

Carry the teachings of Comrade Ghosh to the people by creating concrete personal examples

— Nihar Mukherjee

Deep in our heart lies the 5th of August, the day on which Comrade Shibdas Ghosh, the great leader of the proletariat, the founder-general secretary of our party, passed away in the year 1976. With every year passing this day comes to our life again and again when the whole party plunges itself to observe the day, to recall more deeply his invaluable teachings and to judge our particular role in the background of the national and international situation that has gone so critical in recent years. Our party as it is deeply engaged in mass movements and in manifold activities concerning the ensuing All India Plenum to be held in October, observed the 18th memorial day of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh in a decentralised manner. We are not covering the numerous memorial meetings held all over India. We only give below the proceedings of the memorial meeting held at the Study Centre of Marxism-Leninism-Shibdas Ghosh Thought, Ghatsila, Bihar, where, as the main speaker, was present our beloved General Secretary Comrade Nihar Mukherjee, the comrade-in-arms of the great Marxist thinker Comrade Shibdas Ghosh. Also present in the meeting were Comrade Shankar Singh and Comrade Tapas Dutta, members of the central committee. In the meeting were present the party activists and supporters of Singbhum district, Bihar and also members of the Party's State Organising Committee of Madhya Pradesh, who happened to be present there on a different mission.

The meeting opened with the song on Comrade Shibdas Ghosh. The speech of Comrade Nihar Mukherjee is given below.

Comrade Mukherjee said : On this solemn day we have gathered to recall the teachings and life struggle of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh. But recalling him assumes real significance only when we will be able to grasp his teachings so deeply that those can be conveyed to the masses through concrete personal examples and through building up of mass and class struggles. The uniqueness of Shibdas Ghosh thought lies in the fact that in course of concretising Marxism-Leninism in the Indian soil, he has so enriched the

Marxist philosophy that he had brought the understanding of Marxism-Leninism to a new height. Without recognising them, grasping of Marxism-Leninism cannot be adequate today. It is Comrade Ghosh who has exposed the revisionist distortion and vulgarisation of the Leninist party concept and on this question Comrade Ghosh's contribution is noteworthy.

Comrade Mukherjee further said : Lenin has taught that socialist consciousness comes to the

workers from without, that is, from outside the realm of their day-to-day economic struggles. He has also taught that without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolution. This revolutionary theory is developed by the party through an intense political and ideological struggle. The party itself is ideologically and organisationally consolidated in this process. The party then brings this revolutionary theory to the masses, organises them and leads them to accomplish revolution.

Comrade Ghosh also has pursued the arduous struggle of building up our party on this Leninist concept. But even in following the Leninist principles of party formation he created a historic example. Instead of laying down some rules he conducted a relentless, painstaking and all-embracing struggle to form a party on a new model through which ultimately the Leninist party principles emerge and exist naturally throughout the organisation. After long forty years since our party was formed, it first gave those Leninist norms a formal constitutional shape through the first party Congress in 1988, when these norms should have been habitually established in our party life. While grasping the uniqueness of this process it has to be understood clearly that much is still to be done to bring this concept to reality.

In accomplishing this task Comrade Ghosh had also simultaneously conducted and led inner-party struggle to develop the revolutionary theory in a singular manner, fighting all the impacts of decadent bourgeois ideology on party life. This very struggle brings to the fore the urgent neces-

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SUCI condemns US plan of invasion of Haiti

Comrade Nihar Mukherjee, General Secretary, SUCI, severely condemning the UN resolution allowing American invasion of Haiti, said on 1.8.94, in course of a press statement :

“This is yet another UN move actuated by the USA itself to have free reins to invade Haiti, a sovereign state, which we condemn in severest of terms. This once again glaringly shows how the American imperialism tramples democracy outright on the plea of protecting the same riding roughshod over all opposition of the Latin American countries in the UN Security Council.

“We call upon the peace loving people all over the world to build up a powerful struggle against US savagery and develop sustained movement to ensure lasting peace.

sity to fortify the Leninist concept of party organisation to guard against any revisionist distortion of the party. It also showed that Marxism-Leninism is the most comprehensive, coordinated and articulate expression of the collective knowledge of the entire party and this collective

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MAKE THE PLENUM OF THE S.U.C.I. A SUCCESS

Friends,

You are aware that emancipation of the toiling people can only be achieved through a total change of the present social system based on exploitation, oppression and injustice. And, for this transformation of the society to be accomplished, a genuine revolutionary party of the proletariat is a must — a party which has the grasp of the correct base political line of the anti-capitalist socialist revolution in Indian soil and has necessary strength of character and

honesty to give shape to that line in concrete practice of social life. For that a correct understanding of the disposition of social and class forces derived on the basis of scientific analysis of the concrete national and international situation prevailing at this given historical period is of prime importance.

Our party S.U.C.I., the party of the revolutionary Indian proletariat, in its first Congress held in 1988 did analyse correctly the then international and national situation. But since then there have taken place many such grave occur-

rences which have far-reaching multi-dimensional repercussions not only on international but also on national socio-economic-political situations. The collapse of socialism through counter-revolution in the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of East Europe and the aggressive posture of imperialists in general and US imperialists in particular against the weaker as well as the developing nations with renewed vigour taking advantage of the absence of the socialist camp are some such aspects of the present-day

world situation which require thorough study and fresh critical examination. Without this it is impossible to lead the struggles of the working people correctly through to the end. Precisely with this end in view the Plenum of the party has been convened which is to take place at Cuttack (Orissa) from 4th to 9th of October '94. I appeal to all workers, peasants, intelligentsia, the students, youths and women in every nook and corner of the country to come forward and extend their co-operation and all sorts of help including

financial help and in every possible way.

I call upon them to make this Plenum of their own party, the only genuine party of the proletariat — a grand success — which has the real understanding of all problems of people's life and has all along been ardently trying to fulfil its historical mission of providing correct guidance to their struggle for emancipation.

Nihar Mukherjee
General Secretary
S U C I .

Rwanda In Retrospect

For more than four months now, Rwanda has continuously hit the headlines in the media throughout the world. In what is a human tragedy of unprecedented proportions more than half a million people have lost their lives in genocidal massacre, hunger and epidemics since April 6, when the President Mr. Juvenal Habyarimana died in a plane crash under mysterious circumstances along with the President of neighbouring Burundi.

Land And People

Rwanda is a land-locked country lying beyond the great Sahara desert in central Africa bordered on the west by Zaire, on the east by Tanzania, on the south by Burundi and on the north by Uganda. In an area of 26,388 sq.kms — slightly bigger than the north-eastern state of Mizoram — a population of approximately 7 million people live making Rwanda the most densely populated country in entire Africa (279 persons per sq.km).

