

Unite to give a fitting rebuff— Make 19th January Strike a Success

Proletarian Era

ORGAN OF SOCIALIST UNITY CENTRE OF INDIA
(Fortnightly)

Founder Editor-in-Chief: **COMRADE SHIBDAS GHOSH**

Vol. 15. December 18, '81. PRICE 40 P.
No. 8. FRIDAY. Air Surcharge 5 P.

Comrade Nihar Mukherjee

Condemns Railway Freight Rise

Strongly protesting against the proposed rise of freight of the Railways, Comrade Nihar Mukherjee General Secretary, SUCI issued the following statement to the press on 9.12.81:

"The proposed rise of freight as announced by the Railway Minister not only signals another rise of train fare very soon but has come as a frontal attack on the common people since it is bound to set in a further spurt in the inflationary spiral and entail further rise of prices

of all essential commodities. This should be condemned not simply because normal parliamentary practice has been scrupulously avoided but mainly because it has shifted the entire burden of the callousness and corruption of the administration as well as tremendous crisis of capitalism on to the shoulder of the poor people.

"We appeal to the people to come forward immediately to organise strong protest movement to resist this attack."

The working class demonstrated their united will and resolve against the fascist measures like ESMA, NSA as also the most oppressive price and fiscal policies of the Indira Gandhi Government at the Centre. After the rally, the National Campaign Committee, to carry forward the struggle decided to organise All India Industrial Strike on January 19, 1982. This is no doubt an encouraging development for which, our party and UTUC (Lenin Saran) have been striving hard for long and did so, this time also. On the success of this programme depends the consolidation and advancement of the working class at this grave moment.

This decision of one day All India Strike was not an easy matter, it was adopted after much efforts. The Central Committee of our party has pointed out: "The Strike decision offers a great opportunity to mobilise industrial workers, to unite them at plant level and to concretely give shape, the all out

discontent of the masses into a concrete programme of action. If this can be done properly then it will be a great step forward to build up mass movement in the country".

While calling upon broad sections of the working people, we urge upon, particularly the organised sector—the railwaymen, defence employees, bank men, employees of post and telegraph and port and dock, the state and Central Government employees, employees both of state and private sectors to come forward with bold initiative. For it is high time to fight back for the protection, preservation and further extension of basic democratic rights in general and trade union rights, in particular, for which, the working class had to lay their lives, pass through long hard battles. Were all those for ignominious surrender to the ruling capitalist class and its subservient governments? So, we must unite, spend every ounce of our energies

to give a fitting rebuff to the monstrous attack the Congress (I) government dare bringing down on us. It can be done only by our united efforts down to the plant level.

Unity, the all important thing at this moment is not achieved by adopting resolution nor can it come only through mere declaration UTUC (Lenin Saran) fought hard within the N.C.C for the concrete step of forging struggle committees or coordinating bodies of all the functioning unions affiliated to different central trade unions. We are to see that this decision is really translated into action with all sincerity.

The working class will have to prove its worth defeating all sorts of machinations and divisive efforts. They are to take in their hands the initiative for a protracted battle. The All India Strike of January 19, '82 is a step in that direction and is not an end in itself. Let us not forget this while preparing ourselves fully for the success of the Strike.

DEOLI MASSACRE—A POINTER OF WHAT ?

The ghastly massacre of 24 Jatav poor peasants, grievous injury to more including women and children, looting and burning of their huts, in a cool and calculated fashion, at Deoli village in Maipuri district of UP in the evening of November 18, by a gang of notorious criminals engaged by the jotedars, not only debunk the government or administration but puts to shame any civilised society. There was no wanting in profusion of sympathy for the victims after the gory incident, as it happens every time, from the Prime Minister down to lesser ministers in the states but fact is none of the known criminals has been arrested, fact is, despite protestations, all the major parliamentary parties vying for governmental power are giving all sorts of support and encouragement for the perpetration of such preposterous acts against the rural poor. And that is why, as in the past, this time too, this cool blooded murder of rural poor is being tried to be given the cover of caste conflict and silenced by payment of a few coppers to the families of the dead.

The repeated occurrence of such organised murderous attacks against the village poor, from Belchi, Pipra, Narayanpur and a host of other incidents to the present one shows that while the village poor are in a desperate battle to defend themselves and their rights, the jotedar-criminal-police-bourgeois parties combine spares no means from spreading the venom of caste difference and animosity to criminality of this kind, to deny them a human existence. This brings into bold relief the utter helplessness of the poor, in absence of a

powerful democratic movement that alone can save them from tragedies of this magnitude.

What happened in Deoli and why

From the various reports pouring in the dailies, it is now clear that like in Belchi, Pipra, Narayanpur and similar incidents, reported or unreported, in this case also there was definite planning, preparation and execution of this 'punishment' to the poor by a band of fifteen to twenty notorious criminal engaged by the jotedars. This gang of criminals swooped down on the village, on November 18, as the light was failing. The gang split into small groups and then it was the story of savagery let loose—'people being picked up and shot in the fields, children flung in the air and then shot.' None was spared, men, women, children. Before going out they looted the huts

and set them ablaze. The toll was heavy, 24 dead and double the number, seriously injured. The extent of barbarity will be obvious from a single case. Latocri Prosad, the old man remains, survives also his son who has left the village but eight members of his family have been victims of the killing. A family is literally wiped out. The village fields and roads are besmeared with bloodclots. Before leaving, the gang leaders have left the warning! "This time we have killed only the lambs and sheeps, next time it will be the kill of the real ones." One wonder, where we are living—is it a civilised society or the jung'le of primitive barbarians. And they remain, still today, at large. Police discharged its duty by coming to the village, 24 hours after they got the report.

Now, many stories have been circulated as to the
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All India Students' Conference

ORGANISED BY AIDS

January 8 - 10, Trivandrum, Kerala.

Inaugurator: Prof. Samuel Mathai

(Ex-Vice Chancellor, Kerala University)

Guest-in-Chief: Comrade Nihar Mukherjee

President: Comrade Provash Ghosh

Speakers: Comrade Chayya Mukherjee and others.

MIDDLE EAST IN TURMOIL

The Middle East is again in turmoil. Various incidents, such as the assassination of President Sadat of Egypt, the AWACS (Airborne Warning And Control System) deal between the USA and Saudi Arabia, the stalemate in Iraq-Iran relationship and the latest move of annexation of Golan Heights by Israel coupled with recent change in the attitudes of some of the countries of this region—all these naturally have made West Asia the centre of attraction in the arena of world politics.

