKAR

THEY THINK AND ACT ALIKE

THE leftist splitters' faction in the CPI has demanded an enquiry into the alleged "Dange letters." So have the anti-Communist HINDUSTAN TIMES. The Birla paper has already written two editorials on the subject, besides giving good publicity to the splitters' conference.

The line of reasoning of both the HINDUSTAN TIMES and splitters' spokesman Makkineeni Basavapunniah for demanding enquiry is the same.

Basavapunniah himself has insisted that his "hands were forced" to call a press conference because the HINDUSTAN TIMES published an editorial. Could it be that there is more to this similarity of views than mere thinking on the same lines? Can it be that the editorial writer in the HINDUSTAN TIMES is a "leftist"?

Bombay AMAR SHAIKH New Delhi

On March 5, I arrived in Colombo to attend the Special Session of the Ceylon Federation of Trade Unions (CFTU) as a fraternal delegate from the All-India Trade Union Congress. This session was being held three months after the 10th Session of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation (CTUF) where a split had been engineered by Shanmugathasan and his followers.

M. G. Mendis, the recognised leader of the militant working class movement of Ceylon for well over thirty years had been forced to come out of the CTUF.

The differences had arisen over the question of the attitude to be taken towards the United Left Front and the Communist Party, as well as towards those trade union organisations which were under the influence of other parties in the United Left Front.

The leadership of the CTUF, represented by Shanmugathasan, had consistently opposed to work unitedly with these forces and acted against the wishes and opinions of the majority of the constituent units of the CTUF, functioning in a most autocratic and undemocratic manner. The policies of the World Federation of Trade Unions were also consistently violated.

The "16th Sessions" itself had been organised in an undemocratic manner, giving representation to a number of mushroom and unrepresentative unions to ensure support to Shanmugathasan's disruptive policies.

It was in this background that Mendis and his colleagues were forced to come out of the CTUF. In doing so, Mendis clearly stated in his speech: "I am not prepared to see the CTUF of which I am President, and of which I have been President or General Secretary from its inception, opposed to the Communist Party which I also helped to build and to the ULF whose cause I support.... "I feel I have a higher duty to perform—and this is to tell the

Kerala Transport Workers' Victory

From S. SHARMA

TRIVANDRUM: The struggle of the Kerala State Transport workers under the leadership of the KSTEU (affiliate of the AITUC) which has been going on for the past 66 days in front of the secretariat gates and in front of 14 district transport offices has been called off on April 4 as a result of the conciliation efforts which ended in settlement of certain demands and the reference to arbitration of the rest of the demands.

K. V. Surendranath, general secretary of the union and other leaders who have been on hungerstrike since March 30 in front of the secretariat gate and district offices called off their fast following the settlement.

The immediate gains of the employees are that the Transport Department will implement the conciliation settlement arrived at two years ago, enforce categorisation of the workshop staff and increase the breakdown Batta from 65 p.p. to 75 p.p. The rest of the 20 demands have been referred to an arbitrator.

The State Transport employees have been agitating for these demands for the last year. The union had offered the proposal to arbitration or adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act. But the Transport Minister and the department under him were taking the obdurate stand that the transport employees being government servants, their problems did not come under the Industrial Disputes Act. Secondly when the Budget session began, and the INTUC union organised a token satyagraha for the same demands and the Transport Minister called the leaders of the INTUC union and conceded few

of the demands and got the struggle called off. The KSTEU, therefore, had to carry on the struggle against the policy of the government of not recognising and dealing with the majority union. All through the three months of the Assembly session, the issue was raised during the discussion on the demands for grants for transport department and through adjournment motion.

The Minister remained adamant till the last day of the Assembly session when he was faced with the 3-day old fast of over 25 leaders of the union and the growing support behind the demands of the union. Then he agreed to treat it as a dispute and directed the Labour Commissioner to initiate conciliation proceedings.

The fast of the popular leaders of the trade union movement had evoked considerable sympathy and support not only from the AITUC union but also from leaders of the UTUC and even the INTUC. Leaders belonging to the RSP, PSP and even Congressmen visited the fasting leaders. On April 2, a sympathetic fast of all important trade union leaders of the city was conducted.

CEYLON WORKERS DEFEAT THE GAME OF SPLITTERS

Successful Session of the CFTU

By PRAVATHI KRISHNAN

against the government decision that all private practice must end by August 1 this year.

The engineers of the Electrical Department had staged a strike demanding a risk allowance of 15 per cent. This risk allowance had been granted some time ago to certain categories of workers among whom there was a heavy accident rate. But no engineer had met with an accident for the past 40 years.

It was in these circumstances that the Government of Ceylon had declared an emergency and directed the doctors and engineers to resume work. The comrades of the CFTU were wondering how far this emergency would affect their sessions. With electricity at a standstill, in addition to the usual eleventh hour problems of any conference, the organisers were confronted with the difficulty of cycling and printing draft resolutions and reports to be presented the next day.

PLENTY OF DIFFICULTIES

Frantic efforts were being made to secure a generator in order to run the machines. There was speculation whether delegates from other parts of the country would presume that the emergency might result in postponement of the conference—as there was a go-slow movement in the telegraph department, constituent units could not be contacted with telegrams. Permission to go through with the demonstration and public rally on March 7 was again to be confirmed.

However, when the conference commenced the next morning in the New Town Hall all doubts were set at rest. Delegates from all parts had turned up in full force undeterred by the proclamation of the national emergency and fully confident that their session could and would be held. Fraternal delegates were present from the World Federation of Trade Unions, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions and the All-India Trade Union Congress.

A presidium of five was elected unanimously, which included one woman President. When Pieter Keunemann took the stand to deliver his presidential address he was greeted with thunderous applause. At the very outset he made a reference to the WFTU: "The connections between our workers and the WFTU are nearly 20 years old. Our Federation functions as a loyal national detachment of this great international organisation of the workers of the whole world. We value most highly the support that the WFTU has given the struggles of the Ceylonese workers. We will work to uphold the principles and policies of the WFTU to strengthen its organisation and to defend it against open and covert attempts to split it."

He went on to point out that "Brother Moya (fraternal delegate from the WFTU) was last in Ceylon in December, 1963, or the time of the so-called '16th Sessions' of the CTUF. On that occasion, he had to return without attending the so-called '16th Sessions' which the disruptive policies and action of the Shanmugathasan clique had reduced to

a mockery. We are glad to have him back with us today and assure him that at this Special Session he will hear the real voice of the Ceylonese workers." Keunemann traced recent international events and outlined the tasks before the trade union movement in striving for disarmament, opposing the intrusion of the US 7th Fleet into the Indian Ocean, and in strengthening the unity of the international working class movement.

He made pointed reference to the India-China border dispute and declared that "our government should make a new initiative, together with other Colombo Powers, to promote a fresh attempt at a negotiated and peaceful settlement between China and India over the border dispute between these two great states of Asia. The proposals advanced by the Colombo Powers are, in our opinion, a useful basis for a settlement of this dispute."

Referring to the internal questions he called for strengthening of the forces of the United Left Front and outlined the dangers facing the movement from the splitters and their disastrous policy. He warned the delegates against all attempts at blackmail which was only to paralyse those who stand for unity, and said that "in the course of this struggle we have learnt the need for constant vigilance against the growth of bureaucracy in the trade union movement and to fight against all factors encouraging the growth of opportunism and minor personality cults."

When I arrived in Colombo I found preparations well in hand for the session. But Colombo was at the same time in the grip of a new type of strike wave. It was not the workers who were on strike for their legitimate demands, but the privileged and top professional sections. The medical specialists and doctors in government service were on strike ag-

two months and to chart a course of action for the period that lies ahead."

Fraternal delegates from other trade unions in Ceylon also delivered their messages. These same unions had not attended or taken note of the "16th Sessions" in December. Delegates from the All-Ceylon Trade Union Federation, Government Workers' Trade Union Federation, Ceylon National Teachers' Federation, the Democratic Workers' Congress, the Ceylon Workers' Congress (which is affiliated to the International Confederation of Trade Unions) and the Petroleum Workers' Union, all spoke welcoming the formation of the CFTU, and pledged to fight for the charter of 21 demands, for strengthening the ULF and the working class unity.

Every delegate who participated in the discussions gave an account of his or her personal experiences of the past three months and spoke with confidence that they would completely defeat Shanmugathasan and his followers, and achieve the 21 demands. Repeated references were made to the ULF and the need for intensifying the movement for establishing a ULF government.