The population is composed of three groups; Hutu (84%), Tutsi (14%) and Twa (1%). Almost 93% of the economically active population depend upon agriculture, most of them being subsistence farmers. Coffee accounts for almost 80% of the export earnings. Besides, the country exports tin and tungsten. Only 3% of the population are employed in industry which includes manufacturing power and construction. Consequently, the working class is tiny and negligible.

Legacy of Colonialism

The territory now known as Rwanda along with Burundi was occupied by German troops in 1899. During the First World War the territory was occupied by the Belgian forces and after the war was over the territory was handed over to Belgium as a colony in the guise of a League of Nations mandate in 1923. Even after the Second World War the territory was ruled by Belgium as a United Nations Trust territory till independence in 1962.

Pre-colonial Social Structure

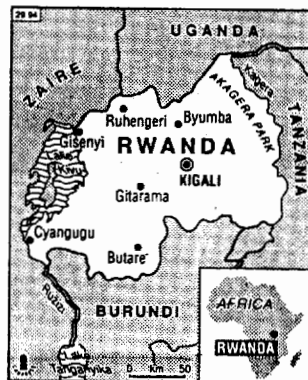
When the colonialists arrived in Rwanda, they found a relatively advanced social structure. The land was inhabited predominantly by two groups of people — the Hutu and the Tutsis, owning cattle being the measure of one's social status. In the traditional Rwandan society the Tutsis constituted an aristocratic minority of land owners and cattle raisers, while the Hutus formed a subordinate majority of subsistence farmers. The Hutus were bound to the Tutsis as vassals and clients and had the task of safeguarding the cattle herds and raising crops. The ruler of Rwandan kingdom, the *Mwami*, administered it through a hierarchy of Tutsi chiefs and military captains, who in turn ruled and drew tribute from local communities of Hutu agriculturists. The social divisions, however, were not rigid. With the change of fortune a Tutsi could become a Hutu and vice-versa. Both Hutus and Tutsis speak the same language, Kinyarwanda, and share the same culture.

The colonialists, however, used the existing social structure and its divisions for their own end and used the machinery of the Tutsi kingdom for the exploitation of Rwanda by proxy. To perpetuate the social division, which was a division of classes rather than of ethnic groups, they even invented a racial history of the Rwandan people

where it was shown that the Tutsis belong to a race of African Aryans, the Hamites, who had migrated from the north. (Subsequent research has thrown this theory to the dustbin of history!) Under colonialism, education, whatever little scope was there, was open only to the Tutsis. Such deliberate distortion of history and practice of discriminatory policies against different social groups struck roots and the existing social division became more and more rigid under colonialism. The earlier social mobility between the two groups disappeared. The class division gradually turned into a kind of caste division, although basic economic disparity continued to remain in force.

Independence

As World War II started in Europe, powerful anti-imperialist struggles developed in most of the colonies. There was a powerful uprising of the Rwandan people in 1940. Naturally, the Tutsis, only who had some education under colonialism, took the lead. The Belgian colonialists, to main-



tain their rule played the 'divide and rule' card. To weaken the movement from within they incited the majority Hutus against the Tutsis while the movement was brutally suppressed with an iron hand. Many Tutsis were forced to go into exile.

Meanwhile, the growing social strains between the social classes culminated in a peasant uprising in November 1959, which later on took the shape of an organised political movement aimed at the overthrow of the Tutsi monarchy, which naturally invited the wrath of the peasants for being the direct perpetrator of the oppressive rule. This political organisation, however, was based on communal politics as can be inferred from its name — Party of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Hutu People (PAREHUTU). The colonialists who all along supported the Tutsi monarchy and its attendant machinery, seeing the mood of the popular masses took the sides of the peasants in revolt and with their tacit approval, an all Hutu provisional government came into being in 1961. Independence was declared in 1962. The communal policies of the new government, however, again resulted in mass emigration of Tutsis in large numbers.

New Dictatorship

The new government charted a course of capitalist development which in its wake developed gross regional disparity where a handful of privileged southern Rwandans controlled the ruling party, the government and the administration. Regional tension came to a head in 1973 when a group of army officers from the

north overthrew the government in a coup d'etat and installed Major General Juvenal Habyarimana as the President. Since then Habyarimana had floated a political party of his own — the National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND) and declared himself elected thrice and perpetrated one party rule.

The Habyarimana Government unleashed a 'more market' capitalism which pushed the already poor people into destitution. The unnecessary spending on the armed forces which grew from 5000 to 30,000 during Habyarimana's rule drained the tottering economy. The crash of coffee and tin prices in the international market which account for almost all the entire export earnings further curtailed government's spending on public welfare. The resultant discontent in the late 1980s crystallised into mass opposition to the government and often flared up into civil war. To divert the people's attention from the real cause of their destitution, that is capitalism, the rulers deliberately incited inter-group hatred sown previously by the colonialists, and organised militia gangs to kill Tutsis. France armed and trained the army and the militia — the *Interhamwe* and the *Impuzamugambi*.

Civil War

On 30 September, 1990, the guerrillas of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) entered Rwanda from Uganda, with an aim to overthrow the Habyarimana regime and repatriate all refugees. The guerrilla force was composed mainly of Rwandan Tutsi refugees. Three days after the assault, French and Belgian troops entered Rwanda ostensibly to protect their own citizens and played the principal role in holding back the RPF forces. The French government poured arms into Rwanda to prop up the tottering military dictatorship.

But the Rwandan government and the imperialist troops found themselves incapable of facing the strength of the RPF. Their position was further weakened by growing internal civilian opposition. Under such circumstances, the government was compelled to make concessions. In a series of negotiations with the rebel RPF, which saw much ups and downs, the government finally signed a Peace Accord in Arusha, Tanzania, in August 1993. It was agreed upon that a person from an opposition party would assume the office of prime minister of a broad-based transitional government which would supervise the period leading to elections scheduled for June, 1995.

Genocide

The power sharing concessions which the Habyarimana regime had been compelled to make to the RPF were unacceptable to the imperialists and the entrenched vested interests in the Rwandan military. On April 6, 1994, Habyarimana along with the President of neighbouring Burundi, Cyprien Ntaryamira was killed when the plane carrying them was shot down while approaching Kigali airport. It has been reported in the international media that the vested interests within the army were 'happy to sacrifice Habyarimana as an excuse to launch long planned massacre of the Tutsis'. A Belgian newspaper even claimed that the 'men who fired at the plane were French'. The Accord reached between the government and the RPF collapsed with the killing of the president.