Super Power rivalry

Most expectedly both the superpowers have again become active in their usual practice of fishing in troubled waters.

While the USA, after losing their close ally Sadat, have become active to find new dependable allies in the region, the Soviet revisionist leadership which once had to pass days lying somewhat low in the Middle East politics, following the crossing over of side by Sadat from the USSR to the USA and for becoming discredited before the world people due to their military intervention in Afghanistan have once again become active to seize the opportunity so as to extend their sphere of influence in the region.

Since the creation of the Jewish state of Israel through imperialist machinations the Middle East has been the hot bed of superpower rivalry where both the superpowers by adopting various tactics have been actively striving to protect and extend their spheres of influence.

In fact what we observed previously on many occasions in the past, while analysing the Middle East politics, particularly on issues like, Soviet UAR relation, Arab-Israel War (1973), Camp David Summit, Iraq-Iran conflict etc. have once again been proved correct.

Our analysis in the past

In our previous articles we have analysed in detail and shown how Egypt which was once a close ally of the Soviet revisionist leadership during the days of pan-Islamic unity under Nasser's leadership against Israeli zionism and later with the object of

recovering the lost territory from Israel, having failed to do so through two wars because of the lukewarm attitude of the Soviet leadership in supplying adequate sophisticated armaments, opted for the different course. Through negotiations with the US imperialists rather by direct war against Israel, to achieve this object, Sadat crossed over the side to bring his country close to USA and Camp David Summit was one of the culminating points of that path.

No doubt, Sadat and the ruling clique of Egypt betrayed the cause of the Arab people and particularly the cause of the people of Palestine. Yet one must not forget that it was the wrong handling of contradiction existing between a resurgent nationalist country like Egypt and imperialism and more particularly the US imperialism, by the Soviet revisionist leadership that was to a great extent responsible for pushing Sadat towards the US imperialism for recovering the lost territory. The Soviet revisionist leadership as they succumbed to nuclear blackmailing by the US imperialists and suffered from nuclear war phobia, carefully avoided any confrontation with the US imperialists. They therefore refused to provide Egypt with the modern and sophisticated arms necessary to thwart the Israeli aggressors, thereby making the former dependent on the US helps for recovery of her lost territory through negotiation and compromise with the imperialist-zionist ruling clique of Israel.

Later, we found the Soviet revisionist leadership to enter into collusion with the US imperialist to increase their mutual spheres of influence. This was glaringly revealed in the last Arab-Israel conflict in 1973, when the Soviet revisionist leadership along with the US imperialists by dint of their superpower diplomacy got passed a UN cease fire resolution that was most humiliating to the Arab people and detrimental to their interest and that too at the moment when the Arab army was at the threshold of victory. Thus, they not only backstabbed the cause of the Arab people but also weakened their struggle against Israel and the US imperialists.

Such moves on the part of the Soviet revisionist clique naturally wounded the feelings of bourgeois leadership in Egypt. It got neither the military help needed nor the resolute defence to their cause in the UN from the Soviet leadership. Moreover, the terms and conditions, the Soviet set for the Aswan dam project, its direct interference in the country's economy etc estranged Egypt from the USSR. Sadat opted for a course of bilateralism with Israel through the mediation of President Carter of the USA by which it invited, in turn estrangement from the Arab fraternity. Because through the Camp David parley, it was for the first time that among all Arab countries, a big state like Egypt gave recognition to Israeli statehood. It shattered whatever Arab unity was still there against US-Israel machinations.

Sadat's move created strong reaction both within his country and among the Arab states. Sadat had already earned ill fame by manifesting a reactionary attitude towards progressive and democratic movements of the people. The Camp David Summit added further dimension to the anti-Sadat reaction that was gaining momentum day by day. The

right reactionary forces like the Muslim Fundamentalists were also very much against Sadat for his pro-Western attitude. Khomeini's experiment in Iran to put the clock of history back by hundreds of years, no doubt, encouraged them. Sadat's unilateral move to come to an agreement with Israel betrayed the cause of other states of the Arab World like Syria, whose interest in recovering strategic Golan Heights or of Jordan's recovering part of Jerusalem, the holy shrine of the Muslims from Israel besides the question of settling the Palestine problem, they thought, were also inseparably linked up with any sort of agreement that any party might undertake with their common enemy, Israel. Their absence in the funeral of Sadat glaringly revealed how much hatred, they nursed against Sadat.

The pro-Soviet Arab states like Syria, Libya, South Yemen openly, and Soviet revisionist leadership in a somewhat restrained manner, therefore, expressed their jubilation at Sadat's assassination. They considered Sadat as their hated enemy. According to them it was Sadat and his politics that stood in the way of solution of their problems and for the Soviets, expansion of its influence. The death of Sadat has therefore been a great blow to the USA. The fall of Shah of Iran and then the sudden exit of Sadat who were staunch allies of the USA have prompted her to move swiftly to draw close the moderate Arab states.

This apart, another point also deserves serious consideration regarding the present attitude of most of the Arab states towards USA.

Time and again we reiterated the teachings of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh, one of the eminent Marxist-Leninist thinkers of the era on the role of the resurgent nationalist countries.

Comrade Shibdas Ghosh characterised the emergence of newly

independent resurgent nationalist countries as a completely new phenomenon in the post-second world war global situation. These newly independent countries in their bid to strengthen their respective capitalist economy, in order to emerge, if possible, as powerful competitors in the world capitalist market did no longer depend only on their erstwhile imperialist masters or say, on any other imperialist country but started offering a kind of opposition to them just to get the benefit of economic and military aid also from the socialist countries. Naturally, the appearance of two camps in the world arena i.e. capitalist-imperialist camp and socialist camp representing two parallel world systems or system of states, provided these countries with the opportunity to pursue this policy—what is known as the policy of 'non-alignment'. Comrade Ghosh explained that as this opposition to the imperialist countries and alignment with the socialist ones in matters of economic aid and foreign policy etc. had a progressive character as such similarly their alignment with imperialist countries and opposition to the socialist ones revealed not the character of being satellite to imperialism. In fact, Comrade Ghosh pointed out that the bourgeoisie, particularly of the relatively advanced capitalist countries are 'aspirant' bourgeois in character whose every policy is dictated strictly by this class urge in a given situation. This clearly explains the shifting of sides by these countries every now and then, sometimes to the imperialist countries and then to the socialist ones which we are very often witnessing in the countries of the Middle East. Be that as it may, it cannot be overlooked that with the Soviet leadership going revisionist and with its following the politics of superpower hegemonism, the international communist movement has suffered

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Postponement of Garhwal By Election

