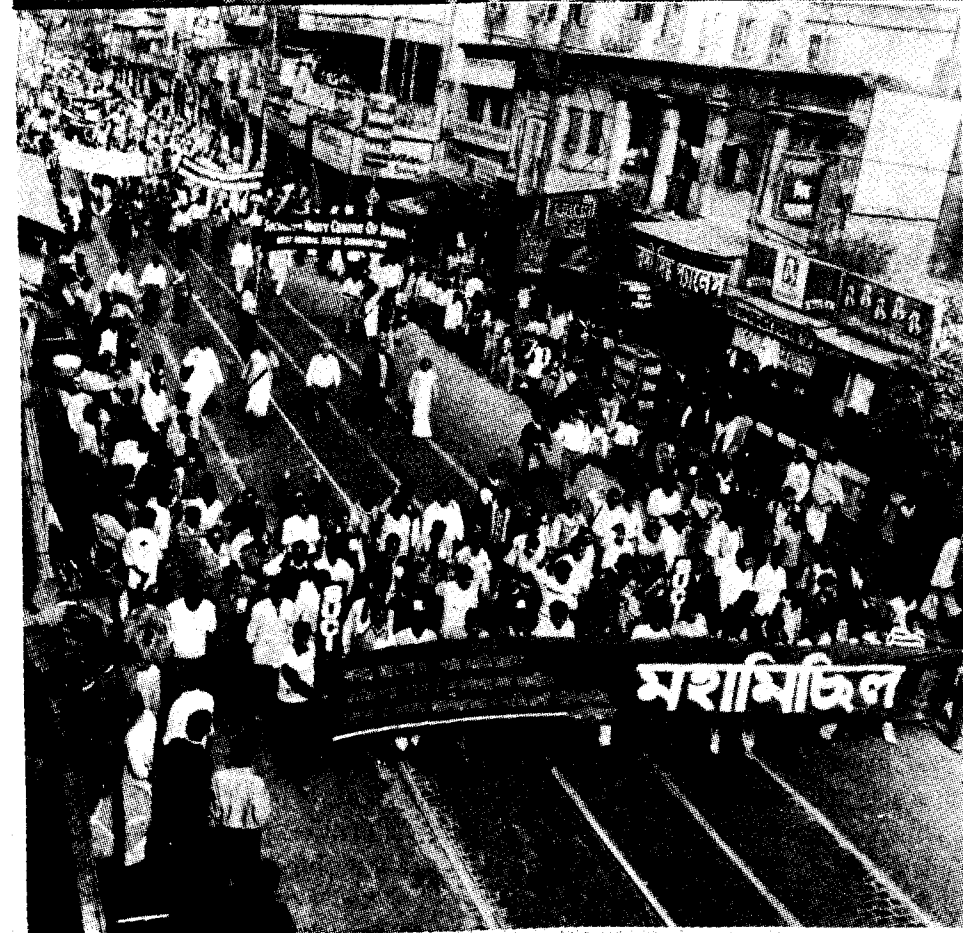
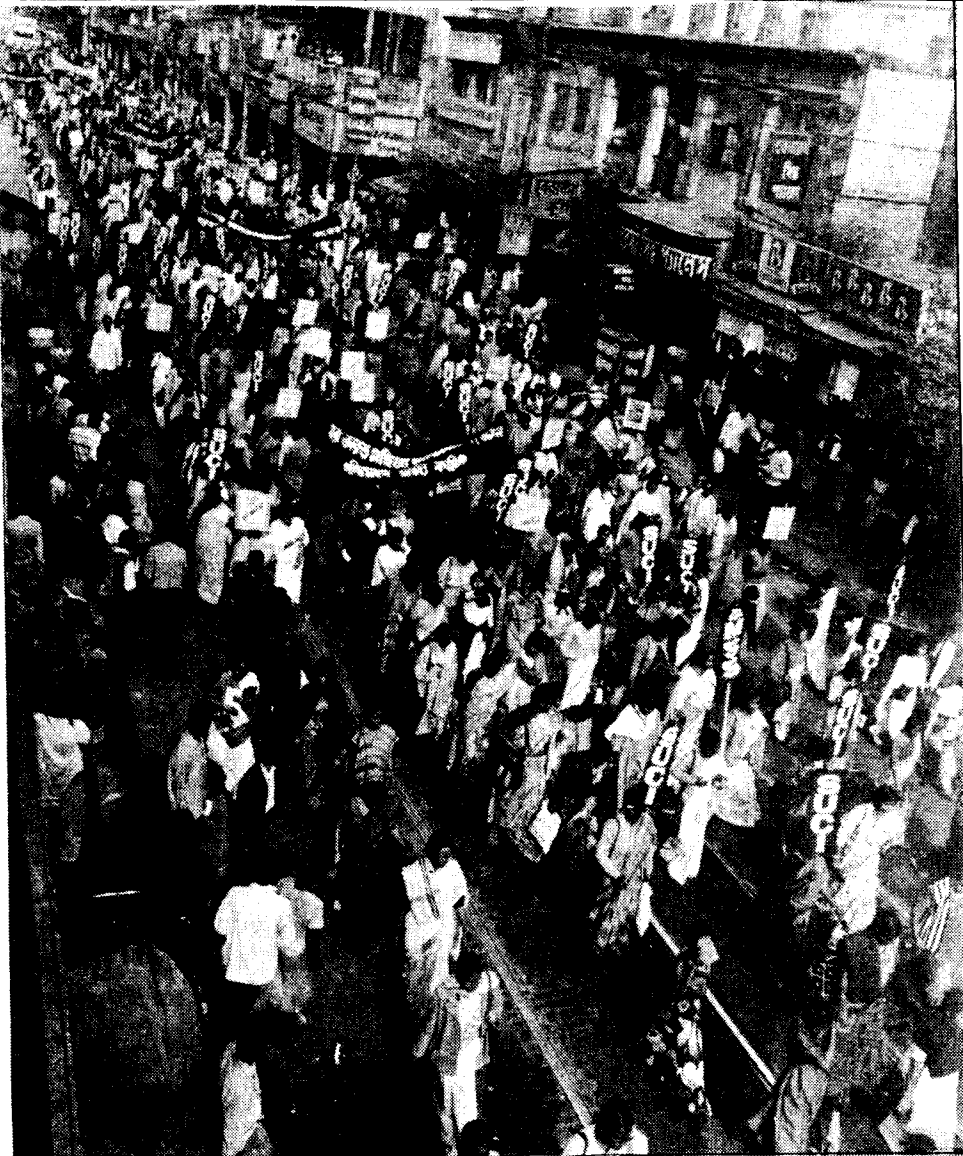