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Rwanda, another worst example of imperialist machination

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As the news of the death of the president spread the capital city of Kigali descended into chaos. Members of the security forces along with the militia hunted down the 600 FPR combatants based in the city under the UN-sponsored Peace Plan, opposition politicians and anyone, Tutsi or Hutu, who was thought to be sympathetic to the FPR. Hundreds were killed within hours including the prime minister, her family, another cabinet minister and the chancellor of the Constitutional Court. Within a fortnight in a wave of genocidal massacre almost half a million people were estimated to have been killed. More people fled their homes. As there is no perceptible difference among the people either in the language spoken or in appearance, the identity cards, issued by the government to identify whether the person is a Tutsi or a Hutu, were used by the marauders to selectively target the Tutsis. Most of the western imperialist media projected the killings as simply inter-ethnic in nature. But conscientious observers repudiate such propaganda by observing that 'the government has used ethnicity to whip up opposition to the FPR's demand for a share in a democratic society.'

Exodus

The rebel forces of the FPR have since captured the capital Kigali and most part of the country forcing the government and the military to flee into neighbouring Zaire. The earlier government which survived on hatred among the people and masterminded the massacre of thousands of Tutsis through the army and the militia now spread the misinformation that the new government and the rebel forces being dominated by the Tutsis (the FPR, though, has appointed Hutus as president and prime minister in the new government) would take revenge on the common Hutu masses for the earlier massacre of Tutsis. Panic-stricken by such sustained misinformation campaign the Hutus in large number were moving out of Rwanda into neighbouring Zaire, Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi. By the first week of August, according to western media, there were almost 27 lakh refugees in the various refugee camps. Now, starvation, dehydration and epidemics are taking their toll. In the extremely unhygienic conditions that prevail around the refugee camps almost 1,000 people die daily as the old regime through its mobile radio stations is unleashing a propaganda barrage urging the refugees not to go back into Rwanda where, they are being told, they would face repression from the new rulers.

Meanwhile the new government controls a deserted country without enough people even to harvest the standing crops.

Imperialist Intervention

Imperialists in general and the French imperialists in particular have given the responsibility to themselves to 'solve' the problems of Rwanda. Under the facade of their 'humanitarian' help lie the real aim and agenda of expansion of imperialist interests.

The role of western media in reporting the situation is also questionable. By splashing selected photographs of dying, emaciated human beings and putrefying bodies of victims of the massacres and printing heart wrenching stories of the refugees they are trying to create public opinion in favour of military interventions in the garb of relief operations.

From the beginning of the intensification of the struggle between the government and rebel forces after the death of the president the French troops stationed in Rwanda, ostensibly to 'protect' their nationals, have played a partisan role, so much so that the military chief of the FPR Mr Paul Kagame refused to have any discussion with the Commander of French troops. Skirmishes between rebel forces and French troops have also been reported. Kigali, after it fell to rebel forces, even saw mass demonstration demanding the immediate withdrawal of French troops. Ignoring such protests the French have decided to stay on and with the pretext of creating a 'safe zone' for refugees they still occupy one third of the Rwandan territory in the south.

Why This French Presence

The French had always been the principal imperialist power in central Africa and have intervened previously in the internal affairs of Chad, Mali, Central African Republic, etc., many of which were former French colonies. French multinational corporations have major interests in Central Africa and to protect these interests, the French imperialists have always supported dictatorships. France has bases or military presence in 7 African countries, where almost 9000 elite French troops are deployed besides another 6,500 troops in bases in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans to safeguard these interests and militarily intervene if need be. The development in Rwanda perturbed the French imperialists particularly because of its possible repercussions on Rwanda's mineral rich neighbour Zaire, ruled by the tyrannical and despotic president Mobutu who oversees France's big commercial interests in Zaire.

Yankees Too

The Americans who after restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union have arrogated the role of world gendarme are not also lagging behind. The American Congress has already sanctioned a staggering \$250 million to 'help' the Rwandan refugees. Predictably, the lion's share of \$170 million from that amount would be spent after deployment of troops in the region. Only \$50 million would be spent for refugee assistance while the rest would be spent on 'logistics'. Even the assistance to refugees would be overseen by the Pentagon. One may ask why should the Pentagon oversee relief works. The answers are not very far to seek. The real motive of the imperialists behind their so-called humanitarian activity has now become too common and can clearly be perceived.

Set Pattern

All the interventions in recent years by the imperialist powers have a set pattern. First, they identify a potentially turbulent region, then help the situation to flare up and unleash a blitz of propaganda in the media to create a favourable public opinion for intervention, which the noted American scholar Noam Chomsky succinctly termed as 'manufacturing of consent'. The essence of such propaganda, often, is the racist claim that people in underdeveloped countries in general and Africa in particular are incapable of peacefully governing themselves due to 'ethnic conflicts' which necessitate the imperialist powers to intervene in the interests of 'civilization'. From Iraq to Yugoslavia, Somalia, Rwanda and now Haiti, the imperialists have followed the same set pattern.

More recently the United Nations, on the pretext of shortage of funds, is allowing the im-

perialist countries the right to 'keep peace' in countries, the former define as falling within their security domain or where they had historically exercised their control. With the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and East European countries, the imperialist powers, in tacit understanding with each other, are re-establishing imperial dominance under the UN cover with impunity.

Tasks Ahead

The events in Rwanda is not an isolated one, for as long as capitalism-imperialism exists as a world system, war is inevitable. Capitalism for its own survival foments war and exploits differences among the people in the name of religion, race, ethnicity, etc., which had often been created and bolstered by the imperialists themselves, as in the case of Rwanda — for fratricidal civil wars so that people's attention is diverted from the root cause of people's misery, that is, capitalist exploitation.

It is time to build up a militant peace movement encompassing all peace-loving people of the world to thwart the design of the imperialists. It is all the more necessary because of the absence of the socialist camp which all along worked as a bulwark against the manoeuvres of the imperialists.

As far as Rwanda is concerned, the French who still occupy one-third of Rwandan territory must pull out their troops immediately. The American people in general and the American working class in particular must take the lead to create public opinion against deployment of American troops in the region, which as history has shown time and again, can never help the Rwandan people in distress, but only strengthen American imperialist interests. The Rwandan people must realise that the real cause of their present state of affairs is their colonial past and the capitalist development after independence and not this or that group of people. Unless they unleash a powerful united movement against capitalism-imperialism, there would be scope for future conflagration inside the country aggravating their misery.

The role of the FPR is praiseworthy so far as it stood up to the French imperialists. It must now create a situation inside the country, based on equality and fraternity among the common people of Rwanda in such a way as would be conducive to the return of the refugees, eradication of the scope for fratricidal conflicts, and hence imperialists' interventions, which in turn will stand as a guarantee against all these malaise.

AIDSO holds Study Class at Sagar and Bhopal

On 27th and 28th July a study class was held at Sagar, MP, attended by students and youths. Comrade Dipankar Roy, vice-president, All India DSO, conducted the class. Comrade Ramavatar Sharma, secretary, Madhya Pradesh AIDSO, also spoke before the gathering.