The Chief Election Commissioner of India in his order dated November 14, 1981 postponed the repoll in Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency, scheduled to be held on November 22, '81. In his order, the Chief Election Commissioner observed that he was satisfied that no election would be possible in the Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency because UP Government had informed that no police arrangement could be made for the same. But what does this observation of the Chief Election Commissioner portend? It is an admission of the breakdown of the constitutional process and so it amounts to an indictment on the ruling Congress (I) 'or its inability to maintain law and order or for its deliberate attempt to create such a situation so that the election could not be held. This observation of the Chief Election Commissioner is not palatable to the ruling Congress (I) and that it is so can very well be seen from the talks of the various Congress (I) leaders, regarding the need of imposition of some of sorts restriction on the power of the Election Commission. This reaction of the Congress (I) is quite understandable as the earlier verdict of the Chief Election Commissioner, countermanning the June 14, '81 election and ordering repoll in Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency was also very difficult to swallow for the ruling Congress (I) as it contained serious charges against the administration. In the verdict countermanning the poll held on June 14, '81, the Chief Election Commissioner observed that deployment of a large contingent of police force from the neighbouring states of Haryana and Punjab vitiated the free and fair conduct of the poll. This verdict is nothing but an unequivocal condemnation of the conduct of the ruling Congress (I) in using the administration

and the police for rigging the election.

After such an indictment people naturally expected that the ruling Congress (I) would refrain from committing any further mischief and would allow the holding of the repoll with grace. But it was seen that the ruling Congress (I) did not create condition for Election Commission to announce the date of repoll until September 28. But while countermanning the June 14, poll, the Election Commission announced at that time that the repoll would be held within September 30, '81. And even this belated repoll was not allowed to be held by the ruling Congress (I) Government of UP, pleading law and order problem. And Election Commission has to depend on the opinion of the state government on such matter like law and order problem. So the plea of UP Government for postponing the date of repoll is a serious affront on the functioning of the Election Commission which is supposed to be an independent body, essential to the very democratic process. It is a shameless instance of how a ruling party unwilling to face the electorate is actually blocking the election on some plea or other.

This is not a very happy situation for the ruling Congress (I) and the public image, if it has, at all has been shattered by the spelling out of the reason by the Election Commission for the postponement of the repoll in Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency. So after the postponement of the repoll the Chief Minister of U.P. has come out with the statement that he never said that he would not provide necessary force for the repoll, he only expressed his "difficulty" in extending the police help. Again, the Union Law Minister, in order to brush off the responsibility

of the Centre expressed 'concern' at the delay and most cunningly mooted the idea of fixing a statutory period beyond which the by-election can not be held up. He also spoke of Central police help, if necessary, to the Election Commission for peaceful conduction of the election.

But all these statements of the Chief Minister of UP and the Union Law Minister came only after the poll was postponed and naturally may be logically presumed to be a calculated afterthought in order to provide a so-called defence. Are we to suppose then that when the Election Commission postponed the repoll, the Centre was completely in the dark about the development? So the Union Law Minister's posture of innocence by expressing concern over the withholding of the by-election is a sheer hoax to hoodwink the people and his wicked proposal to fix a statutory period for holding the by-election is a discreet attempt to curb the authority of the autonomous body. Moreover it is to be noted that the Central Law Minister's suggestion of sending Central police to conduct election came after the poll was actually postponed because of the difficulty expressed by the State Government to provide police. The natural question one may ask: what he was doing before the poll was postponed for the second time? What is more important is that the suggestion, however it may seem innocuous, is actually loaded with a sinister motive. Henceforth on the plea of state government's inability to provide police the Centre will use its own police force to make the election as it wants to be.

At first, as the plan now unfolds the State Government in collusion with the Centre created condition for the Election Commission to postpone the repoll in

Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency and then seizing this opportunity the Union Law Minister is promptly on his heels to curb the authority of the Election Commission.

What is this move due to? Is it not a part of the grand design of the ruling Congress (I) to wield and concentrate maximum power in its hand? We saw that when the Janata came to power a set of bureaucrats was replaced by another and again when Smt. Gandhi became the Prime Minister after the Janata regime, this set of bureaucrats was replaced again. In the matter of appointment and transfer of Governors and Judges also their personal commitment to the ruling Congress (I) has become the deciding factor. And now the axe is about to fall on the Election Commission. If the Election Commission can be controlled by curbing its authority, then with a committed bureaucracy, a loyal cadre of governors and a loyal judiciary the attempt to establish a highly centralised coterie rule will be complete. During the Janata regime also we witnessed such an attempt when all democratic norms and principles were thrown overboard. This is due to the fact that in the present stage of intense crisis of capitalism, the bourgeois class shows scant regard for democratic norms and principles and depends more and more on bureaucracy and militarism. And the establishment of coterie rule is nothing but a step in the direction of administrative fascism as a prelude to bringing about all-out fascism in the country.

But curiously, the opposition parties in Parliament, while debating on the postponement of the repoll of Garhwal Parliamentary constituency did not raise any of the basic issues like democratic norms, ethics and principles but concentrated their attack solely from the out-

look as to the relative advantages and disadvantages of the ruling Congress (I) vis-a-vis the opposition in this postponement. That there is a breakdown of the constitutional process for not allowing the Election Commission to function freely on the plea of law and order problem and thus curbing the activity of this autonomous body has not been seriously focussed by any of the opposition parties. Neither the cunning move of the Union Law Minister to put restriction on the freedom of the Election Commission by fixing a period beyond which the by election can not be delayed or his suggestion of sending central police was countered by any of them.

When concerted attacks are being made by the ruling Congress (I) on all democratic institutions, this attempt being nothing new, who else other than the left will uphold the banner of democratic norms, ethics and principles? But what are the people witnessing today? The CPI (M) led 'Left Front' in West Bengal is now busy to get the assurance that the election due next year will be held while it is in governmental power and in support of its claim it is even citing the precedence of Dr. B C Roy Ministry. One can easily see with sorrow and pain the magnitude of the degeneration of leftism in the hands of the CPI (M). Instead of becoming a champion of administrative neutrality and working to create a bulwark for upholding the democratic norms, ethics and principles, which the people expect from the leftists, the CPI (M) led 'Left Front' is eager to use the police and administration in winning the election and that explains its so much desperation to remain in governmental power during election. So, the CPI (M)'s tactic does not

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DEOLI MASSACRE

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cause of this planned mass massacre at Deoli. The usual pretext of caste rivalry, even personal enmity etc all are finding prominent places in the dailies. But these are meant not to reveal but to conceal the real reasons. We are coming to those. But before we do so, let us pick up the thread from the very reports that are coming in the dailies.