The resolutions adopted at the session covered a number of important subjects, like the demands for reduction of high prices of essential commodities and effective steps to check blackmarketing, opposition to the manoeuvres of the 7th Fleet in the Indian Ocean, for a negotiated and peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian border dispute, denunciation of the decisions of West German government to cut off its so-called "economic aid" to Ceylon, on withdrawal of US troops from South Vietnam and on solidarity and support for the liberation struggles of the peoples opposing British in the countries of Malaysia.

AIMS OF SPECIAL SESSION

In conclusion Keunemann said: "Our Special Session has not, however, been called merely to condemn and repudiate opportunists and splitters. This has been substantially and successfully done even before we met.... But the main aim of our Special Session lies elsewhere. We seek to consolidate our past work, to help to mobilise and unite the entire trade union movement in the fight for the 21 demands, to link the struggles of the workers with those of the people at large, to support and strengthen the United Left Front, to participate fully in the fight for a new government led by the ULF which will implement the programme set out in the ULF agreement."

Mendis, in his report as the general secretary of the CFTU traced the history of the formation of the CFTU and pointed out that it was a new trade union centre only in a formal sense, as all the unions, leading personnel and militants and affiliated unions were formerly connected with the CTUF.

He added "I have to inform you that by the end of February, 1964, according to provisional returns, between 70 and 80 per cent of the workers who were formerly organised by the CTUF have joined the Ceylon Federation of Trade Unions and its affiliated trade unions. This process still continues...."

He reiterated that "this special session, however, has not been called to deal with the disruptors. The working class is already dealing with them very effectively. The main aim of our session is to consolidate the work of the past

two months and to chart a course of action for the period that lies ahead."

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UNPRECEDENTED PROCESSION

The afternoon of March 7, the people of Colombo, witnessed an unprecedented procession. Due to the emergency and uncertainty all the very last minute workers from other trade union centres in the country had not come, but only those from Colombo and outlying areas participated in it. A large rally followed at Hyde Park which was addressed by trade union leaders, and leaders of the political parties of the United Left Front.

Philip Gunawardane of the Mahajan Eksath Peruman Party declared in the rally that his party "would support the CFTU." He expressed confidence that the ULF would go forward to establish a Socialist government in Ceylon. Dr. N. M. Perera and Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe also addressed the rally and spoke on the policies of the ULF.

I was later told that Shanmugathasan had plans of disrupting the procession and breaking up the meeting—but seeing the strong mobilisation of thousands of workers and the strength of the CFTU he was forced to give up this plan.

The success of the work of the CFTU could be clearly seen in the results of the session—the leadership had gone to the workers and the workers had unhesitatingly given their final verdict in favour of the policies of the CFTU. Led by Keunemann and Mendis.

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UNSURPASSED RECORD OF GROSS MISMANAGEMENT

BHOPAL: The "shut down" in the Rs. 60 crores Heavy Electricals factory since March 30, entailing a daily loss to the public of lakhs of rupees, is the fourth closure of this vital public sector project. And the reason for this, as well as the previous ones, is the unsatisfactory labour-management relations and inefficient administration. This focuses attention of the entire country on the way this great enterprise is being run.

EVER since its start, this plant has gone through trying times. Dissatisfaction is rampant not only among the workers but among the higher staff also. Many of the high officials of the factory have opted for private service or left the company for better prospects elsewhere.

The Deputy Chief Engineer (Training) Mitter left the factory three years back. There has not been a Chief Engineer in overall charge ever since Richards, the Chief Engineer provided by the British consultants, left. The Financial Controller has changed twice during these few years.

A number of trained artisans, particularly graduate artisans, have sought the first opportunity to leave the factory.

Those elected for training in Britain complain that they are not receiving proper training in the consultants' factory. The consultants complain the selections are not properly made.

The workers have always maintained that there is nepotism in selection.

The result is that many supervisory personnel do not know their job and hence cannot command obedience from the trainees or artisans.

Large scale fraud, mismanagement and waste of resources are alleged by the workers. Irrespective of whether the charges are true or not, the audit report has brought out many instances of large scale losses.

Purchase Officer Commits Suicide

Only a few months back the Purchase Officer of the Heavy Electricals in Bombay committed suicide along with his family. Though it was stated that he had misappropriated funds of the factory, facts seem to be otherwise.

The Heavy Electricals maintains a palatial residence-cum-office in Bombay where many officers from Bhopal come and go on various pretexts. A high level enquiry into purchase office would have revealed many startling facts.

The Heavy Electricals in fact made a legal claim for the declaration amount on the lone survivor of the family of its purchase officer but the claim was dropped because the relatives of the officer threatened to reveal the whole story.

Trade union rivalry has been another reason for the continued labour unrest. The officially recognised INTUC union is known to have no backing as seen from the large-scale strikes in the factory about which the INTUC union could do nothing.

The other union, the Heavy Electricals Servants' Trade Union represents the majority of the workers.

Last month it threatened to strike work. The Chief Minister intervened and promised justice on the question of recognition.

The Chief Minister's advice to the union to apply fresh to the Registrar of Trade Unions

body high up. So that, efficiency suffers and the indiscipline of these fortunate few breeds indiscipline elsewhere.

For long, the chairman of the undertaking, K. B. Mathur, and the resident director, Sarangapani, did not see eye to eye.

In fact the strong steps earlier taken by Sarangapani against some "mischievous elements" were later retraced by Mathur. This, it is said, gave a long rope to the violent and extremist elements.

Run on more bureaucratic lines rather than business lines, the factory is a monument of inefficiency and the working of Parkinson's law. Issues pile up for days and months without solution. Small grievances are not redressed without delays so that they accumulate to make things explosive.

A recent instance of an unimaginative decision was the one to remove the large number of shops and eating houses from around the factory area.

A large number of employees depending upon these shops and eating houses were thrown into difficulties. The factory-run canteen has no space for all the employees. Meals have to be purchased at least 24 hours in advance.

Situation Takes Ugly Turn

The situation, however, took an ugly turn following the HESTU leaders' announcement that they had discussions with the Union Minister while the Minister's secretary issued a clarification that there was no negotiation and in fact there could be no negotiation since the HESTU is not recognised.

The seeds of doubt were sown and it soon blew up into a storm. Suddenly on the scene appeared a Gandhi Samiti with a bulletin instructing the workers to disobey their superiors and giving detailed instructions about creating chaos in the factory.

The management stated that Samiti's instructions were carried out by the workers despite management's warning.

The HESTU leaders disclaimed all knowledge of this Samiti but the management held it responsible for all acts of indiscipline, intimidation and violence. The management also alleged that the Samiti had issued a bulletin instructing the workers to sabotage the plant.

The same day the government arrested leading HESTU workers and the factory management declared a "shut down."

The "shut down" on the last day of the month, which is the pay day, meant considerable hardship to the administrative employees, a majority of whom are not from the local area.

Even here, the management and the big officials were clearly in league. All the higher officials were allowed to draw their pay from the twentieth of the month onwards, apprehending trouble at month-end. It was the low paid employee who was left to fend for himself.

There are at present nearly 12,000 workers in the undertaking. The total strength would rise to 30,000 when the factory is in full production seven years from now.

Recurring raw material scarcity and recruitment of more workers than necessary have added to the difficulties of the factory. Even during normal times, many shop-floors are idle. The ordering of machines and equipment is so badly correlated that many machines continue to lie idle.

The factory has never enjoyed proper worker-management relations. The result is that the management has not been able to determine norms of work. Politics runs right through the undertaking as it does through all others, perhaps more.

Personnel have been added to officers and workers categories not because of their worth but because of their pull with some-

AITUC CRITICISES HEL MANAGEMENT

The secretariat of the All-India Trade Union Congress, issued the following statement on March 30 deploring the situation created in the H.E.L. by its management imposing a sudden lock-out:

THE All-India Trade Union Congress strongly condemns the lockout in the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal.

For quite sometime past the workers of Heavy Electricals Limited have been struggling to achieve their legitimate demands of adequate dearness allowance and recognition of the most representative union the Heavy Electricals Servants' Trade Union.

Alongwith the lockout, leaders of the workers have been arrested and detained.

The All-India Trade Union Congress demands immediate lifting of the lockout, release of the arrested leaders, and opening of discussion with rightful representatives of the workers to restore industrial peace and production.

this public sector enterprise has declared a lockout which is clearly illegal and unjustified. It is nothing but an attempt to break the workers morale and to smash the Heavy Electricals Servants' Trade Union.