On 29th July another class was held at Bhopal which was also conducted by Comrade Dipankar Roy. Comrade Ramavatar Sharma and Comrade Viswajit, secretary, Bhopal AIDSO, also spoke.

In the classes the students were given the call to defeat that purpose of education which undermined character building and aimed at career building. The leaders also gave the call to build up movements for a secular, scientific and universal education.

To lift the level of ideological consciousness keep Joint meeting of Left parties at Guwahati the process of criticism—self-criticism alive

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knowledge was derived from the struggle covering all aspects of life, including culture, morality and ethics, and even love and sex. Comrade Ghosh has also taught that for a revolutionary nothing is more precious than revolution and no life is more noble than revolutionary life. The concept of revolutionary mode of existence precludes everything personal, his interest becomes completely inseparable with revolution and the revolutionary party. Without this clearly defined concept of revolutionary ethics it is impossible to keep the party free from all sorts of subtle bourgeois individualistic trends and forces of habit which today continuously tend to degenerate even a revolutionary working class party into a revisionist one.

Comrade Mukherjee added: One may join the party with the desire to fight for emancipation of the society from the capitalist yoke. But it will take time for him to absorb and assimilate the collective spirit of the party life by freeing himself from decadent bourgeois impact in which he is born and brought up. It is equally true for party members coming from working class, middle class or of peasant origin. Every comrade must change himself first. This remoulding of the individual can be attained only through a bitter inner-party struggle and constant education and practice. Also, continuous intensification of inner-party struggle alone can ensure that a revolutionary party will not turn revisionist, and it is true for our party as well. Again intensification of this struggle inside the party will forge hundreds and thousands of militant revolutionary communists, which is the urgent necessity today in the background of the critical situation obtaining.

A communist will attain the highest standard in this struggle when he or she has been able to really identify his/her personal interest with the cause of the proletarian class, the party and the revolution. Comrade Shibdas Ghosh's lifelong relentless struggle to build and strengthen the SUCI as the vanguard of the Indian revolution is the greatest embodiment of this teaching and is the embodiment of the highest communist morals today.

Communist character will be steeled through this conscious struggle as well as through the struggle to learn to be with the masses to emerge as their leader, to organise their struggle and to help them organise to advance their own cause. And for this we are to grasp another teaching of Comrade Ghosh. His teaching is that unless built on the edifice of higher proletarian culture, the mass and class struggles cannot ultimately attain their revolutionary objective today. Comrade Ghosh has shown that although bourgeois humanist values had once helped advance proletarian movements, even if to a limited extent only, as in Russia and China, those have become today historically exhausted and have turned completely reactionary and moribund. Unless this truth is grasped by the communists and the mass and class struggles built consciously on the edifice of the higher proletarian culture, these struggles cannot reach their revolutionary goal. In this background we are to grasp the great teachings of Comrade Ghosh that only on the ashes of bourgeois humanist morals can proletarian communist morals grow and develop. Communism begins where humanism ends.

The essence of Comrade Ghosh's invaluable teachings lies in this singular one—on the indispensable need for communists' acquiring this highest level of communist culture. There may of course be failures and setbacks in its course, for no man is infallible. But by always keeping alive a healthy atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism within the party and raising the level of consciousness of its rank and file the party always tries to guard against failures; and even when they occur, then also the party is benefited by detecting, analysing and eradicating those shortcomings and mistakes and by getting rid of them. Only thus can we surge ahead carrying forward the teachings of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh which is inseparable with the cause of proletarian revolution in India and that will be our best tribute to the memory of this great leader of the proletariat, Comrade Mukherjee concluded.

The next speaker was Comrade Shankar Singh. He said in his address: Leninism, which Stalin correctly described as 'Marxism in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution', is further developed and enriched in the post-Lenin period by our beloved leader Comrade Ghosh.

Comrade Ghosh's elaboration and enrichment of the Leninist concepts of collective leadership is assuming more and more importance. He has shown clearly that collective leadership, according to Leninist concept, never means mere sitting, discussing and taking decisions together by some people or a committee. It emerges through generalising the collective experience of the entire party, from cell up to the central committee level, arrived at through dialectical interaction of ideas at all levels. Secondly, such generalisation and concretisation of the collective knowledge of the party when achieved ought to be manifested in a concrete form. It is personified in the best way through a leader in the highest organisation of the party. Until then, what goes on in the name of collective leadership is only committee decision or an average democracy which is not exactly what is meant by collective leadership. But to confuse the one with the other will lead to blindness and mechanical relationship that has ultimately caused painful setback in the world communist movement. The significance of this teaching is that it enjoins upon all of us to discharge our conscious role in continuously enriching the collective leadership of our party by interacting dialectically in the face of changing situation. Since the First Congress in 1988, the situation changed considerably. The entire party must keep pace with it. Rather, we must see ahead and be able to turn the situation in a revolutionary direction. It is with this aim that the central committee of our party has convened the All India Plenum in order to involve the entire party in this struggle instead of deciding things in the central committee and then publishing the document for the rank and file to follow blindly. That is against the teaching of Comrade Ghosh. That will not strengthen the central committee led by Comrade Nihar Mukherjee. That will not strengthen collective leadership and the collective process of the party as well.

Appealing to the comrades to plunge themselves in the struggle for preparing for the ensuing Plenum in this light, for strengthening the party at the grassroots level and thus advance the teachings of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh, Comrade Singh concluded his speech.

The meeting ended with the *Internationale*.

Joint meeting of Left parties at Guwahati

A joint meeting of the CPI-ML (Central Committee), CPI-ML, URM and SUCI held on 25th July '94 at Guwahati unequivocally condemned the brutal killing of hundreds of people at Basbari camp, who were uprooted from their homes by recent communal attacks. That the state government had failed to protect the lives of the citizens even in the relief camp showed the total incapability of the government to stay in power any more and the Saikia government must resign owning the moral responsibility of the massacre. The meeting demanded institution of a high power judicial enquiry to investigate the causes of the massacre.

The meeting further condemned the decision of the state government to impose new and enhanced fees in three Medical Colleges, MMC and TB hospitals starting from outdoor registration fee to medical tests, operation charges, seat rent etc. The meeting felt that the government by such decision was evading the minimum responsibility that any welfare state was obliged to bear which would surely bring grave disaster to the lives of the common people. The meeting appealed to all the people to come forward to resist this unjust decision of the government.

Movement against hospital fee hike in Assam

Protesting against the hike in fees and charges in government hospitals in Assam by the Congress (I) state government the SUCI staged a demonstration on 21st July before the Guwahati Medical College Hospital. Hundreds of common people joined the demonstration which was led by Comrade Joyanal Abedin MLA and Comrade Chandralekha Das, both members of the state committee of party. The state committee had earlier decided to continue the programme for three days.