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RECENT HAPPENINGS IN NEPAL

Indo-Nepalese Relationship In Retrospect

The violent outburst of anti-Indian demonstrations in Nepal deserves serious consideration. There were widespread damages and destruction in Kathmandu and other places of Nepal. The police could not control the violent protest demonstrations even by indiscriminate lathicharges and firing. Four Nepali students were killed by police firing. Bandh was observed in entire Nepal in protest against the killing, and the demand for resignation of the Nepali Home Minister was raised. Indian citizens in Nepal were attacked, and Indian tourists were forced to stay indoor in hotels. But the question is how such a situation could develop when India and Nepal share a common culture and have bonds of friendship for centuries. Whatever might be the immediate provocation how can such a widespread outburst take place? Some have ridiculously discovered the machination of the anti-Indian forces, particularly the Pakistani ISI behind this nationalistic outburst of the Nepali people. Without going into any controversy it can, however, be definitely said that such a spontaneous outburst cannot take place only by some provocations unless the ground is there. The domineering policy of the Indian ruling class and the dominance of the Indian business community have much contributed to the development of simmering anti-Indian sentiment among the Nepalese people. Even after such an outburst K.R. Malkani, an important all India leader of the BJP, lamented that Nehru made a mistake in not accepting the proposal of King Tribhuban for

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Against Central & State Govts' Policies

Mammoth Procession In Calcutta

Clarion Call of Mass Movement

Posters had appeared and walls in towns and villages painted with writings to announce People's Long March on the streets of Calcutta on January 8, 2001. The day came, unheralded in the media and buried in the din of bloody clashes of power-hungry criminalised politics. So, disgusted with the naked filth of this rotten politics of the parliamentary parties and moulded by media-orchestration of the rulers of the country, the minds of the majority of the masses could little anticipate that day any different note in the stepping sound of the Long March. They went about their daily routine, no eager look in their eyes and little expectation in their minds. Only the handful, the anguished and deeply concerned, who realise that this society itself has given birth to a counter current which has reared itself up inch by inch through constant struggles, did wait in eagerness to see and hear what message the flood of humanity would ring in when the marchers would sweep down the streets.