Now the management of this public sector enterprise has declared a lockout which is clearly illegal and unjustified. It is nothing but an attempt to break the workers morale and to smash the Heavy Electricals Servants' Trade Union.

There is a general complaint about the quality of supplies. Though the employees recently got an increment of Rs. five in their dearness allowance, Rs. two of it was consumed by the increased cost of purchases because shops were driven out and Rs. three by the bus transport due to increase in fares.

If discipline has to be enforced, work has to be had from the artisan trainees and production targets has to be achieved, a large scale shake up of the organisation is imperative.

It would be well nigh impossible for a bureaucratic and anti-labour management like the one in this undertaking to achieve all this.

Political interference must end and the factory should be run on business principles with profitability as the right indicator and good labour-management relations. (IPA)

TRIPURA DETENUS IN DEPLORABLE CONDITION

COMMUNIST MLA ASSAILS GOVT. ATTITUDE

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

AGARTALA: A Short Duration Notice on the alarming condition of the Birchandra Debbarma MLA and some other detenus of Tripura was moved in the Tripura Legislative Assembly on March 25 by the recently released Communist member Atiqul Islam.

HE demanded immediate release of all Tripura detenus and specially urged the release of Birchandra Debbarma, the Opposition deputy leader, who had been gradually losing mental equilibrium. While speaking in support of the motion, the acting opposition leader Aghore Debbarma charged the ruling party of "killing democracy". The Chief Minister S. L. Singh in reply spoke of "reviewing" the case of the detenus. The number of Tripura detenus is at present 21 including two MPs and six MLAs.

As regards Birchandra Debbarma's alarming condition, Islam said that some months back once Debbarma had fainted and regained sense after one day in the hospital outside the jail and since then gradual deterioration of his health had led him towards losing mental equilibrium and now his condition was really very alarming. In spite of this Debbarma has not yet been released.

It is to be recalled here that in view of the very alarming condition of Birchandra Debbarma, sometime back, Tripura detenus had launched one day's token hungerstrike for his immediate release. Islam further added that all the Tripura detenus had been alling more or less and he specially referred to the ailing

condition of Promode Dasgupta MLA, Mohan Chowdhuri, Baldyanath Mazumdar, Chandra Shekhar Das etc., in Hazaribag Central Jail and Biren Datta MP and Karuna Roy in Patna Jail. He appealed to the government to look into the matter with sympathy and understanding. He also complained of the medical officers' negligence.

Segregation Criticised

Strongly criticising the segregation of Tripura detenus in the same jail into x-ward and y-ward which are meant to be for the 'more dangerous detenus' and 'less dangerous detenus' respectively. Islam drew the attention of the House to the mental cruelty inflicted on the detenus by this kind of treatment.

He said that at present out of 21 Tripura detenus the x-ward contained nine and y-ward contained ten detenus in Hazaribag jail while two detenus including Biren Datta MP were in Patna jail for more than four months. As a result they were not in a position to play even outdoor games like volleyball etc.

(At present the x-ward contains opposition leader Nripen Chakraborty, Communist Party's state council secretary

SHILLONG: The debate in the current session of Assam Assembly has been marked by strong, at times pungent, criticism of the government's policies by Congress members.

Assam

From MADHUSUDAN BHATTACHARYYA

GOVT. POLICY UNDER FIRE: Congress MLAs' Strong Attack

AT the beginning of the session when the House discussed the Governor's address the issue of internal security in the context of frequent border violations by Pakistan and the presence in the state of a large number of illegal Pakistani infiltrants dominated the debate. Consequently, very few members found any time to discuss the other burning problems of people's life, like rising prices, heavy tax burdens, lack of industrial development etc.

However, when the House discussed the budget, several members drew attention to these problems. The land and agriculture policies of the state government came under heavy fire. Several Congress members made strong criticism of the failure of the government to stabilise agricultural production which, as figures given by the Finance Minister himself revealed, has been declining from year to year. The government excuse that it was all due to bad weather condition and natural calamities could convince but few.

One Congress member felt that it was the government policy which was responsible for the rise in prices of rice, the staple food of the majority of the people of this state. He pointed out that while the government fixed the price of paddy, it did not fix the price of rice and taking advantage of this the traders could fleece the consumer.

The situation in the rural economic life of the state was revealed by the Minister himself when re-

plying to the debate on the Land Revenue grants. He disclosed that according to a sample survey 15.8 per cent of the people in the rural areas were without any land; 52.3 per cent of the people had land below 10 bighas. Though he did not disclose the other findings of the sample survey, it was obvious from what he stated that land was being concentrated in the hands of a few people, dispossessing the bulk of the peasantry.

It was also pointed out that even now the village money lenders held the peasant in their grip through the mechanism of advance purchase system. Loan is given against the production in the field in possession of the borrower before the sowing time, on the condition that the produce must be sold to the lender. When the borrower harvests his field the lender purchases it at the price fixed arbitrarily by him. This is another reason why the peasant is being pauperised.

A number of legislations were enacted by the state Assembly years back to effect land reforms.

But to this day most of these have not been implemented. For instance, there is the Ceiling Act. This Act itself is defective, according to competent sources, who point out that the ceiling has been fixed too high, 100 bighas for a family holding. However, it was admitted by the government during the current session of the Assembly that they had expected that with the enforcement of the Ceil-

ing Act four lakh bighas of land would be available for settlement of the landless peasants. But in reality the government got so far only 44,200 bighas of land.

This shows how the Act is being implemented. Now the government has said that the problem of landlessness could not be solved unless some people were diverted to industry.

But where is the industry to which the people could be diverted? There are but few industries in the state. And even these few industries more often than not recruit workers from outside the state because of the dearth of skilled hands within the state. The rural unemployed youth has little chance of receiving any technical training and hence he finds no avenue of employment.

It has been noticed that even unskilled labourers for public sector undertakings like the recently started cement factory, are imported from outside the state, on the specious plea that the local people are averse to manual labour.

The new taxation policy of the state government also came in for severe criticism. Several

members on both sides of the house strongly objected to the new tax proposal. They contended that by effecting economy and arranging better collection of outstanding loan advances and revenue arrears and outstanding tax and by taking effective measures to bring to book the tax dodgers the government could realise more than they expect to realise from the new taxation.

The new taxation proposed for the next financial year is expected to yield a sum of about Rs. 95

lakhs. That this contention was not without any basis becomes obvious from an admission of the government in the Assembly. It was admitted that about Rs. 21 lakhs had been either defalcated or held without permission by the mauzadars (revenue collectors). This naturally did not include the unrealised revenue. Nor was it disclosed what amount of money was lying outstanding on account of sales tax etc., with the bigger business houses of the state that are the financiers of the ruling party.

Rajasthan Demonstration

* FROM PAGE 7

achieve their demands. In the context of Rajasthan politics, with the Congress as the ruling party and the Swatantra as the largest represented opposition party always occupying the centre of the stage and carrying on their feuds, this demonstration which spoke for the common people of Rajasthan acquired a special importance.

It raised slogans against the anti-people policies of the Congress regime. It demanded revision of land revenue and exemption of uneconomic holdings and withdrawal of surcharge; it also demanded free allotment of government and project lands to the landless and stoppage of auction of land. It demanded relief for the refugee and the harijan kisans who are pattered in Alwar, reduction in sales tax on essentials, minimum wage of Rs. 80, and full Dearness Allowance.

At the same time the procession also raised slogans demanding abolition of Privy Purses, stoppage of all concessions to rulers, stoppage

of payment for ten years of compensation to big jagirdars. It demanded nationalisation of banks and passenger bus routes. The demonstration demanded a check on prices and called for taking over of the wholesale trade in food-grains by the government.

The huge procession paraded the streets of Jaipur before it reached the Assembly. After a two hour demonstration there, it dispersed to rally again in a huge public meeting in the evening. The meeting was addressed by Bhupesh Gupta, who in the course of his speech described the new upsurge:

"This demonstration is the expression of the emerging of that force, that new force which will unite all progressive and forward looking elements including democratic forces inside the Congress, which is the answer to the policies of this Congress government and at the same time a real check against the emergence and recapture of the political scene by these reactionary and dangerous forces as represented by the Swatantra Party and the Jan Sangh."

against the other to disrupt their unity.

There were physical violences in the Roche Products: in one case the managing director of the concern gave a fist blow to the vice-president of the union, and in another case the same person pushed a girl employee. Another officer of this company deliberately drove his car to knock down a worker picketing before the factory gate.