On 22nd July also a protest demonstration was staged before the Gauhati Medical College Hospital. The demonstrators blockaded the entry of the superintendent who was forced to go back. A public meeting was held subsequently in front of the gate of the hospital where Comrade Kantimoy Deb, member of the secretariat of the SUCI state committee addressed. In his speech he appealed to the people to refrain from paying the new and enhanced fees and continue the struggle till this unjust decision of the Government was withdrawn.

Strongly protesting against the decision of the imposition of new fees, the Assam State Committee of the SUCI in course of a statement said that as a result of this decision of the Government, the poorer people of the state suffering from serious diseases will surely die without having any medical treatment. Condemning the decision of the Government, the statement further said that whereas it is the minimum responsibility of any welfare state to provide free medical facilities to all sections of the people, the present Congress (I) Government of the state shirking off its minimum obligation towards the people, has started to convert the Government controlled institutions into profit-making commercial ones like private owned nursing homes. The state committee of the party appealed to all left and democratic forces to come forward to launch united movement against this onslaught and appeal to the people to refrain from paying enhanced fees.

New Education Policy aimed at saving moribund capitalism

Over half a decade has passed since Rajiv Gandhi Government introduced the National Policy on Education, '86 (NPE '86). And what is its effect? The higher education in India is tottering and is on the verge of ruin. Since independence numbers of education commissions were formed, lakhs of rupees were spent on those commissions, thousands of pages of reports came out, hundreds of promises were made, but nothing tangible could be done for improving the ever-deteriorating condition of education in India.

The NPE was accompanied by much euphoria and grandiloquence. Reminding the advent of a new century it promised (?) to overhaul completely the prevailing impotent structure of education at one stroke. In the process it made tall commitments like eradicating illiteracy within a stipulated time span, modernising the course and curriculum for combating newer and newer problems and giving a dose of value-based education to arrest the spread of 'unethical trends' and 'immoral activities' among the pupils at large. As if for the first time a national education policy sought to offer a 'real education' worthy of its name. But the people could not be misled. Leading educationalists, intellectuals, journalists, literateurs, teachers and students could realise the danger the policy was fraught with. They came forward, took to the streets under the auspices of the All India Save Education Committee and launched a countrywide campaign and movement against it. The movement was a unique one as it not only opposed the NPE but also came up with an alternative proposal named "Towards A People's Policy on Education: An Alternative to NPE' 1986". Our party extended its full support to this movement. Through our organs in different languages and in these columns too we exposed in detail the anti-people aspects of the NPE'86 and highlighted its real design.

All our earlier warnings have come true and the real face of the NPE is now exposed to the people. Here, we shall deal only with one aspect of the policy —the latest step taken and the resultant deterioration in the field of higher education in the recent past.

In the 'Challenge of Education', the policy perspective, published by the Government of India, it was observed, "There is no justification for subsidising higher education to the extent it is being done today." (Para:3.40) And this did not remain as an observation only but came up as the major thrust of the policy. As the NPE '86 unambiguously sought "to reduce the burden on state resources", the government now, consistent with that policy, is slashing heavily the monetary allotment for education. It is out not only to lower the education budget but also to shrink the allotment on higher education in percentage ratio of the total outlay in education. For the eighth plan covering the years 1992- 97, the share of allocation for higher education has shrunk from 11.47% of the total outlay in education to a mere 6.7%. In fact, the University Grants Commission's (UGC) approved outlay of Rs.1.516 crores for the eighth plan is 20% less than what it had asked for. The result is disastrous. Some specific instances can be referred to here.

Whatever be the amount of fund that is trickling through the tight-fisted hands of the government, it is fast being blotted out by the pay-packets and the residue is, it may be said, just sufficient to buy chalks, shelves of the college and the university libraries are loaded with outdated books and journals and purchase of newer and current ones is a rare occasion. Laboratories are in general full of junks in the name of equipment, though talk of modernisation of curricula has become rather a fashion among the authorities concerned. But what is really happening in the name of modernisation is sometimes more like a farce.

The sharp cut in resource has an adverse effect on the life of teachers and non-teaching employees of the institutions of higher education. As for an example, Patna Science College which ceased to get a grant of Rs.8.5 lakh annually since 1987 is fighting for its survival. Teachers of the college have not been paid their full salaries for months and for two years the university has not been able to pay its contribution to the employees' provident fund. Needless to say, Patna Science College's is not an isolated case of default. Let us take another instance. NMKRV Women's College in Bangalore, which has 90 full-time and 50 part-time teachers, could not make any new recruitments of the teaching staff for lack of government grants. Again, the government has no money earmarked for the part-time teachers, forcing the college to pay them paltry sums. The result, according to the Principal, is awful: "We have become like a railway station". Teachers stay for a while and move on. There is no timetable and no academic commitment. Half the tuition fees goes to the government and the remainder is just enough to pay for chalks only." In West Bengal, hundreds of teaching posts remain vacant for years and the colleges have to depend a lot on the part-time teachers. But they are paid a very meagre amount of Rs.125/-only per month for doing the duty of a full-time teacher. Still the state government does not regularly release the amount of fund required for the payment of the part-time teachers.

However, faced with severe fund crisis the institutions of higher education are trying hard to survive anyhow by mobilising resources on their own. Suggestions have been floated that each college and university should have financial ambassadors with a full staff working under them to plan ways to explore new resources. They should liaise with industrialists, philanthropists, foreign institutions and other such organisations willing to contribute. There is also a proposal for converting the UGC into a resource mobilising agency from its present status of a 'mere' grant disbursement one. The colleges in their turn are rapidly losing their sanctity by rushing for unusual means of resource mobilisation. The St. Xavier's College of Bombay, which let out the college grounds as advertising space and the Hindu College of Delhi, which organised premier show of a commercial film, both for raising college funds, faced sharp criticism of the academic community of the country. Finally, arrangements have been made to make the students pay higher and higher tuition fees.

The Justice K. Punnaya Committee, which was appointed to take a comprehensive look at the University Grants Commission's (UGC) funding of higher education, in its report published recently recommended, among others, to introduce 'student funding system' in the universities. This would drastically change the present system of releasing an annual incremental grant named as maintenance grant, which, according to the Committee, should be the 'unit cost' (cost of educating a single student) multiplied by the total number of students in a university. Under the 'student funding system', institutions would fix fees according to the 'unit cost'. To have an idea of the students' fees that may be fixed if those recommendations of the Punnaya Committee are accepted, it can be mentioned that, according to the Committee's computations, the 'unit cost' in central universities for a humanities student is about Rs.22,000 a year and Rs.32,000 for a science student. It is to further mention that Prof. G.R. Reddy, the UGC Chairman said that the broad framework of the recommendations had been accepted and should be in operation soon. But well before these recommendations were made, almost all the state governments had framed up rules to impose higher fee structure on the common people who are already burdened with spiralling taxes in every sphere of life. Against these anti-people steps militant student movements rocked the states of South India where not only higher fees but also capitation fees are playing havoc. Students' movements spread out also in West Bengal where Ashok Mitra, a CPI(M) leader and presently a member of the Rajya Sabha, as chairman of a State Education Commission, recommended fee-hike for all levels as well as charging education cess.

