

NEW DELHI: THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE EXPANSION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE US SEVENTH FLEET INTO THE INDIAN OCEAN IS GETTING INTO STRIDE. THE LEAD HAS BEEN GIVEN BY DELHI WITH A TWO THOUSAND STRONG DEMONSTRATION BEFORE THE US EMBASSY ON DECEMBER 31.

NEW AGE

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boat diplomacy and annul its decision to extend the activities of the Seventh Fleet to Indian Ocean."

It said: "The US government must realise that the Indian Ocean is not an American lake; that it is

The AITUC statement added: "We are constrained to find that the Government of India has refused to make a forthright protest against this step. Our own independence cannot be defended by foreign powers. We have to

7TH FLEET

THE demonstration was organised by the Delhi state committee of the Communist Party of India and the All India Trade Union Congress. The Delhi Youth Federation also participated in it.

Workers belonging to the Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union and the Delhi Hotel Workers Union participated in large numbers in the demonstration.

The demonstrators carried placards and banners condemning US designs in the Indian Ocean and the injection of cold-war manoeuvres into a hitherto peaceful area.

They shouted slogans like "Keep the fleet of war out of the Indian Ocean and Seventh Fleet, threat to India's nonalignment".

M. FAROOQI, secretary of the Delhi state committee of the Communist Party, submitted a memorandum to the US Charge d'Affaires, JOSEPH M. GREEN, in the absence of Ambassador CHESTER BOWLES, on behalf of the demonstrators.

The memorandum urged the Ambassador to impress upon the US government the necessity to "give up its gun-

ocean of Afro-Asian nations and that the Americans have no business to be in this area."

Meanwhile, reports of the mounting protest against the sinister US move have been coming in. The AITUC has issued a statement terming it as "full of possibilities of in-

strengthen our own national defence. And in our efforts in this direction, this objective can hardly be realised by any help from the USA in view of their open arming of Pakistan and the encouragement given to that country to bolster up the Kashmir dispute.

"The working class of

★ From Our Correspondents

creasing cold war tension in this region". The Asian countries have raised their objection and protested against it fully realising the danger, it said.

India which has on all occasions stood in the forefront of the struggle for independence of our country strongly objects and protests against this move



M. Farooqi presenting the memorandum.

GO HOME

A section of the demonstrators before US Embassy in New Delhi.



of the US government to send their Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean and urges the Government of India to join other Asian countries in opposing this move."

Nearly a thousand workers of the Communist Party in Delhi held a meeting on December 29 at the N. M. Joshi Hall and adopted a resolution denouncing the proposed operations of the US Seventh Fleet.

The resolution termed it as "a threat to the sovereignty and independence of the

Afro-Asian nations" and said that this step of the US imperialists was in particular directed against the liberation struggles of the African peoples."

The All India Peace Council and its Delhi state unit held a meeting on December 21, presided over by Rana Jung Bahadur Singh, to protest against the move.

The resolution passed at the meeting said: "The entry of this notorious war fleet,

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JANUARY 12-13 ALL-INDIA DEMAND DAY

THE national campaign for reduction in prices, increase in wages, dearness allowance and bonus, and for nationalisation, as decided by the all-India conference of trade unions in Bombay last month, has started from January 1.

The first phase of this campaign will culminate in the observance of an all-India Day on January 12/13, through mass meetings, processions and demonstrations on the eleven-point demands formulated by the conference.

Unite For All-India Action on DA & Bonus

very much easier for them to implement their policy of dictatorship, and carry out their neocolonialist plans. But, as the saying goes, God doesn't give a butting cow horns, and the imperialists are not strong enough to prevent the extension of cooperation between the young national states and the socialist world. As far as we are concerned, we are glad that this cooperation is growing, and see in it one of the regular forms of development of present-day international relations.

History has many examples of alliances between states based on a temporary coincidence of interests, on fortuitous diplomatic schemes. Time passed and those alliances collapsed and were cast into the limbo. The relations between the socialist community and the young national states and the national liberation movement, rest on a different foundation. They are based on a communality of basic interests. What is it we have in common? We have a common enemy—imperialism, a common purpose—to end for ever colonial and imperialist oppression, establish a durable peace and cooperation on terms of equality between peoples, and ensure the masses of the peoples a free and happy life.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries do not pursue any aims in respect of the newly-free countries that are contrary to the interests of the peoples of those countries. We do not seek any advantages for ourselves. We have no bases on the territories of these countries and do not want any. Unlike the imperialists, we do not strive to draw those countries into military blocs. Any attempt to enslave or exploit other peoples is alien to the socialist states, owing to the very nature of their social system.

The ideals of socialism require the complete abolition of colonialism; the removal of all inequality from international relations and an opportunity for every nation to be the master in its own house. For this reason every step towards strengthening the political and economic independence of the young national states, towards bringing the national liberation movement and the world of socialism closer together is also in our interests and we regard it as a real contribution to the struggle against imperialism.

All this gives me good reason to state with full confidence that the relations between the socialist countries and the peoples who have begun an independent way of life have a fine future. For our part we shall do everything necessary to ensure that those relations develop successfully, that they become still closer and more diversified. The peoples of the Soviet Union will always be the faithful friends and brothers of the liberated peoples.

We must protect our friendship in every way, we must rebuff the imperialists who are trying to undermine it; we must also struggle against any attempts to isolate the national liberation movement from the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and from the world working class; we must expose the harm that is done by replacing the anti-imperialist basis of the solidarity of the peoples fighting for their liberation by geopolitical and even racist ideas. Only imperialism and internal reaction would stand to gain from the spreading of racist conceptions in the newly-free countries.