The Statesman, in its issue of December 5 reports about the findings of a delegation to the spot which, inter alia, says that the gang leaders Santosh and Radhey had the "protection of not only the police but the local ruling clique." This corroborates various reportings in the past as to the political patronage, different gang of criminals receives from the parliamentary parties. The correspondent of the same daily reported a few days back (in its issue of November 27) that at Shikhoabad, police arrested a person who according to their information, was a regular supplier not only of arms and ammunition to a particular gang of criminals but also of information about police movement. But before he could be interrogated, the reporter says, in his very presence, "a large group of Lok Dal leaders led by a former legislator issued veiled threat to the police to release them." The reporter adds that, "It is not the Lok Dal alone... Some weeks ago, the district police arrested a man who was known to be an adviser to Chhabi Ram. The man was wanted in various cases but was released after a Congress (I) MLA put pressure on senior officials."

Concluding his report, the reporter of the Statesman says, "...Santosh Radhey and some of the other members of the gang who were responsible for the Deoli massacre and have been identified have been identified have between them, over a dozen relatives among the police posted in the district

alone. It would be logical to assume that these policemen or atleast some of them are helping the gang evade arrest."

From all this, one thing comes out clearly. It is this that these criminal gangs nourished by the jotedars are used as their private armies. They have their trusted men in police administration and Parliamentary party leaders and because of the money and political backing they offer to them in parliamentary politics, these people stand in defence of the jotedars in all these criminal acts. That is why if the Chief Minister of the state, Mr. V.P. Singh vows either to bring to book these anti-social criminal gangs by December 24 or resign, it is like many other stunts, that these leaders are used to, to hoodwink the people. For, had there been an iota of sincerity, they would have taken bold steps to clean the administration, particularly police administration of the active agents of the jotedars and criminal gangs. Not only this, the Deoli Jatavs were apprehensive of the trouble a year back when they were seeing that the jotedars were arming their criminal gangs obviously, against them. They sought police help but finding no help coming they even demanded arms so that they could defend themselves. But neither their safety was ensured by police nor were they helped by the arms they demanded for their own safety. After the incident however, Mr. Zail Singh the Home Minister after his visit to the village, declared that the Jatavs would be supplied with arms but the next day his deputy Mr. Mackwana corrected it by saying no arms would be supplied. What does all this show? And why such mass massacres of the rural poor are happening throughout the length and breadth of the country, particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh? What are the actual socio-economic reasons?

The Socio-Economic Reasons

The 'crime' of the Jatavs at Deoli village is the same for which the rural landless and poor peasants are being 'punished' by the jotedar everywhere in this country. In a single state UP more than four thousand people were killed in last nine months and no doubt, in most cases those murdered were the rural poor. They are killed because they refused to give free labour. They are murdered as they demand restoration of Government vested lands allotted to them but illegally occupied by the Jotedars. The Jatavs who are landless peasants demanded restoration of land allotted to them after the land reforms in 1973 and got some land actually distributed to them after winning in the Panchayat election. They also refused free labour to the jotedars. The big landowners who belong to Thakur community and openly flouted the Government law by grabbing the surplus lands and were trying to extort free labour were angry. The Jatavs also took the shelter of the court for having their rights of lands honoured. The Congress (I) Government both at the Centre and the state as also the big opposition parties like the Lok Dal, Janata etc none took up their cause. They rather allowed the poor Jatavs to be the victims of the barbarous reprisals of the jotedars may be, for the temerity they have shown by demanding the lands which lawfully belong to them and refusing free labour the demand of which is illegal. Such is the worth of law for the poor as also the verbal commitment, these parliamentary parties make so often to the cause of the poor.

The sharp conflict that is going on in the rural side between the jotedars and the landless peasants is nothing but class conflict be it in UP, Bihar or in West Bengal. Everywhere the poor are suffering only the degree of their plight

differs but the approach and attitude of the parties or parties in power remain the same. A journalist, depicting the picture in U.P. comments: Most of the land disputes in U.P. are of the same nature, which we call in Bengal a conflict between the jotedars and bargaders. But the battle line drawn clearly here between the landowners and the landless agricultural labours is not to be seen yet in U.P. In UP it is still the battle between the organised village (organised by the jotedars—writer) and the landless labourers." (An article by Humdi Bey in Aajkal, November, 26)

From what he says later as to the reason, it becomes clear that by the Act of 1952, the Zamindari system was abolished in UP and all surplus lands were legally vested in the Panchayats and it was enjoined that they should be distributed to the landless who are usually described as the 'Harijan'. The erstwhile Zamindars later the jotedars, having their firm grip over the Panchayats not only evaded the ceiling law by benam transfer of lands but even grabbed the surplus lands. Not only this, these jotedars mostly belonging to so called high castes like the Brahmins and Rajputs in absence of movement of the poor peasants in the State, have been extorting free labour from the poor and landless peasants.

We are all aware of the social cultural backwardness that still persists in our country. Our party has shown that the reason for this is the fact that democratisation of our society by integrating social-cultural movement with freedom movement could not be accomplished due to the compromising bourgeois character in our country that led the freedom movement. But even after that during the last three decades even the parties like CPI, CPI(M) and others who led many economic struggles did not fulfil their solemn duty to integrate the social-cultural movement with those

struggles. As a result, caste, race, religion and such other parochial feelings still remain as ready weapons at the hands of the capitalists and vested interest not only to use these in dividing the ranks of the poor but even to mount murderous attacks, as in Deoli, on them to perpetuate their rule of exploitation.

The bourgeois and social democratic parties try to hide the real class content of the conflict that is sharpening in the rural side between the jotedars and landless peasants by calling them caste conflicts and showering mock sympathy for the 'Harijans' most of whom are none else then the landless and distressed peasants. Leave aside the bourgeois parties even parties like CPI and CPI(M) show their eagerness to back up the demands of the Jotedars under cover of 'farmer's agitation' but feel least concern to build up democratic mass movement in general and of the poor and landless peasants in particular against the increasing attacks that are coming down from the jotedars. From class point of view, these parties take the side of the jotedars with a view to winning their support in parliamentary politics. And it is this jotedar class that is mounting armed attacks to take the lives and burn the huts of the rural poor whenever they try to assert their rights on lands and refuse free labour as in the case of the Jatavs of Deoli village. The police and administration, the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie whether in government or in opposition are arranged against the oppressed millions of the rural folk. But can they say the last word? History tells different thing.