Like a viewer standing on the sea-shore first catches the glimpse of the flag on the mast of an approaching ship, the gently waving banner, spread full length across the street, emerged into view from the winter

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ANTI-PEOPLE FOOD POLICY**Food Stocks Overflowing While People Are Starving**

Globalisation-liberalisation is now taking its toll on the country's food front. The central government is considering to dump millions of tonnes of food grain into the sea while crores of poor people are starving or remain half-starved.

On 19 December last a Parliamentary Committee of the Union Food and Supplies Ministry comprising MPs of all parties even including the Congress, CPI, CPI(M) etc. submitted its report to Parliament recommending to dump huge stocks of food grains in Food Corporation of India's godowns into the sea finding no other alternative to clear the stock in the godowns. According to the Standing Committee report no less than 2 lakh 25 thousand tonnes of food grains in godowns have become rotten and are unfit for human consumption. But the Committee Chairman Debendra Yadav thinks, this estimate is not accurate — the actual amount is no less than ten times the above. Unless this huge stock is cleared it will be impossible for the FCI to store food grains to be procured in the coming Kharif harvest. Both in the case of rice and wheat, the central pool is saddled with stocks which were, in October, 2000, more than double that of the buffer norms. In the mean time the government has been compelled by the kulak lobbies to buy further food grains from the farmers in Punjab, Haryana and then in Andhra at support price to check distress sale. Paddy growers in Bihar, Assam and West Bengal are also in a severely distressed condition. Being unable to sell their produce not to speak of remunerative price, in some instances even at throwaway price. Burdened with an excess stock of food and incurring heavy expenditure on its storage the Union Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution Minister Shanta Kumar had to confess "Foodgrains worth Rs. 16,000 crore are lying in godowns and it is a dead investment unless used" (*The Times of India*, 19.10.2000). Today the situation is much worse. At present no less than 30 lakh tonnes of food grains are lying stockpiled in the open air! (*Anada Bazar Patrika*, 4.1.2001). According to other sources it may be 50 lakh tonnes. But curiously the people of drought hit states like Gujarat, Western Orissa and Rajasthan where there is shortage of production of foodgrains are dying of starvation although the FCI has no bar to supply food grains to any part of the country.

What is more, according to the Committee report 55,636 tonnes of wheat was imported two years ago. That too is rotting in godowns. Thirty-three lakh tonnes of edible oil was imported in 1999-2000 whereas the demand, according to government estimate was for only 14 lakh tonnes. This year the demand is for 16 lakh tonnes but 48 lakh tonnes edible oil has been imported. Why this excess import? Everybody knows that during the Congress regime under the prime ministership of Narasimha Rao the new industrial and economic policy was initiated in 1991. India signed GATT agreement in 1994 and when the WTO was formed it joined the WTO — all in the interest of the Indian ruling capitalist class and the foreign MNCs and much to the detriment of the common people. According to WTO conditionalities, for providing these MNCs access to domestic agricultural sector India has to allow import of

2% of foodgrains even if there is no need in the country for such import. As a result, though the country has surplus production it is uselessly importing rice, wheat, sugar and palm oil etc. and wasting public money.

But why this unprecedented glut in stock of food grains in the hands of the government? Does it mean that the needs of the Indian people have been fulfilled and the stock is really surplus? The report admits, the reason behind such serious problem of stockpiling is the raising of food grain prices in public distribution system (PDS). Prices in PDS have been raised to such an extent that those are now above the open market rates. But this is not the full truth. The actual position is: PDS prices also have gone out of reach of the vast masses below the poverty line (BPL) which constitute at least one-third of the population.

Since coming to power the BJP led NDA government is even surpassing the previous Congress and UF governments in frenziedly implementing this new economic policy of liberalisation- globalisation, and in doing so, is even more drastically cutting subsidies in providing basic needs of common people, including food, health, education, electricity, fertilizer etc. to meet the conditionalities and prescriptions of the WTO, World Bank and IMF and the demand of foreign multinationals as well as Indian monopoly houses who are very much aspirant for entry into the world market. Curtailing subsidy to the PDS is a part of it resulting in successive hike in prices of food grains in PDS.

But due to increasing poverty and spiraling prices in the country purchasing power, particularly of the lower strata of the population who spends mostly on food items, is sharply dwindling. They are passing their days starving or half-starved but cannot afford necessary food from the market or even from the PDS. This results in sluggish market demand of foodgrains.

