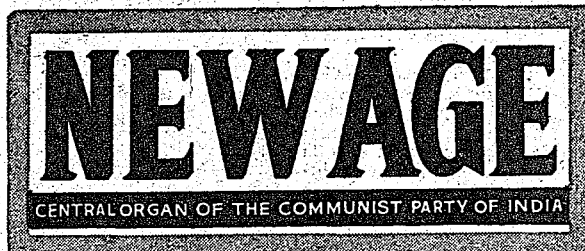




The Inaugural Session of the conference being addressed by Krishna Menon.

UNITE AGAINST N-THREAT

Declaration For Peace And International Co-operation



Vol. XII No. 47 New Delhi, November 22, 1964 25 Paise

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

negotiations. It called for resolute action to eliminate the nuclear menace. It declared its full support for the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, recognising this as inextricably linked with the world fight for peace and adopted a comprehensive list of resolutions covering each problem.

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

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

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

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

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

2. an immediate end to the manufacture of such arms and to all forms of testing these arms;
 3. the destruction of existing stocks;
- and to study, in conjunction with the peoples, the measures and actions necessary to achieve these aims.

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

The conference examined the danger points in the world and noted the need to find solutions by means of

APPEAL OF WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE
THE steady increase in the production and dissemination of nuclear arms, the continuance of nuclear tests and the additions to the number of nuclear powers, have created a grave threat to all mankind.
 Only united action by the peoples can end this threat.
 We appeal to all Governments not engaged in the atomic race and to all Governments willing to join with them, to meet without delay and demand:
 1 a total ban on all atomic arms and weapons of mass extermination;
 2 an immediate end to the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons and to all forms of testing these arms;
 3 the destruction of existing stocks
 and to study, in conjunction with the peoples, the measures and actions necessary to achieve these aims.

SEVENTH PARTY CONGRESS : THREE-DAY POSTPONEMENT

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

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

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

So the final dates of the 7th Party Congress are—

**DECEMBER 13 TO
DECEMBER 23, 1964**

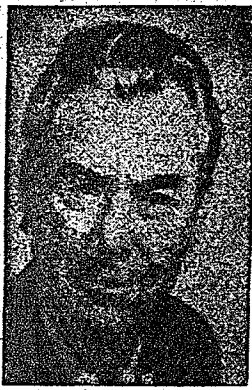
All delegates and observers to the Congress should note this change in the dates.

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



The Presidential Committee of the Conference in session.

LESLIE MORRIS



THE National Council of the CPI cabled the following condolence message on November 15 to the National Committee of the Communist Party of Canada on receiving the sad news of the passing away of Leslie Morris:

Please accept our heartfelt condolences at the untimely demise of Comrade Leslie Morris, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada and an outstanding leader of the Canadian Working-class movement.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR VII PARTY CONGRESS

Circular of the Reception Committee

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

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

2 All incoming trains of the Central and Western Railways halt at DADAR.

Comrades should get down at DADAR and not proceed to Victoria Terminus (Central Railway) or Bombay Central (Western Railway). They will be received at Dadar by volunteers.

3 The Party Congress will be held at Puranadare Stadium which is between Dadar and Parel, adjacent to the main road—i.e. Dr. Ambedkar Road.

4 Boarding and lodging arrangement for the delegates and visitors is in buildings adjacent to the Purandare Stadium.

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

Bombay Council,
Communist Party of India,
23-Dalvi Building,
Dr. Ambedkar Road,
Parel, BOMBAY-12
(Telephone No. 61608)

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

6 Correspondence can also be addressed to the following:

Maharashtra State Council,
Communist Party of India,
Raj Bhuvan,
Sardar Patel Road, Bombay-4 (Telephone No. 41144)

7 All telegrams should be addressed as under:

MARATHIYUG (G.G.)
BOMBAY-4

8 Delegates and visitors must inform the Reception Committee definitely before November 30 if they want their return tickets to be booked. They must also send the money for their fares in advance.

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

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

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

9 Comrades needing any particular medical treatment should inform the Reception Committee in advance. The climate will not be cold but it is advisable to have a light woollen covering. Mosquito nets are not needed excepting in the case of persons medically advised.

10 National Council members arriving in Bombay in advance of the Party Congress for the meeting of the National Council should inform the Reception Committee about the trains by which they will travel or proceed to the Bombay Council office at Parel at the address given above.

11 The office-bearers of the Reception Committee are—

Chairman: G. Adhikari;
Vice-Chairmen: S. G. Sardesai and P. B. Waidya; Secretary: S. G. Patker; Treasurer: A. S. R. Chari

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING IN BOMBAY

December 9 to 12

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

The agenda of the meeting will be—

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

World Peace Conference Resolution

On Relaxation Of International Tension & Peaceful Co-existence

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

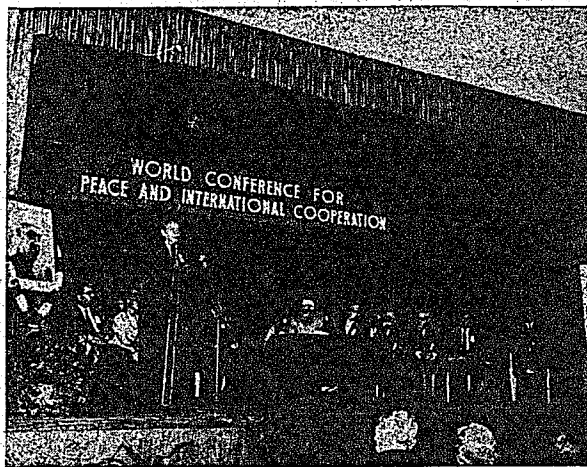
THIS conference believes that there are certain principles necessary for the easing of world tension. These principles are:

- 1** Respect of the sovereignty of all states, big or small and the security of their territory.
- 2** Respect of international law and international obligations.
- 3** Settlement of all problems among neighbouring countries—including border problems—through peaceful negotiations. This conference calls upon countries to start such negotiations, directly or through the mediation of friendly countries. In this respect the conference hails the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity for settling border issues in Africa. The conference expresses the hope that the India-China dispute will be settled in the spirit of the Colombo proposals by mutual agreement. The lessening of the tension created by the policy of conventional and nuclear armament of the German Federal Republic could be initiated by the signing of a peace treaty, by which the borders to all neighbouring states, including the GDR, would be guaranteed.
- 4** Abstinence from the use of force in international relations whether this force takes the form of military, political or economic pressures.
- 5** Peaceful coexistence as laid down in Bandung and reaffirmed in Belgrade and Cairo conferences of nonaligned states, which includes:
 - the immediate and unconditional right of all peoples to independence.
 - the right of all peoples and countries to choose their political, economic and cultural systems without outside interference.
 - international cooperation for economic and social development for ensuring the prosperity of nations.
- 6**

This conference believes that to relieve this tension much depends upon the United Nations and other international regional organisations such as the Organisation of African Unity and the group of non-aligned states. In this respect this conference wholeheartedly supports the resolutions

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

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



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

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

A consistent anti-war policy is the road leading to the systematic and effective elimination of the afore-mentioned sources of tension and of their causes.

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

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

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