We appeal to the rural poor not to be cowed down by the barbarities, the injuries, the insults that are being heaped on them by the exploiting jotedar class. Our party calls upon them to build up fighting peasant organisations of their own in the shape of Kisan aur
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UTUC's (Lenin Sarani) View-Point On Industrial Relations

[The Congress(I) Government as the most faithful servitor of crisis-ridden capitalist class brought the black ordinance ESMO and hurriedly made it an Act to bring virtual ban on all legitimate forms of movement including strike. Sensing the strong reaction of the working people against it and the possibility of their united movement against it the government is now after disrupting the unity of the Central Trade Unions. Mr N. D. Tewari, the Central Labour Minister invited the Central T U leaders separately to discuss on some of the basic issues in industrial relations. Comrade Pritish Chanda, the General Secretary, UTUC (Lenin Sarani) was invited by the minister for discussion on 14. 10. 81 Comrade Chanda presented in that discussion the view point of UTUC (Lenin Sarani) which we reproduce below : — Editor P. Era]

General Industrial Relation Situation— Steps to be taken to avoid Strikes.

The Government of India in its statement of policy while introducing the bill to regularise Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance as an Act in the Parliament has claimed that it has put its "best efforts to maintain healthy Industrial relation". The Government has also said that, "Effective measures have had to be taken to check inflation and to keep the wheels of production running".

The UTUC (Lenin Sarani) notes with constraint that the actual performance of the Government so far is just the opposite of what the government has claimed in the above statement. The runaway inflation is continuing and increasing unabated and the spiralling rise in prices of essential commodities have become the order of the day. The Government of India have so far taken no effective measure to check these evils. Rather the wrong fiscal and budgetary policies of the government coupled with policies of appeasement of the monopolists and hoarders and giving them all sorts of undue concessions, have in fact added further fuel to the crisis which is inherent in the prevailing system in the country. The government policies are heavily weighed in support of the capitalists and multinationals. In

the name of fighting inflation the government on the one hand, by its own price policy has helped to aggravate the inflation and on the other, has only repeatedly brought down attacks on the democratic rights of the working people. The government is following a policy of passing the buck of the crisis on to the shoulders of the working class.

Workers wages have eroded—real wages falling, unemployment is increasing, poverty growing. Due to the extreme poverty of the people the domestic market is being continuously squeezed resulting in lack of urge for production. Facts speak that hinderance is coming to wheels of production not so much from the working class but from the capitalists and the owners of the Industries. The fact cannot be denied that production below installed capacity even in public sector and lowering of volume of production in private sector are not for serving the people but for deriving super profit by the capitalists. Creating artificial demand or what is called artificial stimulation of the market has almost become the regular order of the system. Over and above in large number of industrial units in Engineering, Textile, Jute, Chemical, Mines, (other than coal) and in many others lock-out and lay-off are done by the owners. More are also

closures in many industries. The so-called "sickness" in many industries is caused in many cases due to mismanagement of the owners and in many other cases capital is being transferred to some other easy profit making trade by declaring the parent industry sick. The government has never raised its finger against such anti-social and anti national activities of the capitalists. In short it has become a fashion to blame the workers and punish them for no fault of theirs in the name of need of production and productivity.

The Reserve Bank of India in its annual report of 1980-81 has also admitted this situation and appealed to the government to ensure that government fiscal policies do not further add fuel to the inflationary fire. About the price trend the report said that the 'price situation remains difficult and the Centre should not be carried by the slight fall in the rate of increase in the price index.

The RBI report also suggested "toning up of administrative machinery which so far has completely failed for regulating trade practices to curb black marketing in crucial inputs and essential consumer goods."

In this situation what is urgently needed to bring improvement in industrial relation situation is to immediately check unemployment, curb price rise, ensure supply of essential commodities at cheaper rate to the entire working population, to introduce living wages as also fair wages to the working people by immediate progressive revision of the wage structure.

(b) The government should introduce the payment of dearness allowance at a rate that can fully neutralise the cost of living.

(c) Adequate bonus as deferred wages to be made obligatory payment to all workers and employees in all industries and employ-

CISF Raid On Union Office, Firing, Lathicharge at Durgapur

Comrade Fatick Ghosh, Secretary, West Bengal State Committee of UTUC (Lenin Sarani) in his statement released to the press on December 8, stated :

"An armed CISF contingent engaged by the Durgapur Steel Plant raided the office of the Durgapur Steel Workers Co-ordination Committee affiliated to UTUC (Lenin Sarani) while a meeting was going on. They made forcible occupation of the office. Consequent on their firings and lathicharge, 40 comrades, all union members, including R. K Das, Madhu Sinha, Benoy Chanda, Basudev Hore, Kshitish Ghose, the wellknown leaders got severely injured. They had to be removed to hospital. Even a twelve year old girl was not spared from the brutality of this wanton and premeditated attack. She had to be hospitalised because of severe injury. No help came from the District Magistrate and the SDO though they were timely informed. While expressing our severe condemnation for this wanton, insensible brutal attack of CISF on legitimate trade union activities, we demand judicial enquiry into the whole incident as also immediate return of all important papers and valuables taken away from the union office."

In the current year in many industries like Jute, Engineering and Textile no bonus has yet been paid to the workers and in many other industries including public sector quantum of bonus has been drastically reduced to the minimum.

(d) The biggest constraining factor in industrial relations is the anti-labour policies being pursued by the government. The government by introducing ESMA has taken extraordinary powers in its hands to take away the workers, basic right to strike. By such

"The General Secretary of the Durgapur Steel Workers Co-ordination Committee, Comrade Madhu Sinha in an urgent telegraphic message sent to the Central Steel Minister has demanded immediate redressal to this dastardly attack of the CISF in Durgapur. He has also demanded of the Steel Authorities, the immediate return of valuable papers, articles like two microphone sets, type writers, money, wrist watches etc.

This savage and premeditated attack of CISF on union has created a stir and deep resentment among the steel workers of Durgapur Steel City.

In a joint statement eight Central Trade Unions and groups including HMS, BMS, INIUC (Both groups), NFITU, IFTU, UTUC (Lenin Sarani) and RMS strongly condemned the attack and demanded judicial probe into the incident, restoration of possession of the union office, adequate compensation, return of properties and strong action against the CISF personnel involved.

We wonder—is this the shape of thing to come on legitimate trade union activities after the ESMA despite the repeated assurances of the Prime Minister and the Union Labour Minister to the contrary?

black measures industrial relations can not be improved. Hence UTUC (Lenin Sarani) demands immediate repeal of the ESMA and other measures curtailing workers, trade union rights.