Capitation fee system is an offshoot of the country's corrupt education management. The private entrepreneurs, as they are the capitation fee college owners, treat the educational institutions as one among their many business enterprises. To them sanctity of education is a mere talk. The idea like "Education is a unique investment" as articulated in the NPE'86 enthused these private entrepreneurs to do business with education. All that the Indian capitalist state did was to legalise the system of capitation fee colleges. In the Mohini Jain versus the State of Karnataka case, the Supreme Court gave green signal to the capitation fee system, on condition that it will be run by registered private trusts instead of an individual or a group of individuals and fifty per cent of the seats are to be charged at the rate equivalent to those in government institutions. It may be mentioned here that they now call those colleges 'self-financing' colleges instead of using the bad name of capitation fee colleges. In those colleges there is a provision for 'free-seats' — a term which is totally a misnomer in view of the fact that they too are highly charged, and students are admitted to these seats on the basis of merit as compared to those seats for which admission is made purely on the basis of money. However, the implication of the verdict is horrible, as for the remaining 50 per cent of the seats they have been given free hand to claim exor-

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GATT will reduce education to a mere instrument of profit making

(Contd from Page 5)

bitant charges, sometimes annually Rs.1 lakh even from a rich Indian or annually \$5000 from a non-resident Indian for admission to a so-called 'self-financing' engineering colleges as against Rs.2000/- in the government colleges. And to provide "nation-wide stability in the implementation of the apex court judgement" the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has overnight proposed some regulations under the guidelines of the Ministry of Human Resources Development. The consequence is horrible — once again mushrooming of capitation fee colleges for engineering, medical and other professional courses. The motive of the government is amply clear — to open the floodgate of private enterprises in the field of education. Here merit takes the backseat and money dictates. It is an utter discrimination and should never be the characteristic of a well-meaning policy on education. Moreover, through this the Government of India is shirking its social welfare responsibilities and is going all out to commercialise education. Whatever minimum commitment the government felt to educate the common people would be absent in the privately-owned system of education. Fees would skyrocket and other expenses would rise at the sweet will of the owners to fetch maximum profit. Count down has already begun when there would be colleges and universities owned by Bajorias, or Kanorias or Goenkas, but the meritorious students simply would not dare to enter them for their inability to bear the expensive cost of education. The Government of India's new commitment further pushed the policy makers towards that direction. After the signing of GATT Treaty 1994, it has become more inclined to gradually withdrawing the subsidy to service sector, like education, health, etc. and subjecting it to naked profit making by private owners. The conspiracy of the government is not unknown to the academicians even. According to Prof. G.Ram Reddy, the UGC Chairman, "In keeping with the International Monetary Fund-World Bank diktat, the fiscal deficit has been brought down due to stabilisation programme. One way has been to freeze, or even reduce in real terms, expenditure on sectors like health and education. And even in education, an obvious place where the government can economise is in the higher sector.

What prompted the government not to pay for education? Lack of fund or the international commitment for slashing subsidies for education? The government which is subservient to safeguard the interests of their real master, the ruling capitalist class, has a more comprehensive design. The Central Government through the National Policy on Education, '86 recommendations of curricula, method of teaching, language education and more particularly its approach towards science education has sought to deprive the students of real education. It also sought to bring about a regimentation of thought on the one hand and curtailment of the scope of education on the other. The present exercise of privatisation and subsidy cut is aimed at further curtailment. Privatisation of industry and encroachment of foreign capital on national market would further accelerate the already mounting problem of un-

employment of our country. Moreover, modernisation and computerisation would cause widespread lay-offs, lock-outs and closures. So to get rid of the educated unemployed the object of the government is to educate as many students as per its sagging job potentiality. The gloomy picture of industrial life casts its shadow over the arena of higher education. By linking the scope of education with employment potentiality the intrinsic value of education is destroyed. What more frustrating a prospect of education could there be in our country? All the left and democratic forces should unite immediately and give birth to a powerful mass movement to force the government to abandon its policy of privatisation of education.

Most dangerous is the fact that the Dunkel Final Act, the text of the GATT treaty, came up to introduce a new IPR regime as articulated in the TRIPs (Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights) under which the whole new arena of intellectual property like mathematical equations, bio-chemical formulations and agricultural inventions will be patented. The universities and research institutes hence will have to pay royalties to their overseas counterparts for furthering their research activities in our country. Prof. H.Saradchandra of the department of Molecular and Cell Biology, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore observed that even a financially most privileged institution like his own could not afford more than two patents per year, each of which would probably cost nearly \$2 million. Imagine the plight of other institutions of higher studies in future when GATT would be implemented. One very important question is involved here. Knowledge and education which are the creation of mankind through its struggle for years with nature on the one hand and human society, on the other, have been considered as the social property and not of an individual who contributed. No nationality or geographical boundary was attributed to knowledge. Einstein once observed: "A hundred times everyday I remind myself that my inner and outer life are based on the labours of other men, living and dead ... We eat food that others have produced, wear clothes that others have made, live in houses that others have built. The greater part of our knowledge and beliefs has been communicated to us by other people through the medium of language which others have created. ..." (*The world as I see it*) Madam Curie, the great scientist refused to patent the process of radium extraction from pitch blend and published it for the cause of advancement of research in the atomic physics. All the research works in the agricultural science which caused higher yields in the USSR in the 30's were never patented and were free for use for the benefit of other countries. But today the new IPR would confine all spiritual productions with potentiality of industrial application at the hand of those who can pay. This is against the spirit of concept of knowledge. It is an all-out attack on knowledge and science. It is a conspiracy to reduce science to a commodity. It is nothing but a crime. And this crime is being formalised by an international law formulated at the behest and for the interest of capitalist-imperialists the world over. We cannot support it. None can give free hand to use the boon of

modern science to the limited few who paid for the research or who can afford to purchase. This would hinder the advancement of modern science on the one hand and deprive the poorer countries like India of continuing research, on the other.

So, GATT would ultimately corroborate, so to say, the Government of India's policy of curtailment of education and would help the latter to pursue its heinous policy. The attack on education is two-fold: from the national bourgeoisie on the one hand and world imperialism on the other. Never did our country face such a threat in the field of education. If this attack is not foiled right now the Indian system of education, more particularly higher education, would soon crumble. It is high time we came forward and launched a movement to defeat the all-out attack of commercialisation-privatisation and curtailment of education through powerful mass movements. (Source: *India Today*, 3.12. '93; *Business World* 6-19 April, '94.)