But these provocations failed to disrupt the unity of the workers and they resisted all the manoeuvres of the management. These women workers doggedly fought for their just demands under the leadership of their union which was actively aided by the Maharashtra State Pharmaceutical Employees' Federation and the Com-

mittee for Defence of Working Women's Rights.

The demonstration of the working women in Bombay on March 6 was something which Bombay city had never seen before. It was a mighty expression of the growing trade union consciousness of the working women in Bombay and it demonstrated their determination to fight for their rights and to secure further demands.

The solidarity shown for them by other workers of Bombay has made these workers to realise that they are not alone in their struggles against the employers. It has inspired them to face future with confidence and courage, and infused a new element in trade union actions.

BOMBAY WORKING GIRLS' TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

The arrogant management of May & Baker company in Bombay has been forced to come round to accept arbitration for the settlement of the industrial disputes that have been raging in this concern for quite some time and for the redressal of which the workers had resorted to a strike on February 11.

AN agreement was arrived at on March 24, in terms of which the workers called off the strike and the management gave an undertaking not to victimise any employee and to refer the disputes to arbitration.

The strike in the Roche Products Ltd., Bombay, which has been going on also for a long time has been called off on similar terms.

It may be recalled that in a number of pharmaceutical concerns in Bombay, industrial disputes have been going on for quite some time. Some of these concerns are controlled by foreign managements.

These industrial disputes helped to bring together the workers of these concerns to act concertedly against the intransi-

the union four times. A fifth attempt was made in 1963 but the management dismissed the union's general secretary J. K. Rathod. His case has also been referred to arbitration.

This time the workers put up a strong resistance against the anti-union activity of the management and that infuriated the bosses. Attempts were made by the management to harass the women workers, active union functionaries were implicated in false criminal cases, trumped-up charges were brought and charge-sheets were issued, and open threats were made to submit the workers to follow norms of "good behaviour" set out by the management. Attempts were also made to incite one employee



Two demonstrations of Pharmaceutical Workers, mostly girls, in Bombay during their struggle.



* ON PAGE 12

EUROPEAN PARTIES RALLY AGAINST CHINESE SPLITTERS

From KUNHANANDAN NAIR

BERLIN, April 4: Communist and Workers' Parties in Europe are firmly rallying around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the vanguard of international Communist movement and proletarian revolution, to defend respective national Communist Parties and the international working class movement against the danger of an all-out split advocated by the leaders of the Communist Party of China.

SINCE March 31, millions of words have been written and spoken all over Europe, passionately calling for the preservation of the organisational unity of the national parties and the international movement. These are the moving words spoken by Parties headed by world-renowned revolutionary veterans and class-war heroes who led socialist revolutions and successful or unsuccessful civil-wars and armed struggles in this continent like Thorez, Togliatti, Dolores Ibaruri, Ulbricht, Kadar, Gomulka, Novotny and many others.

These are declarations containing a fervent appeal to all Communists all over the world to protect the unity of their national Parties and the international movement as the apple of their eyes.

Day and night the radio stations of the socialist countries, the underground broadcasting stations of West Germany, Spain and Portugal, are calling upon all Communists to defend the Communist Parties against splitters. For the last two days the Communist press in the socialist countries and Western Europe has been

filled with the Suslov Report, statements of several Communist Parties condemning the recent Chinese attack on the CPSU, Thorez, Ibaruri and other outstanding leaders of the international Communist movement. They have carried editorials against the splitting activities.

A strong condemnation of the Chinese leaders' splitting activities is the dominant theme of an official statement of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) which appeared in the press today, along with the full text of the Suslov Report.

Denouncing the splitting activities of the leaders of the Communist Party of China in sharpest words ever uttered, the SED statement said:

"The policy pursued by the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party is an unprincipled, petty-bourgeois nationalist deviation from Marxism-Leninism. It is Trotskyism under new historical conditions, which in the case of the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party as a Party in power, takes the form of big power chauvinism, racism, leftwing adventurism,

anti-Sovietism and factional, splitting activity."

The statement mentions that in a letter to the Central Committee of the CPC in March, the SED had called for a cessation of public polemics and suggested that a conference of Communist and Workers' Parties should be held not later than in autumn this year. The CPC leaders have not replied to this letter to this day.

Chinese Continue Open Polemics

"Instead", the statement continues, "the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party continued their public attack against the general line of the Communist and Workers' Parties ever more vigorously and finally even went so far as to publish a further editorial article in the Peking People's Daily and the periodical Red Flag on March 31, which exceeds all boundaries of polemics." The SED described this article as incredible calumny against the Soviet Union, the Soviet Communist Party and all other Communist and Workers' Parties abiding by the Moscow Document of 1957 and 1960.

The statement said measures should be taken to convene a conference of Communist and Workers' Parties with the same composition as that in 1960.

The statement of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany published on Saturday says: "The publication of the documents of the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party in February contributed to strengthening of the cohesion of the international Communist movement in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and socialism. It serves to unmask the anti-Leninist platform and disruptive activities of the Chinese leaders."

Hungarian Party's Resolution

The Hungarian news agency, MTI, reported that in an extended meeting held on February 20-22, 1964, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party adopted a resolution in connection with the latest steps taken by the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party aimed at disruption.

In the beginning the statement emphasises: The unveiled attitude of the Chinese leaders against many questions of the international Communist movement's common policy is known. They oppose the policy of peaceful co-existence, underrate the importance of the economic competition between the two social systems and deny that the socialist revolution can be victorious through peaceful means without a civil war.

When the overwhelming majority of fraternal Parties rejected these erroneous views, the Chinese leaders entered upon a course of activity aimed at disruption.

They are doing this in a period when socialism and the forces of peace are increasing throughout the world, when the national independence of former colonial peoples is strengthening.

The statement goes on to refer to several documents made

public by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and continues by establishing unmistakably that the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party:

★ Condemns right from the beginning the sectarian and dogmatic views of the Chinese leaders;

★ Together with the fraternal Parties denounces with full determination the subversive activities of the Chinese disruptors;

★ Declares full solidarity with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Leninist Central Committee and personally with Comrade Khrushchov;

★ Rejects and condemns the Chinese leaders' attempts to set individual countries of the international socialist system in opposition to each other and to interfere with the affairs of the countries belonging to the Council of Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON).

In conclusion the statement stresses: The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is determined to continue the political line persistently as it has done up till now and shall defend it in future against either Rightwing or Leftwing attempts at distortion.

Press organs of Communist and Workers' Parties in Socialist countries and in several West European countries yesterday and today published in full or in extenso the Suslov Report and suggested that an international Communist conference should be held this autumn itself to find a way out.

Repulse Chinese Attack

L'Unita, the Italian Party organ published the CPSU documents under the headline "Khrushchov for unity of the socialist camp and international Communist movement." L'Unita wrote: "It is necessary to repulse the splitting activity of the Chinese leaders." It underlined that the CPSU was for convening an international conference to resolve differences.

Recently the Central Committee of the French Communist Party discussed the situation created by the Chinese leaders and condemned the sectarian and adventurist policies of the Chinese leaders directed to split national Parties and international movement. Comrade Raymond Guyot, Member of the Polit Bureau of the CP of France said:

"In our Party, the attitude of the Chinese leaders have caused deep indignation. Various attempts of the Chinese leaders

to organise anti-Party groups with the help of renegades and Trotskyites have failed miserably."

The CP of France Central Committee advocates that in the near future an international conference of all Communist and Workers' Parties should be convened to reiterate the general line of the world movement and to cement unity.

Volkstimme, the Central Organ of the Communist Party of Austria, said, it attaches great importance to Khrushchov's initiative to prevent a split in the camp of the socialist countries and supported an international conference.

Rude Pravo of Prague wrote that the anti-Leninist, adventurist path of the Chinese leaders is doomed to failure.

The Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Vladimir Koucky, yesterday, assailed the Chinese leaders for seeking to disrupt the unity of international Communism. He stressed the need for struggle on two fronts—against dogmatism and sectarianism on the one hand and against revisionism, Rightwing opportunism and liberalism on the other hand.

Bozba and Politika of Yugoslavia said: "Adventurism in foreign policy, maintaining cold-war atmosphere, putschism, questions on revolution and defence of the cult of personality", are the results of Chinese departure from Marxism-Leninism.

The Mongolian Party Life wrote that the CPSU Central Committee have in time given a fundamental criticism of the leadership of the CPC which has dealt a crushing blow to the international working class movement.