We are certain these attempts will come up against the political maturity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and will be frustrated.

Question. How do you appraise the significance and prospects of the economic cooperation between the socialist states and the newly free countries?

Answer. In my opinion the chief value of cooperation between the socialist states and the liberated countries is that it helps the peoples of those countries lay the foundations of a national economy and achieve economic independence.

In the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, about 500 industrial and other installations are being built with the aid of the Soviet Union. Total Soviet credits and other allocations for the economic development of the liberated countries have now reached almost 3,000 million new rubles. Over 400 projects have been or are being built with the aid of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary. The People's Republic of China is also rendering the liberated countries economic aid.

It would, however, be incorrect to evaluate the real significance of aid given by the socialist states on the basis of these figures alone, and not on the basis of the nature and purposes of the aid and its role in the struggle of the young nations for economic emancipation.

The imperialists, as you are aware, talk a lot about their efforts to help the liberated countries. But what is that aid? Actually it serves as a means of enslaving and exploiting the economically backward countries, clears the way for foreign capital. Their aid, furthermore, is only the return, by means of investment, of a small part of the capital plundered from those countries by the monopolies.

The aid given by the socialist states pursues very different aims. We are sincere in wanting to help those countries get on their feet, achieve economic emancipation, build the foundations of a modern industry and create a strong state sector, the reliable lever in the struggle against the inroads of the foreign monopolies. Soviet people find inspiration in the words of Lenin whose behest to us was that we help the peoples who are struggling against colonial oppression.

Our economic cooperation is not confined to direct aid but also includes immense indirect help to the young national states. It strengthens their position in negotiations with the imperialist powers. The latter, having lost their monopoly in the granting of loans and

credits, in the supply of equipment, in technical knowledge, cannot, as they formerly did, exercise an economic diktat in respect of the developing countries. The support of the socialist states helps those countries to counteract the blackmail of the international concerns and compels the imperialists—they have at times admitted this themselves—to make concessions. As the collapse of their plans for an economic blockade of Cuba, Egypt, Guinea and other countries shows, the imperialists are no longer in a position to strangle economically the liberated countries that are defending their independence and national liberty. The historic significance of this is obvious. The liberated countries, in their turn, support the Soviet Union and other socialist states by delivering useful goods, by joining us in a common front against imperialism and its policy of dictatorship and discrimination in international economic relations, etc.

I am firmly convinced that economic cooperation between the socialist states and the newly free countries will steadily expand in the future. Socialist economy is developing at a tremendous pace which means that the possibilities for economic cooperation with those countries will steadily grow. The achievements in economic development in the liberated countries will, in their turn, strengthen the basis of that cooperation.

Question. How do you appraise the role of the young national states in international politics today and in the struggle for peace?

Answer. I do not believe there can be two opinions here. The victory of the national liberation revolutions has brought about radical changes in international relations. Some twenty or twenty-five years ago the colonialists actually kept the oppressed peoples out of world politics and at international conferences the oppressors spoke in their name. Today the young national states have become a powerful force in world affairs. Even those who do not like this situation, the imperialist politicians, have to admit that today key world problems cannot be settled without the participation of these states.

In most cases the young national states play a progressive role in world affairs. They oppose colonialism and the imperialist policy of war preparations and the arms race, and speak out in favour of peace and collaboration between nations. Most of them reject blackmail and refuse to join military blocs and to place their territory, materials and manpower at the disposal of the imperialists; they pursue a neutralist policy.

Look, for example, at the amazing changes that have taken place in the United Nations. Since its foundation, the number of member countries has more than doubled, mainly on account of the new Asian and African states.

I am sure that not only the number of young national states but their role in international affairs will continue to grow. Soviet people consider this a great achievement, not only for the peoples of the liberated countries themselves, but for all mankind, and they welcome this development of events. However, to whom much is given, of him is much required. The possibility of actively influencing the solution of the basic issues of international life gives the young national states a serious responsibility in protecting the fate of peace and world security. Every young national state is able to make its contribution to the struggle for disarmament, for the creation of atom-free zones, for a healthier international atmosphere, and for the cessation of the cold war. By joining their efforts with those of other peaceful states, the liberated countries can play a tremendous role in settling the key problem of our times—the prevention of war. I have no doubt that the young national states will prove fit to bear the responsibility that history has laid upon them, will mobilise their forces for the struggle against the war danger and will become bastions of peace.

The peoples of the newly-free countries are recognising more and more that without a durable alliance with the peoples of the socialist countries and with the world proletariat, the national liberation movement could not have scored its excellent victories. This alliance is also vitally necessary to strengthen the independence that has been won and to conduct a successful struggle for economic emancipation. The peoples of the socialist countries and the world working class are as much interested in making this alliance strong and indestructible as the peoples fighting for their national liberation. It is to play an historic role in preventing a new war, in the struggle for social progress and national liberty, for the happiness of all mankind.

Our people are implacable enemies of all bondage and exploitation; they are convinced internationalists. We never have exported revolution, and never shall, but we have always supported and shall continue to support in every way the peoples who rise up in the sacred struggle against imperialism. The alliance with the national liberation forces was and remains one of the cornerstones of our policy. This is stated clearly and definitely in the new Programme of our Party. We shall continue to implement this policy unswervingly.

Our hearts are always with those who fight for freedom. We heartily wish the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America full victory in their courageous struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for national liberation and social progress. We shall give them all-round support in their struggle and shall, as always, support them morally, politically and materially. Soviet people consider fighters for national liberation and for social progress their brothers and wish them new successes.