Appeal of Assam SUCI on recent state of affairs in Assam

Guwahati, August 9 : The Assam State Committee of the SUCI after its meeting here released a press statement expressing grave concern over the state of affairs now prevailing in Assam. Comrade Asit Bhattacharyya, member, Central Committee of the SUCI, was present. The State Committee in the statement said that while the onslaughts of the capitalist exploiters and their governments manifested through abysmal price-rise, unemployment, impoverishment, closure of factories, privatisation of public sector and corruption of unthinkable dimension in all levels of administration, the worst form of political chicanery of the Congress (I) government found to be constantly inciting one section of the people against another gave birth to bloody clashes resulting in the massacre of hundreds of innocent men, women and children.

The so-called Opposition parties, subservient as they are to the capitalist class and wedded to extreme narrow political thinking, and more known as chavinists, instead of taking any bold step against the Congress (I) government are themselves frantically trying to divide the toiling people by raising the bogey of influx of foreign nationals and thereby destroying the possibility of developing broad-based democratic movements. The State Committee of the SUCI, once again warn the people against the nefarious games of the parochial and chauvinist forces, the stooges of the capitalists, who in an attempt to stage a comeback are out to bring back the dreadful days of the eighties.

The State Committee reiterates its firm stand that while strictest measures must be taken against possible clandestine infiltration of foreign nationals and speedy detection and deportation of foreign nationals through judicial process as per international norms, the people must remain vigilant against the intrigues and machinations of the rabid communal and jingoist forces centring

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Students' demonstration at Bhiwani against fee hike

On 20th July at Bhiwani, Haryana, the AIDS0 organised a large students procession against exorbitant fee hike and other anti-student steps taken by Haryana School Education Board. The procession was led by Comrade Om Prakash

and Comrade Ram Mehar, Secretary and President respectively of Haryana AIDS0, and by Comrade Sudesh Kumari, a leading organiser. The procession, while marching through the streets of the town, impressed the onlookers for its purpose, discipline and fervour.

Later, a memorandum was submitted to the Secretary, Haryana School Education Board,



Frontal portion of Haryana AIDS0 demonstration in Bhiwani on 20th July.

5th West Bengal State Conference of A.I.D.S.O.

The West Bengal State Committee of AIDS0 held its 5th conference on 23-25 July, 1994 at Siliguri. The Open Session on 23rd July was a 20-thousand strong gathering of students and different section of people and was addressed by Prof. Mohit Bhattacharyya, Vice-Chancellor of Burdwan University, Prof. Ranjit Pal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Comrade Pravash Ghosh, Secretary of West Bengal State Committee and member of the Central Committee of the SUCI, Comrades Arun Singh and Rabin Samajpati, the President and the General Secretary respectively of the AIDS0, and Comrade Shantu Gupta, the President of the WB State Committee of the AIDS0.

Prof. Bhattacharyya spoke at length on various problems confronting the country's academic life. With an obvious reference to the incident occurred on 22nd June, 1993, at the University of Calcutta in which the AIDS0 activists were falsely implicated by the CPI(M) for manhandling Prof. Bharati Roy, the Pro Vice-chancellor of the University of Calcutta while they were protesting against the students' fee-hike, he opined that he did not at all believe that the students could have done it. He made sharp

criticism of the various aspects of the anti-people National Policy on Education, '86 (NPE) and the recommendations of the Ashok Mitra Commission on education set up by the State Government as well. Flaying the GATT agreement he observed that it would have direct bearing on the education policy of the country.

Comrade Pravash Ghosh in his speech dwelt on the objectives of the secular, democratic and scientific education and flayed the central and state governments for their failure to introduce it even after fortyseven years of independence. Calling the report of the Mitra Commission a carbon copy of the NPE, he observed that the language and education policy of the government was aimed at curtailing the scope of education as a whole. He appealed to the student community of the state to organise massive movements against all sorts of attack on education.

On the following two days about 3,000 students including some observers and fraternal delegates from the colleges of the hill areas attended the delegate session, took part in the deliberations on the Secretary's report, main political report, some motions on burning problems of education and elected a powerful state committee with Comrades Shantu Gupta as President, Swapan Chatterjee, Selim Shah and Debasis Roy as Vice-Presidents, Chandi Bhat-tacharjee as Secretary and Mahiuddin Mannan as Treasurer.



Part of the gathering of the Open Session of 5th West Bengal State Conference of AIDS0 at Siliguri, North Bengal on 23rd July.

demanding immediate withdrawal of the increased fees for admission, registration and examination and also demanding admission for all and introduction of a scientific and secular syllabus.

As a result of the discussion with the student leaders the Board Secretary gave the assurance to fulfil some demands. He admitted that the board has some drawbacks and there was no sufficient staff, building and other equipment. The Secretary also conceded to revise the syllabus and form a committee consisting of student representatives to resolve different problems.

After the discussion Comrade Om Prakash addressed the gathering and called upon the students to build up mighty movement throughout the state from the grassroots level till all the demands were achieved.

Meeting against GATT agreement

On 31.7.94 a public meeting was held at Zilla Parishad Hall, Moradabad, UP, under the auspices of the UTUC (LS), AIDS0 and DY0. Trade union leader and advocate N.S. Kaushik presided over the meeting.

On the basis of various questions placed by the comrades, Comrade Achintya Sinha, member, secretariat, All India Committee, UTUC (LS), made a thorough discussion exposing the real design of the GATT agreement. The meeting was conducted by Comrade Vijay Kumar.

From elsewhere: Anti-GATT Movement

Opposition to the GATT '94 is mounting in the countries across the world. Working people the world over are closing their ranks and launching protest against the Dunkel Final Act. The people of South Korea while fighting a militant battle against the growing domination of the US imperialism over their country and for reunification of two Koreas, have made the GATT treaty a burning issue. More than 7000 citizens and students participated in a meeting held at Youido Square, Seoul, on June 18 last at the call of the National Alliance for Democracy and Reunification and resolved to hold in check "... the parliamentary endorsement of Uruguay Round" at all costs by rallying the people of all social standings. (Source: *The Pyongyang Times*, June 25, 1994).

Assam SUCI (Contd from Page 6)

round the issue of influx to create cleavage among the people to the detriment of people's movement centring round various demands of their life.

Demanding immediate resignation of the Congress (I) State government the State Committee emphatically stated that after the massacre of hundreds of common people at Basbari camp, the Saikia government has lost its moral right to stay in power.

Demanding immediate resignation of the government of the state, withdrawal of enhanced fees imposed in Medical Colleges, MMC and T.B hospitals, immediate halt to wanton killings of ULFA cadres in the name of encounter, and a negotiated settlement of the ULFA problem and protesting against further disenfranchisement of lakhs of genuine Indian citizens by flouting the order of the Guwahati High Court, State Committee decided to undertake the programme of 'Mass Violation of Law' throughout the state on 16th of August '94 and appealed to all the people to join in the said programme.