2. Voluntary Arbitration

UTUC (Lenin Sarani) stands for collective bargaining and not voluntary arbitration. There is already provision for arbitration in the existing Industrial Disputes Act. Experience shows that whether arbitration
(Contd. to Page 8)

Soviet revisionism responsible for absence of united Arab resistance against US-Israel machinations

(Contd. from page 2)

a tremendous setback. Naturally, the toiling people, the world over, not excluding the countries of the Middle East should be on guard against both the superpowers—the imperialist USA as also the revisionist USSR.

Not only Egypt, but some other Arab states of West Asia belong to this broad category of newly independent resurgent nationalist countries. So, one would fail to correctly analyse the political developments in the region without a correct understanding of the role and activities of the bourgeoisie in these countries. Since their emergence from the colonial rule, these countries with a view to consolidating their economy, pursued a so-called policy of non-alignment which was aimed at getting help from both the capitalist-imperialist camp and the socialist camp, without openly identifying with any of them. Though they tried to avoid open alignment with either of the camps yet in the past as an outcome of the said policy, they were at times found to move close to this or that camp.

Now, these states using their oil weapon and with growing consolidation of their national capitalist economy are more and more aspiring to appear as competitors to the traditionally powerful capitalist-imperialist countries and play important role in the world arena of politics and economy. Still now, they would enter into relation with or take aid, if necessary from both the camps, but unlike in the past, they are found to seek a path different from that of being not tilted to any of them.

Such aspiration and desire are being more and more reflected in the continents of Asia and Africa and their different political moves and activities. Such an

aspiration is also now gaining ground among many of the Asian states. Even those Arab states which were once very much pro-USA, are now considering to trek a somewhat different path. To have a better bargain, they now think of entering into trade and commercial deals in a big way with socialist camp while still maintaining their relation with USA. This attitude has been recently reflected by Jaber Al-Ahmed and Jaber Al-Sabah, the two powerful Emirs of Kuwait, who after tour of East European countries declared very recently that they were determined to persuade their fellow Gulf leaders of their views that diplomatic relations must be established between their nations and the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. They made plain that among the nations they had in mind included Saudi Arabia also. King Hussain of Jordan also in the recent past once made such a remark. And moreover, who can assure that change in political attitude will not occur even in case of the successors of Sadat in Egypt?

This question arises because although Mr. Mubarak, the new President of Egypt assured that Cairo would continue to adhere to Camp David, yet some of his recent observations reflected somewhat different tone. It appears that Mr. Mubarak desires to win back Egypt's credibility in other Arab capitals which was very much lost during Sadat's period, particularly for Camp David accord. His observation that Egypt's relations with the rest of West Asia had improved following Sadat's assassination reflected such a desire on his part. Such an impression was earlier spelt out by the French Prime Minister who saw the murder as removing a major hurdle to the closing up of Arab ranks.

The reason behind the impression may be that carried away by their hostility to Camp David accord, most of the Arab states which would have found it impossible to accept Sadat's initiative or participate in any plan devised by him or his regime might now find it less objectionable, to come to a general accord on Middle East problem, setting right their grievances. Mr. Mubarak is therefore earnestly trying to woo Arab sentiments with clear expressions of support to the Palestinian cause and disavowals of military pact with USA.

It may be something deeper than public gesture. Because his endorsement of the eight point peace plan of Saudi Arabia no doubt indicates more than mere cosmetics.

One thing deserves special mentioning regarding this peace plan. During the last Arab-Israel conflict, while strongly condemning Israel's anti-Arab aggressive policy and her role of being the spring board of the US imperialism in West Asia, but regarding the fact of existence of the state of Israel we observed "...we cannot help but accept the existence of the state of Israel at present as a reality, by whatever manner she might have come into existence notwithstanding in the past...". Now it seems that most of the Arab states, willy nilly, have also accepted and recognised this reality. Because, the most important point made by Saudi Arabia in her eightpoint peace plan which she regarded essential for an over all Arab Israel settlement was that all States in the region should be able to live in peace meaning thereby solution of all outstanding problems. Though Israel was not mentioned by name but there was clear implication that the plan envisaged guarantees for the future existence of

Israel. This plan was recognised from many quarters as a promising initiative. Even the PLO leader Mr. Yasser Arafat reflecting a marked departure from the previous adamant refusal to accept Israel's right to exist, described the plan as "a positive step and a very important plan for a solution."

This change in posture of the Arab states regarding their attitude towards Israel is also reflected in the observation of the Islamic Conference General Secretary who has observed that "no Arab country questioned the existence of Israel but obviously no Arab country wants to extend gratuitous recognition of Israel without any thing in exchange." Telaviv of course refused to accept this peace plan of Saudi Arabia. Israel sees clearly that the feelers and overtures of all these Arab states prove that for the settlement of their respective problems with her, they all want diplomatic course and mean to say that they have no objection to giving recognition to Israel provided, Israel too, in her part settles to their satisfaction, their old problems, particularly, return of territories occupied by her, in two wars. Meanwhile the US strategy in the Middle East, after its debacle in Iran and loss of a trusted friend, Sadat seems to be drawing close the Saudis and other moderate states to deter any Soviet thrust into the region. The Israelis also have some apprehension in this subtle change of the US politics. According to the Camp David Summit accord they have got to return back the remaining part of Sinai under the joint policing of several states including the US. But they strongly react to Saudi plan which the US also thinks can be the basis of overall settlement after some moderations and changes. According to Saudi plan, Palestinians will get their home land,

an independent state in West Bank, Gaza strip with East Jerusalem as the capital while the Camp David only, envisaged some form of autonomy only, that too under the strong vigil of states protecting Israel's interest. The test of Mr. Mubarak's diplomacy now lies in persuading Telaviv to concede to the demand for a Palestinian independent state of course with the backing of the US.

But although it is apparent that there has been a general approval of the Arab states and even the seven Palestinian mayors of towns in occupied West Bank are in favour of the Saudi Arabian peace plan, it failed to become an Arab plan as the Saudis expected it to be in the Arab summit at Fez. King Hassan of Morocco had to postpone the sitting. Objection came mainly from Syria. The reason is obvious. It wanted to have a clear assurance from Israel about the return of Golan Heights. Moreover, it does not want to lose its control over Palestinian movement. In a subtle diplomatic move to appease Israel, the Lebanese Government under its control, announced curtailment of PLO activities against Israel. This is indicative, of Syrian efforts as of Sadat's to resolve her own problem with Israel through bilateralism although Syria denies that and is very much vocal against Israel's intransigence. Syria is drawing heavily on Soviet arms. That is why the Soviets are expected to know of her move with Israel.