CPSU First Secretary Khrushchov now in Hungary celebrating the anniversary of its liberation from fascist occupation told an audience at the State Opera House in Budapest yesterday that the Chinese leaders were trying to revise the policy documents worked out by the international Communist movement and added that their actions are a serious danger to socialism. He said only way out is to strengthen and consolidate unity among Communist Parties.

The struggle to strengthen this unity would certainly lead to new victories for socialism, he assured.

Janos Kadar, Hungarian Party leader, referring to the latest Chinese attack said that the March 31 article was a dogmatic distortion and rejected Chinese contentions.

TRIPURA DETENUS

*FROM PAGE 11

the MLAs were given classification after their long one-year detention, only when the government had been served with a hungerstrike notice. All other detenus including the state Party secretary had not been given classification.

Islam referred to the closure of Janashiksha Cooperative Printing Works for more than a year. He said that this printing press where the Communist Party organ "Tripurar Katha" had been printed was served with a notice under Defence of India Rules only with the purpose of making the publication of the paper impossible.

He said that no where else in India such an instance had been found. He said that it was another evidence of the Tripura government's vindictive attitude towards the Communist Party.

Referring to the Chief Minister's statement "detention would continue for eternity, if necessary" in reply to a question on the release of Tripura detenus at a press conference—when the Union Law Minister Asa Sen also was present—held on the March 15, Islam asked: "Is it the tone of Hitler or Ayub? Can a responsible Chief Minister of a democratic government make such a statement?"

Islam asked the government "either to release the detenus immediately or to produce them before the court. If the government has enough honest courage" Pending release, he demanded their transfer to Agartala, withdrawal of segregation and adequate allowance to all needy families on an acceptable basis.

Government's departure from the directions of the Industrial Policy Resolution and the concessions being given to the private sector formed the main theme of criticism by the Communist Group when the Lok Sabha discussed last week the budget demands of the Ministry of Industry.

DINEN Bhattacharya who initiated the discussion charged that the government had not now, but a long time before, begun to orient its industrial policy in favour of the private sector.

Bhattacharya said that the very fact after 13 years of planned development a monopoly commission had now become necessary showed how the economic and industrial policy of the government had gone wrong. The Mahalanobis Committee's report was also cited as evidence to prove the concentration of wealth that has taken place in these years.

The member recalled a preliminary survey of industrial profits in 1962-63 conducted by the Economic Times, based on the accounts of 183 companies which showed that profits before tax had increased by about 30 per cent while capital employed in these industries had shown a rise of about eight per cent. And still the government wants to give more and more concessions to the private industrialists, both Indian and foreign.

Referring to the findings in the mid-term appraisal of the Plan, he said that the private sector had failed to fulfil the tasks assigned to it. It has lagged behind in a number of key industries like alloy steel, steel castings, cement, paper,

fertilisers and chemicals. But at the same time it has attained the full target of investment envisaged for the whole Third Plan. Bhattacharya said that the shortfalls in the private sector will have repercussions on future development and appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that the major targets assigned to the private sector are realised.

He strongly criticised the licensing policy of the government as being always directed towards favouring big industrialists and neglecting the interests of small and medium industries. He said that the recent concession raising the exemption limit from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs would not really benefit the small and medium industries.

In a reference to corruption indulged in by big industrial houses, he recalled the Vivian Bose Commission Report and said that nothing effective was done by the government after the Commission's report came out. He cited the appointment of S. P. Chopra as inspector and asked if it was not a fact that there were so many cases against him. How could such a man make enquiries into the affairs of the big business houses?

Another point in his criticism was government's failure to utilise the production capacity of many small and medium scale indus-

A Move Away From Industrial Policy

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

He cited a number of such industries which if they had a real big help from the government in the matter of finance and supply of raw materials could push up their production capacity. The belting factories in West Bengal, the small engineering concerns, handloom, plywood, plastics, rubber and dry batteries were pointed out as some of the cases deserving encouragement.

Shortfall In Irrigation

EARLIER, when the demands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry were discussed, Dr. Saradish Roy referred to the expected shortfall in Third Plan targets for irrigation and said that the Ministry should take up with the Planning Commission certain new schemes in this Plan itself so that the irrigation potentialities of the big and

medium projects could be augmented.

Among the reasons for the shortfall, he cited insufficient utilisation of water resources as the most important. The water resources generated by the maximum extent if the farmers are enticed to do so. But they are forced to pay a very high rate of tax for the water supplied. In this connection he demanded lowering of rates in the DVC.

Referring to the power shortage throughout the country, he said this was especially acute in the Bengal-Bihar DVC zone and wanted the government to take particular care to see that the power projects in the eastern zone like Chandrapura, Bandel and Bokaro are completed in time.

COMMUNISTS IN PARLIAMENT

Saradish Roy also referred to the high rates charged for power used for domestic consumption and also agriculture and the comparatively low rates for industry. He pleaded for lowering the rates for the former and the introduction of uniform rates for industry throughout the country. If necessary power should be supplied to agriculturists for irrigation at subsidised rates. He urged stepping up the programme of rural electrification.

Yellamanda Reddy who also participated in the discussion suggested that the Ministry should give larger amounts to the states to tackle their needs for irrigation. Out of the Rs. 600 crores allotted for irrigation in the Third Plan only Rs. 293 crores have been spent till now and one does not know how much more is going to be spent in the coming two years.

There has been a cut to the extent of nearly 20 per cent in the target for irrigation potential to be created in the Third Plan. The member regretted that the cut in the case of Andhra Pradesh has been nearly 50 per cent. The state government is not able to complete its projects for want of finance and he therefore requested the Centre to make available more funds for Andhra Pradesh.

He also pleaded for additional grants for the Nagarjunasagar Project and immediate clearance for the Pochampad, Srisaalam and Vamsadhara projects.

Referring to the death of doctors, Roy pointed out that on an average we have only one doctor for 5,000 of the population in the urban areas and one doctor for 50,000 people in the countryside. He suggested increasing the number of medical colleges and provision of research facilities to a greater extent.

He wanted the government to give careful consideration to drug control and improve the implementation machinery for enforcing the law. There must be more inspecting staff and at least one analytical laboratory in each state. He wanted that patent rights on foreign drugs should be abolished and Indian manufacturers encouraged in the production of these drugs.

Ranen Sen urged early introduction of the CHS for Central Government employees in Madras and Calcutta.

Congress Leader's Trojan Horse



WHILE the Congress Party's decision to work out steps to implement the Bhubaneswar session's resolution on "democracy and socialism" has provided an opportunity to its socialistic sections to end the amorphous state of their party's ideology, it has also given a handle to its Rightwing elements to suggest measures which would not merely make the ideology even more amorphous but also bind the government and its financial institutions to serving the interests of monopolists.

According to the Economic Times (April 4), a "top Congress leader" has submitted a note to the Congress Party's sub-committee on the implementation of the Bhubaneswar resolution.

This note is said to contain a "novel concept" of mixed economy, involving "inter-linked capital formation" for advancing the cause of "democratic socialism."

The proposal visualises a "check on further development of monopolies by evolution of a mixed capital structure based on government equity participation in large private companies and the association of the private sector with the expansion of state enterprises."

A more or less similar pattern is suggested, should be worked out for the banking and financial institutions.

Very fair, isn't it? The state, while throwing its enterprises open for private participation, will itself be getting a right of entry into private enterprises. And yet, how deceptive!

It is common knowledge, brought home many a time

should be under the state sector."

Controversy over the "top" Congress leader's suggestion that the "link" between the two sectors should be reinforced by making available government deposits to private banks as well the Minister is reported to have pointed out that the "disproportionate control over resources and the demand for them is at the bottom of many of India's problems."

Only 30 per cent of our total monetary resources are under the control of the public sector, he says, while more than sixty per cent of the total plan investment has to come from it. How can this discrepancy be ended except by nationalising the banking industry?

About the Reserve Bank's powers to control the re-allocated banks—a point repeatedly made by TTK to ridicule the demand for nationalisation—the Minister has remarked that they are "very much in the nature of measures to lock the stable after the horse has fled."

The reaction cannot thus have it all its way even within the Congress whose ranks, in spite of misgivings to the contrary, are not bereft of people wedded to building a democratic society.

But the issues at stake being crucial to the nation as a whole, it is for the people at large—especially in other progressive organisations—to mobilise their forces to stop reaction from rearing its head.

—ESSEN

April 7

Record of a Cuban Visit III

Turning from the Malecon as you come up the famous Prado and cross the square where stands a statue of Marti, you reach the Capitol. Across the street are the offices of the daily HOY. Up there sits and works Blas Roca, the Director of the paper.