Defeat the conspiracy against socialist Cuba

The diabolical design of the US imperialists has once again been brought to sharp focus in the recent incidents in Cuba. It is however to be noted that the more intense the crisis of the US economy is becoming the more bellicose posture the US imperialists are adopting. The policy of intrigue, subversion and naked aggression against the weaker nations and socialist countries is running parallel to the growing intensification of the crisis of the US economy. The protracted economic embargo against socialist Cuba, aggression against Iraq, invasion against Somalia in the name of relief, belligerent posture against North Korea, another socialist country, are some of the recent instances of the brigandage of the US imperialists. The US imperialists are using the UNO as the rubber stamp for all their notorious activities. Recently, they have manipulated the approval of the UN for the invasion of Haiti, a small country in the Caribbeans. So it is clear as daylight that in this aggressive design, not only Haiti but the entire Caribbean region including Cuba has been their target of attack, this way or that way. It may be noted here that the US imperialists have called a summit of Heads of States or Governments of Latin America, excluding Cuba, at Miami on December 9 and 10 next, ostensibly for imposing the will and unilateral decision of theirs on the region, and punishing any government contradicting the 'democratic' market model designed by the US imperialists. As a matter of fact, the existence of socialist Cuba is an eyesore to the US imperialists and they are bent upon imposing their variety of 'democracy' on Cuba by obliterating socialism from that country so that Cuba cannot remain a source of inspiration to the people across the world in their fight against capitalism-imperialism. With this aim in view the US imperialists apart from imposing economic embargo against Cuba since long have been pursuing a strategy to destroy the revolution by creating discontent, dividing the people and perpetrating a bloodbath in the country. The US imperialists have been launching a virulent hate campaign through radio and TV, and planting agents inside Cuba apart from aiding and abetting the class enemy within the country, who cherishes the hope of restoration of their heaven of loot and plunder.

The recent disturbances in Havana was engineered by the US imperialists by their persistent encouragement to the illegal emigration from Cuba to Florida and Miami in the USA. On July 13 last a 100-year old tug boat steered by civilians met a disaster caused by collision and this led to loss of many lives. The Cuban authority sharpened their vigilance particularly after this incident and boats carrying illegal emigrants from Cuba to Florida in the USA were intercepted. Following sequestration of several boats set on course for Florida over the past few days, disturbance was engineered in Havana by a small section at the instigation of the US imperialists. The shops, commercial centres and hotels were the target of attack, and this was done in a planned way to disturb the supply line. These acts of vandalism were part of a long-term plan to destroy revolution by fomenting discontent as much as possible. People spontaneously came forward to resist and thwart the heinous design of the conspirators. Fidel Castro, the Cuban President and the great leader of the people himself

Declaration of Solidarity with North Korea and Greetings to the Cuban Communist Party and the Cuban People

[Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties, at the International Seminar at Brussels held in May last, moved and adopted the "Propositions for the Unity of the International Communist Movement", which has been signed by our beloved General Secretary Comrade Nihar Mukherjee. The "Proposition" was published in the 7th July issue of the Proletarian Era for all concerned. Now, we publish two other documents, adopted at the Brussels Seminar, also approved by our party. The first one is the "Declaration" concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the second one is a message of greetings to the Cuban Communist Party and the Cuban people. — Editor, Proletarian Era.]

Korea

The undersigned representatives of communist and workers' parties express their concern over the politics and actions of US imperialism on the Korean Peninsula, which are causing further tensions in this region and form a threat to world peace and to the security of the peoples.

The undersigned strongly denounce the inimical campaign unleashed by U.S. imperialism against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the massive war preparations in the region, and the nuclear blackmail against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea undertaken by Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, who have not abandoned their attempts to organize international sanctions against Pyongyang, in order to suffocate the socialist construction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The undersigned communist and workers' parties declare their comradely solidarity with the struggle of the heroic Korean people for freedom and independence, and support the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which are aimed at preventing war, preserving the nuclear-free status of the Korean Peninsula, and peacefully reuniting North and South Korea into the single Fatherland.

stood by their side and moved from place to place to inspire the people in their resistance against the conspirators.

Incidentally, it may be pointed out that Cuba never restricted legal emigration even in the early days of revolution when half of country's 6000 doctors opted for going to the USA. There exists a migratory agreement between Washington and Havana, which obliges the USA to grant 20,000 visas annually to the Cubans. But instead of complying with this requirement as stipulated in the agreement the US imperialists have been encouraging illegal exits to foment discontent and disorder inside Cuba.

After the street clashes in Havana on 5th August last Mr Joseph Sullivan, the head of the

The undersigned representatives of communist and workers' parties express their high regard for the principled position of the People's Republic of China, permanent member of the Security Council, opposing the imposition of "sanctions" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as completely unjustified.

The undersigned communist and workers' parties call on all progressive forces of the entire world to strengthen their solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, through their joint action, to resist the political and military adventures and provocations by the US imperialists and their assistants against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Brussels, May 3, 1994.

Cuba

The undersigned representatives of communist and workers' parties send our warmest greetings to the Cuban Communist Party and the heroic Cuban people, who are struggling for the preservation and strengthening of the achievements of the Cuban revolution, and for peace and the freedom of all peoples.

Together with all progressive and peace-loving forces, we strongly denounce the policy of economic blockade against Cuba, imposed by the US imperialists, and we demand its immediate lifting. We also demand an immediate end to the gross imperialist interference in the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere, under the false pretext of violations of human rights and civil liberties in Cuba.

The undersigned representatives of communist and workers' parties declare their continuing solidarity with the Cuban people, and affirm their steadfast desire to extend socialist Cuba their international political support as well as all possible material assistance.

Long live the heroic Cuban people and the Cuban Communist Party!

Socialism or death! Brussels, May 4, 1994.

US interests section in Havana, issued threat against Cuba. Fidel Castro gave a fitting rebuff thus: "Mr Sullivan's threats will not detain me and neither will they take my dreams away." Two days after this latest disturbance in Havana a mammoth rally of more than 6 lakh Cubans converged on the Revolution Square in Havana as a mark of unity and firm solidarity of the entire Cuban people and express support to the Cuban government. Their call was: "Socialism or death". We on behalf of the Indian people express our firm revolutionary solidarity with the Cuban people and convey our heartfelt greetings for their gallant and just struggle against imperialism in general and US imperialism in particular.

**Make the ensuing All India Plenum of the SUCI
a grand success**

4th-9th October, 1994 : Cuttack, Orissa

**Reception Rally : Balijatra Maidan : 4th October 3 p.m.
Delegate Session : Barabati Stadium : 5th - 9th October**

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