Now in the face of such interactions in the political horizon of West Asia, both the super powers in their bid to protect and extend their spheres of influence are found to adopt tactical manoeuvres, somewhat different from that of the past to perpetrate their policy of interference and intrigue in this region.

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Facts would reveal that both of them are after bringing about a balance of position between Israel and anti-Israel Arab states. Thus they may be said to have an identity in tactical approach because both of them hope that this would bring them close both to the Arab states as also to Israel to fulfil their ambition of extending their spheres of influence in a strategic region like West Asia.

The present move of the USA will become amply clear when it is analysed in the background of some recent events.

The USA, which after the death of Sadat is in search of a close ally in West Asia, is ready to meet this objective even to moderate or balance attitude to Israel, her closest ally, her spring-board in West Asia.

Thus one finds President Reagan to lose no time to embrace the Saudi peace plan though with some changes which was also welcomed by the EEC even knowing well that this would wound Telaviv.

Among other things, this US objective too has played its role in the politics behind the AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia.

This AWACS plane is considered to be very effective weapon for warning and control in defence and security work. This is a transport plane stuffed with radar and computers which when sent aloft not only can perceive menacing aircraft from all directions but can direct planes, missiles and guns to counter the attack. The effectivity of the AWACS plane in its job has earned for it the name of "spy satellite" plane.

Despite strong objection from Israel and opposition from within his own country, President Reagan took all pains to have the legislative sanction of selling these planes to Saudi Arabia.

In his bid to refrain USA from selling these planes to the Saudis, Mr. Begin went to the USA for lobbying pro-Israel Zionist lobby, both in the

Arab People will have to fight both against Super-power hegemonism and their oppressive regimes

Administration and Legislature. Mr. Begin won in the first round when the House of Representatives voted its disapproval. President Reagan of course had a deep sigh of relief when the US Senate approved the said sale by a very marginal majority. But it is to be noted however that President Reagan after the marginal victory in the Senate lost no time to assuage the feelings of Telaviv by sending a personal letter to Begin.

The underlying reason of Israel's objection is anybody's guess. First, she is apprehensive of losing military supremacy that she all through enjoyed. But as the US magazine 'Time' (November 9 '81) writes bluntly that the "fears are not primarily military." "Much was made initially of the prospect that Saudi AWACS planes could spy on Israeli aircraft movements in the interests of Arab enemies that might be planning an attack. Israeli leaders now admit that their fighters could shoot down any Saudi AWACS that essayed such missions." The magazine comments, "Rather, the worry in Jerusalem is that the Reagan Administration is shifting US diplomatic support away from Israel towards Saudi Arabia."

But one thing is to be noticed here that by sale of five AWACS to Saudi, despite opposition from Israel, the US got not only the oil price in OPEC cut down through Saudi's help but it is trying to prevail upon Israel that what was an opening in the matter of its recognition, by Egypt should be extended further by an over all settlement, atleast with major Arab States. This guarantee to Israel by the Arab states thus evolved should be reciprocated by some concessions from Israel too. May be, Telaviv also knows it quite well and

what it is doing is nothing but a diplomatic manoeuvre to force such a guarantee from the Arab states.

Not only for the reason that the USA depends for oil on the Saudis, in reality, she cares more for a dependable and formidable ally among the Arab states in West Asia, particularly after the instability caused at the death of Sadat. Moreover she cares for the huge investments the Saudis are making in American bonds, thereby helping the US economy substantially. And last but not the least, the USA is worried over Soviet influence in the region. Iran is already out of US sphere of influence. The future of post-Sadat Egypt is uncertain, whereas Soviet army is already present in Afghanistan, not very far from West Asia. Ethiopia, Syria, Libya and South Yemen regimes are within Soviet sphere of influence. Even king Hossain is after Soviet arm.

In such a situation it is quite likely that USA will be in search of new allies. For obvious reason the choice must fall on a powerful Arab state and she considers that at present Saudi Arabia will serve her purpose best.

The Soviet revisionist leadership is also not sitting idle. The death of Sadat and moreover the changes in the political horizon in West Asia have created a ray of hope before them. Recently Mr. Brezhnev has proposed a summit of different countries of the Middle East including both Israel and PLO. This move of bringing both Israel and the Arab states at the negotiation table has basic identity with the US approach of giving recognition to Israel's right to stay in the comity of states in the Middle East as also to bring about a balance of position there. Like USA, her

competitor, the Soviet revisionist leadership too, desires to be close to and tackle both Israel and anti-Israel Arab states and thereby maintain and extend its sphere of influence. As we go to press, Israel's Knesset (Parliament) has passed a bill annexing Golan Heights which the Israeli force captured during the West Asia war of 1967. It is a clever diplomatic move, a flagrant violation of the UN charter and its ceasefire resolution for which both the Super Powers stood as guarantors. The move clearly confirms our reading that whatever the US says today about the unilateral step of Israel, there is definite understanding between the two countries. One may presume that because of change in US posture, Israel was also in need of settling the issue, namely, her right to stay as the state to be recognised by the Arab states. But whatever it does must have secret backing from the US to protect her interest in the gulf region.

In such a situation we would like to earnestly appeal to the people of these countries to keep their conscious and active vigilance and put thrust on their respective regimes to bring them out of the arena of the game of super power politics.

They should note that the respective regimes of

their countries are gradually manifesting capitalist imperialist features. And they are all for a better bargain, so as to consolidate their capitalist economy and that the ruling cliques of these countries are entering into relations with the super powers precisely for this reason.

The people will not benefit out of this move. Because, this move is not taken for the interest of the people. Moreover, more the ruling cliques consolidate themselves politically and economically, more the people will have to suffer capitalist oppression and exploitation. The solution of their problems of life lies in freeing themselves from the clutches of capitalism, in whatever stage it may be in these countries and the evil influence of the super powers. And it is only the struggling unity of all the patriotic elements and the forces led by a genuine left and democratic core that can frustrate the conspiracy of their ruling cliques and forestall the policy of interference and intrigue of the super powers in whatever form, aimed at extending their respective sphere of influence.

We hope that the West Asian people will not allow themselves again to be drowned in useless wars that only help the ruling clique and the Super Powers but instead, forge unity across the frontiers with the common goal of establishing a truly democratic and progressive rule in their respective countries.

Garhwal By-Election

(Contd. from Page 3) materially differ with that of the ruling Congress (I) in UP where it, by remaining in state power uses the police and administration and exerts direct pressure on the Election Commission to postpone the polling.