AS Secretary-General of the Popular Socialist Party (the CP) of Cuba till its merger in 1961 in the ORI, the Integrated Revolutionary Organisation that preceded the present PURSC, Blas Roca was special target of the imperialists' and their lackeys' hatred.

After the downfall of the Batista tyranny, in the phase of the "dual power" when the bourgeoisie still occupied key positions in the state apparatus of Cuba, it was the particular endeavour of the Cuban bourgeoisie and of their North American patrons to set brother against brother in the revolutionary camp. And their main weapon in

safeguarding and strengthening this unity at every step through all these years—up to the very latest incident of the trial of the Batista informer Marcos Rodriguez—goes to none else than Fidel Castro himself. Not for nothing do the Cubans call him the "maxim leader". Not for nothing is he the First Secretary of the PURSC—the United Party of the Socialist Revolution of Cuba.

At the same time it is a fact of history that the way the "old Communists" led by Blas Roca turned their back decisively and completely on sectarianism played a very important part in

final conclusion that the road to socialism was none else than that shown by Marxism-Leninism and the best thing was a complete merger of the three groups—rather than any half-way house of a united front.

Elaborating this point he said that a "united front" would have created great difficulties. "For US imperialism was only 90 miles away and no chinks in the revolution's armour that it might ever be able to exploit could be afforded. Hence it was necessary to merge right away.

is undoubtedly the Soviet Union; the non-Cuban personality for whom they have the greatest admiration and regard is surely Khrushchov and none else.

Moreover, if there is a socialist country which would never stand the revival of the Stalinist personality cult methods—physical annihilation and terror and repression, suppression of freedom of expression in the field of art etc., it is Cuba. The methods of persuasion and discussion, of open debate with its critics and enemies that the Cuban regime employs can

weeks I spent in Cuba, people—high and low, important and ordinary—asked me about the Sino-Indian border business. Never did I come across a single person who would justify the Chinese stand. Sympathy and understanding for India, for India's democratic forces, for the CPI, in the difficult situation created by the Chinese aggression I found in plenty.

Talking to Comrade Blas Roca, a member of the National Leadership of the PURSC, the ruling party of Cuba, who is personally

UNBREAKABLE UNITY OF CUBAN REVOLUTIONARIES

Meeting with BLAS ROCA

"The merger went on getting stronger in a natural way till it was completed at the beginning of 1961 when the ORI was created.

"Now we have passed on to the PURSC. This is a complete fusion into one single Party. Nobody stops to think who was in which Party before."

The PURSC was being built from below—in factories, farms, institutions and localities. The sectarian approach in building the ORI associated with the name of Anibal Escalante which was criticised in March 1962 had been completely done away with. Now members were selected at mass meetings of all workers of any particular establishment where all of them participated in evaluating who was worthy enough to be enrolled a member of the Party.

The process was in full swing and would continue for some time. Some 50,000 were already enrolled in the new Party and it might be possible to convene its first Congress some time this year.

ANTI-SOVIETISM WILL NOT SELL

SO much for the present about the United Party. I was anxious, however, to understand how the ideological dispute in the international Communist movement was affecting Cuba.

I found from my own observation all over the island that none of the slanders that the Chinese leadership assiduously spread all over the world about the Soviet Union could ever gain any credence in Cuba.

In all corners of Cuba, the concrete evidence of the massive assistance that the Soviet Union is giving to Cuba to build her economy on socialist basis is there before the people's eyes. They are themselves—a good number of them, personally—involved in one way or other in the actual operation of it, whether it be in agriculture in the gathering of the sugarcane harvest with the new Soviet machines or in the construction of thermal electric plants or other industries.

At the anniversary celebrations they see the Soviet material that they have got in their own hands to defend themselves. The Soviet guarantees of coming to the aid of Cuba in case of any adversity, going to any extent that is necessary, are fully believed by the people. That is what gives them the confidence to go ahead and concentrate as they are doing today on the economic tasks of building socialism in their own country.

Cuba is the least aware of the Soviet Union having ever betrayed her as the Chinese have charged. The country for which Cuba feels the greatest warmth and friendship

only shock the Chinese, for they are the very anti-thesis of 'cult' methods.

The Cuban stand on all decisive issues facing the world today is totally opposed or utterly far removed from that indulged in by the Chinese in their polemics. One need only recall the two regimes reacting in a diametrically opposite way to the Kennedy assassination as an instance.

Time and again during the few

fully informed of the situation in India and in the world Communist movement, I never felt that he was talking as to one representing a "clique" or any such thing. On the contrary, the attention and consideration I received as a representative of NEW AGE only made me feel proud of my country and my Party—and grateful to the people and leadership of Cuba. (More)

—Zia-ul Haq



A new Soviet machine harvesting sugarcane in the fields of Cuba.

DVC EMPLOYEES' SERVICE CONDITIONS

CALCUTTA: The DVC employees are deeply worried over the security and the terms and conditions of their service following the taking over of the Corporation's irrigation system by the West Bengal government on April 1.

The general secretary of the DVC Staff Association has pointed out in a statement that the Union Irrigation Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, had given an assurance in the Lok Sabha that with the taking over of the DVC's canal system by the West Bengal government, the surplus staff would be given alternative employment.

But 24 employees of the barrage and irrigation units were served with notices, terminating their services on April 1. The Association's intervention had extended their terms of employment upto April 15 next.

This was not the first time that Dr. Rao had given an assurance about alternative employment, the statement said. But the Minister

had never been specific about the rehabilitation schemes envisaged by the government.

Dr. Rao had referred only to the employees belonging to the power wing, but was silent about the 8,000 employees of other departments, who constituted about 40 per cent of the total staff.

The employees therefore could not feel reassured by mere promises.

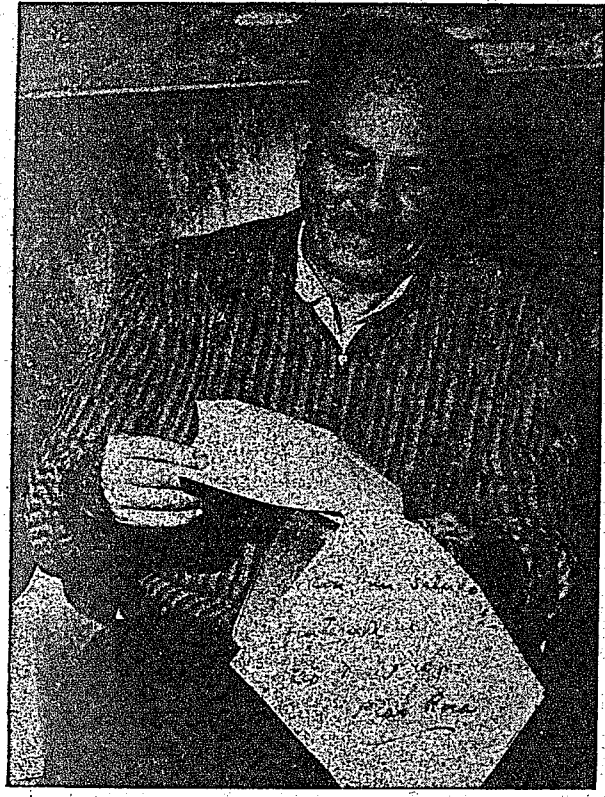
RSS BOMB FACTORY

FROM PAGE 2

people. Not only that; they are even putting impediments in the work of those who are trying to unearth the culprits.

Having learnt of the goings-on in Farrukhabad, the Central Intelligence department is reported to have sent an inspector to the city to conduct investigations. He is not only not being helped by the local authorities, he is being hampered in his work in all possible ways.

It is also surprising that this important incident, which exposes the activities of the RSS and the Jan Sangh has not been reported in the national press.



BLAS ROCA

"With Fraternal Salutations to the journal NEW AGE."

pushing this endeavour was nothing else than anti-Communism. Every nerve was strained to push it and yet this endeavour failed.

It was the most ignominious failure to-date of this tested weapon of imperialism. Nowhere to this day had this weapon failed so completely and boomeranged so decisively against imperialism as it did in Cuba.

A NEW CHAPTER

Not only did it prove impossible for them to bring about the separation of Communists from nationalists, but the very opposite happened. Increasingly the two became inextricably one on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, thus writing an entirely new chapter in the history of Communism as well as that of the nationalism of the oppressed nations. So much so that the Yankees could do no more than raise the impotent howl that Castro had been a hidden Communist all along.

Before the impregnable wall of unity of the Cuban revolutionary camp they could only gnash their teeth and brandish their threats which could never be translated into action that would bring the desired result.

The credit, first and foremost, for bringing about and nourishing

building this unity of all Cuban revolutionaries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

To understand somewhat the secret of this historic achievement I took the opportunity of my stay in Cuba to enquire a little on the precious time of Comrade Blas Roca. He was kind enough to receive me twice, as a representative of NEW AGE, the Central Organ of the Communist of India, spending altogether several hours explaining through an interpreter the processes and prospects of the Cuban Revolution and how the United Party was leading it. Blas, as he is lovingly called, explained at length how after the triumph of the revolution the process of the separation of the sheep and the goats had gone on over the measures and reforms to be adopted by the new regime. The bogus revolutionaries like those of the second front of the Escambray and the bourgeois groups of Prio and the Demo-Christians opposed the agrarian reform and joined the camp of the counter-revolution.

Following their elimination and emigration, the three remaining groups were the 26th July Movement and the Revolutionary Directorate and the Popular Socialist Party.

"The three movements", said Blas Roca, "were uniting step by step on practical measures of the revolution, because they had common interests. They came to the

WORLD



By OBSERVER

Tough Line In Operation

evitable difficulties that are bound to come in the way of their being able to do so are bound to drive them to ever more desperate measures and reckless adventures.

Spokesmen of US imperialism, right from the President and the Secretary of State to the newspapers, find themselves unable to hide their jubilation at this moment. They are now more frank in describing all the crimes that according to them the Goulart government had been guilty of perpetrating all these years.

One of these crimes as they declare now was its obstruction of "hemispheric" action against Cuba. That is to say, as an independent nonaligned state, Brazil under Goulart came in the way of the USA's full utilisation of the Organisation of American States

(OAS) for purposes of organising overt aggression against Socialist Cuba.

The American imperialists are jubilant that Brazil will no longer be there in the OAS as a cramping, constricting and inhibiting factor in organising intrigues and aggression against Cuba.

And with their appetite whetted by this successes in Brazil and with mad men like Thomas Mann in command their is every danger of their launching on some desperate gamble which might once again bring the world to the brink.

Hence it is that the Brazil coup cannot be looked upon as just another putsch in Latin America. It is an ominous warning and something fraught with serious consequences of far wider and re-ally international significance.

of evidence on which the case is based is revolting.

The State of South Africa has relied heavily in the trial on the evidence of anonymous witnesses who have claimed to be members of the national liberation movement and have given evidence against their former comrades.

Most of the State witnesses, apart from the police witnesses, were arrested under the 90-day no-trial law and held until they confessed and agreed to give evidence.

Many of them were brutally tortured by the use of electric-shock treatment, beaten, kicked, and savagely manhandled. All were kept in prison till they had given their evidence.

The Minister of Justice stated in Parliament on January 24, 1964 that no fewer than 48 persons detained under the 90-day no-trial law had given evidence for the State under promise of indemnity from prosecution.

A statement issued by 60 leading psychiatrists, psychologists and medical specialists in South Africa during the course of the trial stressed that extended solitary confinement even without torture could result in extreme suffering and impairment of the mental faculties. Calling for the abrogation of the 90-day detention law as abhorrent and inhuman, they pronounced any evidence under such circumstances as completely unreliable.

The whole trial has been conducted in a manner calculated to create an atmosphere of terror which will culminate in the execution of the accused following a verdict of guilty from the court.

This is the plan of the Verwoerd government to smash the real opposition in South Africa. The South African fascists must not be allowed to succeed.

The British government which is the most solid supporter and the biggest trading partner of South Africa and the United States which is its chief patron must be told that the unlawful trial must be withdrawn and the accused must be released. These brave fighters must not hang.

US Imperialism's tough line of policy in Latin America, enunciated only a few weeks ago by Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Mann, has certainly gone into action and demonstrated its results in Brazil. A military putsch, "planned, paid for and ordered by Washington" (as the HOY has described it), has overthrown the independent government of President Joao Goulart.

THE ball was set rolling last month when Thomas Mann called in US ambassadors to 18 Latin American countries and told them that the Kennedy policy of voicing formal disapproval of the military overthrow of legally-constituted governments had become a drawback and needed to be abandoned. He declared that the Johnson Administration would no longer withhold recognition from any rightwing junta that seized power through military putsch.

Unleashed by that go-ahead signal the US gauleiters went back to their posts and the plot against the nonaligned independent government of Joao Goulart did not take long to take shape, finally sending Goulart also the way Arsenadeg of Guatemala and Mozadeg of Iran had been sent ten years ago.

Only the situation is made far more serious by this latest dastardly act of US imperialism than by any earlier instance of similar character. The country involved is the biggest country of Latin America which along with Mexico has lent powerful force to nonalignment in that region. The extinction of a democratically-evolved government which was seeking to bring about urgently needed re-



of the peoples of Latin America and to the forces of non-alignment all over the world.

Goulart and his policies have enjoyed wide support of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, as of good sections of the armed forces of Brazil. The extensive and severe repression that the US-backed usurpers are now resorting to in Brazil is evidence of that. It is by no means certain that the putschists will be able to consolidate themselves and the im-

AFRICAN FIGHTERS ACCLAIM SOVIET SUPPORT

LONDON, April 6: The 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Programme it adopted for the building of communism, were outstanding contributions to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory, says a statement by the Central Committee of the South Africa Communist Party published in the latest issue of THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST magazine.

"The conclusions are embodied in our own programme, 'the Road to South African Freedom', the statement points out.

The policy of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, as the basic line of foreign policy of the socialist countries, was put forward by Lenin, and it has been elaborated since the 20th Congress of the CPSU in the present day conditions. In our view the peaceful solution of the Cuban crisis and the conclusion of the Moscow Treaty on atomic tests are positive results of this concept and proof of its validity, the statement notes.

The national liberation movements of countries which are fighting colonialism in Africa, Asia and Latin America are not alone in their struggles. They share common aims and aspirations with the working peoples of the socialist countries. Our Party is vigorously opposed to any tendency to isolate our national liberation move-

ON April 14 the largest ever conference to plan a worldwide campaign against the white racist regime of South Africa will open in London. Meanwhile the so-called trial of nine foremost leaders of the South African people's resistance movement, where the prosecution is demanding for them death sentences, will have resumed in Pretoria.

Of the five thousand political prisoners behind the bars in South Africa today, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and their seven companions are the tallest and obviously considered the most dangerous to its existence by the apartheid regime. What is the crime they are supposed to have committed?

Most of them were arrested on July 11 last year at a farm in Rivonia, a suburb of Johannesburg. The prosecution allege that this farm was the headquarters of the underground African National Congress and its military wing, the UMKHONTO WE SIZWE (Spear of the Nation), as well as of the underground South African Communist Party.

During the raid the police claim to have found documents implicating the accused in a conspiracy to overthrow the State by the use of force and violence, as well as radio transmitting equipment. The cornerstone of the State case, according to the prosecutor, was a document found at Rivonia headed "Operation Mayibuye" (Operation Comeback) which outlines the reasons why mass revolutionary action must be taken to win freedom.

"The white State has overthrown overboard every pretence of rule by democratic process. Armed to the teeth, it has presented the people with only one choice and that is its overthrow by force and violence."

The document says guerrilla operations accompanied by a massive onslaught of sabotage on selected targets to create maximum havoc and confusion are necessary in the initial stage. Plans are outlined for the landing by sea and air of trained guerrillas who will be supported by

Running with the Hare, Hunting with the Hound

THAT is how the English say it and that is how the Americans do it. When the British cabinet with its own pulls and pushes between "the unsuited and strongheaded Sandys" and the suave and moderate RAB (Butler) decided to send down the jets over Harib to punish the Yemeni republicans (25 dead) for killing three royal Beihan camels the loyal British sought and received the concurrence of their good allies, the Americans. Reports the Sunday Times:

"The Americans had objections but were in diplomatically as tricky a position as the British: although they had been quick to recognise the Yemeni Republican regime in the Yemen (Britain has not) they were committed to the preservation of the Aden base, a vital link also in their strategy."

Having okayed the Suez-style assault on Yemen the Americans went back in the same style on their word given to Britain. The USA told the Security Council that it joined other members in the "disapproval of the use of force."

This was followed by another gyration when Adlai Stevenson, opposing the Afro-Asian move to condemn the British aggression, told the Council that it was not possible "to judge with positive accuracy the merits of the charges made" and hence the Council should limit itself to end up with—accepting the British proposal for a withdrawal by both sides!