The people have seen how a even semblance of neutrality in administration has completely

vanished and the bureaucracy has become completely committed to the ruling party. The people have also witnessed how a concerted attack on judiciary is being launched to make it subservient and committed to the ruling party. And now the latest target of attack is the independence

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UTUC's (Lenin Sarani) view-point on Industrial Relations

(Contd. from page 5) under Industrial Disputes Act or under Arbitration Act instead of resolving industrial disputes rather, causes lengthy litigation leaving the disputes unresolved. UTUC (Lenin Sarani) therefore believing in collective bargaining demands progressive modification of the I. D. Act. What is needed today is to bring a change in the anti labour approach and attitude of the employers and government towards labour. The bonafide and legitimate grievances of the workers must immediately be solved.

3. Industrial Committees

The UTUC (Lenin Sarani) supports the idea of setting up of Industrial Committees in all major industries in both private and public sectors taking representatives from all functioning unions which should act as negotiating machinery for resolving disputes to improve industrial relations. The industrial federations and unions of UTUC (Lenin Sarani) in coal mines, copper mines, iron and other mines, steel, engineering, jute and cotton textile, ceramic, ophthalmic, heavy engineering, wagon building and planation industries should be represented in such Industrial Committees.

4. Revival of National Apex Body

The proposal of revival of the National Apex Body in the model of what it was in 1975-76 during the Emergency is not agreed upon by the UTUC (Lenin Sarani). But UTUC (Lenin Sarani) may consider favourably setting up of some high power machinery at the national level taking representatives from all representative central trade unions as an instrument to promote collective bargaining, to formulate wage policy and related matters, to protect the

rights and legitimate aspirations of the working class.

5. Determination of Membership of Central Trade Union Organisation

(a) We have experience of too much of muddling and dilatory tactic on the twin question of the bargaining agent at the plant level and recognition of all national character of a central trade union on the basis of membership strength. So this question should be set at rest and instead, the following method should be followed:—

(b) Recognition of a union at the Plant level should be determined by holding secret ballot covering the entire work force at the plant. Such ballot should be organised at the Unit level only and the voting should be restricted within the Trade unions functioning at the Union level.

The voting should be confined to the Registered Trade Unions functioning at the plant level. The electoral role should include all the workers and employees of the plant including suspended employees and other victimised (dismissed or removed) employees in whose favour disputes are raised at the relevant time.

(c) Determination of membership of a Central Trade Union Organisation for the purpose of representation should be done in the following way:

i) The Indian Labour Conference decided one lakh membership only as the basis for according representative character to Central Trade Union at national level. If any change is to be brought in, it would be fair to do so by the same Indian Labour Conference. It is the height of unfairness on the part of the government to decide anything new unilaterally or in consultation with a

chosen few of the Central Trade Unions.

ii) Membership of a Central Trade Union should be determined on the basis of the membership figure as per the Annual Return (under the Indian Trade Union Act) of each affiliate unions of the Central Trade Union. We have the bitter experience that some of the State Governments do manipulate the Annual Return figures with the Registrar of Trade Unions and furnish incorrect manipulated figures. To avoid such eventuality, henceforth for the above purpose, all Central Trade Unions may be called upon to submit true copies of the Annual Returns of its affiliated unions of each year to the C.L.C(C), while submitting the total claimed membership figure of the Central Trade Union industry wise and state wise.

iii) The method of verification proposed by the Union Labour Ministry vide its document No.L. 60011/3/81-LC of 6th October, 1981 requires some modification.

The old method of verification contains element of arbitrariness and undemocratic procedure, one of which was the basis of test check and random sampling which makes room for favouritism—political or otherwise. Such method therefore be rejected. Spot verification at the factory premises is also to be rejected since it allows scope for various ways of manipulation, under influence and even prone to the danger of coercion and violence.

iv) UTUC (Lenin Sarani) may consider favourably the said proposal of the government provided procedure laid down in para 1 of the above referred to document is deleted, and till this method is replaced by a new one by the Indian Labour Conference.

INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Indian Labour Conference should

Jute Workers' Convention

The glaring instance of abject surrender of the 'Left front' government led by CPI (M) in West Bengal to the monopolists is jute workers.

The jute barons mint fabulous profits of hundreds of crores, a fact which the government also cannot deny. The workers have been deceived again and again by the successive governments by denial of their just demands.

This time, the jute workers demanded 20% bonus the legitimacy of which nobody can call into question. But the Jute barons refused to pay more than 8.33% bonus. The workers have set a bright example of their fighting stamina by refusing to accept this quantum of bonus.

But what is the role of the government and CITU? They tried hard to make the workers swallow this palpable injustice. In such a background, Jute Mill workers' Convention under the banner of joint front of Central Trade Unions, only CITU and AITUC not joining, affiliated to UTUC (Lenin Sarani) INTUC, BMS, NFIU, UTUC (Bowbazer), IFTU WBPNTUC-DARA, HMS held at Subodh Mallick Square, Calcutta on 6th December '81 is a memorable event.

Among the speakers were the distinguished trade unionists like Comrade Fatick Ghosh (UTUC-LS), Sri Sisir Ganguly, Kali Mukherjee, Phani Bagchi, Phani Ghosh Sita Seth, etc.

Garhwal by-Election

(Contd. from page 7) of the Election Commission. So what remains of democracy when all the essentials of democratic institutions, even in bourgeois sense, are being undermined? The country

definitely be held soon to identify the problems and discuss those and to evolve methods of improving Industrial relations.

i) Till a new criterion for representation for a central trade union is evolved, the criterion for representation for a central trade union in the I.L.C. should be at least a membership of three lakhs spread over in three states and four major Industries.

ii) All participating central trade unions should have equal number of delegate. The number of advisors or observers may vary proportionate to relative strength of each organisation.

We hope that all the above proposals submitted by the UTUC (Lenin Sarani) would be duly considered by the Labour Ministry.

is actually on the threshold of fascism. So, we appeal to the democratic minded and patriotic people of our country to come forward and resist this sinister design of imposing all out fascism by building up mighty democratic movement within the country which alone can save the country from this impending danger.

Deoli Massacre

(Contd. from page 4)

Khetier Majdoor Sangh (KKMS) that are developing in almost all the states at the initiative of our party. This organisation will be their instrument of struggle. Only a militant movement of the poor and landless peasants on their burning problems and democratic movement in general can change the situation. This alone can bring an end to the ghastly crimes that are being perpetrated on humanity as in Deoli.

Editor-in-Chief—NIHAR MUKHERJEE