Full Support For World Communist Conference

WORLD COMMUNIST LEADERS CONDEMN CHINESE ADVENTURIST LINE

PRAGUE: The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia fully supports the struggle waged by the CPSU for the unity and cohesion of the international Communist movement, said Anton Novotny, Czechoslovak President and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, at a conference of the Communists of Middle Slovak Region in the city of Banska-Bystrica.

THE Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, A. Novotny said, fully agrees with the CPSU analysis of the Chinese leaders' actions, an analysis in which the CPSU gives a truthful and objective appraisal of the Chinese leaders' harmful and adventurist line, which they want to impose on the international Communist movement, in place of the Leninist platform which was approved in the Documents of the 1957 and 1960 meetings of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow.

He stressed that it was necessary to prepare the ground for a new international Communist conference. All fraternal Parties, including our Party, Novotny said, will always vigorously fight for what is the sacred and primary duty of all Communists—for the ideological and real unity, for the revolutionary militant unity of all fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties.

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SPEAKING at a press conference in Prague Max Reimann, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party, sharply criticized the splitting activities of the Chinese Communist Party leaders, which do great harm to the international Communist and working class movement.

The Communist Party of Germany, he said, has been and remains loyal to the great, Marxist-Leninist teachings and the historic Documents of the Moscow Conferences of Communist and Workers' Parties.

The Communist Party of Germany stands for the cohesion and unity of the international Communist movement on the basis of loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Max Reimann went on record for the earliest convocation of a conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties to establish a single Marxist-Leninist line in the international Communist movement.

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THE Communist Party of China has created a serious, unprecedented and impermissible situation for the international Communist movement," said Peter Keuneman, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ceylon on April 6 in Colombo.

After pointing out that the CPC leadership is carrying out a systematic campaign aimed at undermining the unity of the Communist movement, Keuneman said: "The CPC leadership began by speaking about 'ideological differences' with the CPSU and other fraternal Parties. Last year they tried unilaterally to impose their own 'general line' on the fraternal Parties, a line which runs counter to the general course worked out and agreed upon by the fraternal Parties at the 1957 and 1960 Meetings.

"Of late, the CPC leadership began openly encouraging, promoting and justifying theoretically the split in some fraternal Parties and in the international Communist and democratic movements."

The Ceylonese Communists, Keuneman pointed out, resolutely denounce such tactics, which were fully exposed in the report of the Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M. A. Suslov.

"The Communist Party of Ceylon quite recently experienced and successfully rebuffed the thoroughly prepared disgraceful attempts (which were openly encouraged and supported by the Communist Party of China) to disorient and split our Party. The CPC has transgressed all permissible limits and violated the accepted standards which determine the relations between fraternal Parties.

The CPC interferes in the internal affairs of other Parties, conducts a campaign of unbridled slander and insults of their steering organs and leaders, tries to impose its nationalist and neo-Trotskyist views on other Parties, encourage splitting tactics within their ranks.

"Our Central Committee, which met on April 3, discussed the obtaining situation and regards as quite correct the proposal of the CPSU to call a conference of the fraternal Parties," said Peter Keuneman in conclusion.

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THE Communist Party of Peru strongly denounces the "splitting activities of the Chinese Communists, which are being carried on on an international scale." These activities violate the principles of proletarian internationalism and undermine the unity of the international Communist movement, the Party points out.

The Party's newspaper *Unidad* points out on April 6 that the Chinese press and

radio openly support the Peruvian renegades in their struggle against the Party's Marxist-Leninist course.

The Chinese newspaper received with jubilation and complete approval the decisions of the meeting of a handful of Peruvian factionalists, convened without the knowledge of the Central Committee, at which the splitters "expelled" from the Party its general secretary Raul Acosta and several other members of the Central Committee and prominent Party members.

WE REGRET
We regret very much to inform our readers that it has not been possible for us to publish the article by S. A. Dange on inner-Party situation as announced in our last issue for certain technical difficulties.

The bulletin *Peking Informa*, distributed by Chinese propagandists in Latin America, published absurd anti-Party fabrications by factionalists and their slanderous statements against the tried and tested leaders of the Communist Party of Peru and against the CPSU.

Chinese materials, calling for a split in the international Communist movement, were also published

in the anti-Party and anti-Soviet leaflets of the Peruvian factionalists.

Fighting for the unity of the Party ranks and the purity of Marxist-Leninist principles, the Peruvian Communists expelled the unbridled factionalists from their ranks. They declared once again that the position of the CPP coincides in full with the position of the international Communist movement.

KERALA STATE COUNCIL APPEALS

TRIVANDRUM: The Kerala State Council of the Communist Party of India has appealed to Party members engaged in splitting activities to give them up in the name of the martyrs who have given up their lives for the Party and the sweat and toil of countless millions of workers and peasants who cherish and love the Party as their only hope for a better future.

A resolution passed by the council at its special session held at Trichur on April 4 and 5 to discuss the inner-Party situation says:

The Communist Party of India is passing through a most critical turning point in its history. Sharp differences regarding policies and discipline on an unprecedented scale are manifest today.

While frank and free discussion on differences is indispensable for forging unity of will and action, these discussions if conducted in violation of all principles of party organisation and discipline, can never lead to unity inside the Party.

The state council appeals to all members of the Party to firmly combat all disruptive tendencies and pledge to restore firmly the foundations of discipline inside our Party.

Unfortunately, certain members of the central executive committee have set a bad example. In total disregard of all the aforesaid principles, they have openly denounced the statement of the central secretary and issued statements against the chairman of the Party.

They have further convened a parallel meeting of so-called leftists and are holding discussions among themselves.

The state council strongly

condemns these disruptive activities and appeals to all Party members to refuse to cooperate with such factional efforts.

The council appeals to the leaders engaged in this effort to retrace their steps from the disastrous path.

As far as our state is concerned, the state council has noted with concern reports of factional activities being carried on against the accepted policies and basic principles of organisational functioning of the Party.

Secret circulars, pamphlets and newspapers are being printed and distributed. The state council condemns all these activities.

In Kerala possibilities exist of forging a non-Congress Democratic Front and forming a government of the same front in the ensuing elections to afford protection and relief to millions of common people from the anti-people policies of the Congress regime in the state and to build

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INDO-PAK HOME MINISTERS MEET

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: The Home Ministers of India and Pakistan have been meeting in New Delhi for the last two days.

ONE does not know exactly the trend of these talks but from the published reports of the first day's proceedings it seems that the Pakistan delegation too is aware of the grave consequences that the continued aggravation of the communal situation in the two countries is going to have for the economic and social life of both.

The logic of unchecked deterioration of the communal situation, if it is allowed to work itself out to its very bitter end, is too horrible to contemplate on both sides.

It is gratifying to note that both Home Ministers in their opening remarks set a proper tone for a fruitful effort for a joint quest for solutions to some immediate and pressing problems.

While there seemed to be an area of agreement in regard to problems created by communal disorders and the massive trek of refugees from East Pakistan,

there was a yawning gap between the viewpoints of the two delegations on the question of Pakistani infiltrants into Assam. Pakistan continued to insist that these were bona fide Indian nationals and any effort to send them out and unload them on Pakistan amounted to eviction of Indian Muslims, motivated by narrow communal considerations on India's part.

It would be a great tragedy if this issue is allowed to wreck the conference. The Government of India has recognised it as a human problem and has tried to minimise hardship and eliminate injustice in the tackling of this problem, and the main line of policy has to follow this course, resisting communal and political group pressures in Assam.

At the same time Pakistan has to realise, even though the present delegation may not be authorised to admit it in so many words, that its contention in regard to the huge numbers

involved that they are Indians, is contrary to facts and belied by all demographic data.

It has been very convenient for Pakistan to go on shouting about eviction of Indian Muslims in disregard to facts because it helped them to escape the basic responsibility which was theirs and to put the blame at somebody else's door. Its rulers had brought East Pakistan to such an impasse, economically as well as politically, that a lot of people had no alternative but to try to find livelihood and home in some other place, and finding the possibility of doing so in Assam, they managed to infiltrate there with no worse intention than of earning a morsel of bread.

Attempting to send them back has created more problems than it has solved. It has been utilised by Pakistan rulers to queer the pitch against India and against the people of East Pakistan.

However intractable this issue, there is no doubt that the other issues before the Home Ministers are too grave for them to allow the conference to be wrecked. They cannot afford to fail.

(April 7)