On the other hand, prices of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers and insecticides are rising beyond limits as a direct consequence of economic reforms. Coupled with this the repeated hike in petro-products including diesel caused spiralling effect and resulted in cost of cultivation reaching a new height. In some states like Andhra Pradesh the galloping increase in power tariff also contributed to the rise in cost of agricultural produce including food grains. As a resultant of these opposite two — lack of market demand and high cost of production — the farmers are not getting remunerative price for their produce. The worst victims are the small and middle peasants.

As the government, in the interest of the kulak lobby and the traders, has all along been refusing to introduce whole sale and retail state trading in food grains which our party has been demanding since the fifties, trading of this most essential necessity of the people lies in the hands of private traders. They, particularly the kulaks or big landholders and the unscrupulous traders, mill owners and middle men, manipulate the prices of foodgrains through hoarding, the middle and small farmers do not get remunerative price for their produce — they get just a fraction of the sale price to the consumer and the above nexus pocket the

rest — while the common people have to pay undue high prices for the food grains. The exorbitant hike in prices in PDS has further aggravated this crisis. On the one hand the poor are starving and on the other middle and small farmers are getting drawn into debt trap and becoming bankrupt. To repay loans taken for cultivation and interests thereon they are selling their agricultural implements, livestock and land at throwaway prices — even scores are committing suicide. And the agricultural workers and landless peasants who get employment only half the year round remain periodically half-fed and half-clad, subsisting at a subhuman level.

While hiking prices of power, diesel, seeds and fertilisers by curtailing subsidies on them, the protagonists of liberalisation hold out the false hopes of getting high prices of agricultural products through export in globalised market. But faced with highly competitive international market the government itself is now in a mess with the procured food grains. It can neither get rid of the glut nor export the same even at a no-loss price.

To the ruling class the alternative is now to let the stock rot and dump in the sea. But never to roll back the PDS price and let the hungry poor meet their need — a glaring example of the crisis of capitalist overproduction which reminds Karl Marx and Frederick Engels' observation in the Communist Manifesto as far back as in 1848: "In these crises there breaks out an epidemic that, in all earlier epochs, would have seemed an absurdity — the epidemic of overproduction. Society finds itself put back into a state of monetary barbarism, it appears as if a famine, a universal war of devastation had cut off the every means of subsistence, industry and commerce seem to be destroyed; and why? Because there is too much civilization, too much means of subsistence, too much industry, too much commerce."

Our skillful Prime Minister Vajpayee has however, found a way-out. On his birthday on 25 December he has been generous enough to release the rotten stock of food grains for his beloved below poverty line country men as his birthday gift. Christened as Antyoday Anna Yojana — in this scheme one crore of below poverty line families will be gifted with this rotten wheat at Rs 2 per kg and rice at Rs 3 per kg. By this the government is expecting to make up for the loss to some extent. But many state governments are refusing to draw these foodgrains as those are unfit for human consumption!

The rabidly pro-capitalist and pro-imperialist BJP-led government is so inhuman that it did not release the required foodstock for the relief of lakhs and lakhs of poor victims of drought in Rajasthan, Gujarat and AP, or for the victims of super-cyclone in Orissa and the unprecedented flood of West Bengal in recent past, while foodgrains rotted in FCI godowns.

Thus this whole episode exposes the ugly face of capitalist economy much more vitiated now by the scheme of liberalisation-globalisation followed by the government of our country and its criminality unbound.

In such a situation, people of our country, particularly the peasantry, should first of all come

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This is not the time for begging — Fidel Castro

Fidel Castro, President of Socialist Cuba, delivered the opening address at the South Summit hosted in Havana, Cuba

Cuba, a tiny country, has been the victim of most inhuman and cruel blockade by the USA for the last 40 years, for the sole reason that it has chosen the socialist path. After the disintegration of former Soviet Union when Cuba plunged into deep economic crisis, the US imperialists even further tightened the blockade and stepped up its act of aggression in what amounts to undeclared war. At that time, they gleefully predicted that in a few weeks Cuba would fall. But instead Cuba under President Fidel Castro, has been successfully able to rally its people in a most heroic struggle. It has been able to slowly but surely recover from the deep crisis. Cuba has also been able to successfully rally world opinion in its favour — a glowing testimony of which is found in the recent international solidarity meet in Havana where more than 118 countries participated — all condemning US blockade in one voice. Thus today the US is getting isolated. At the same time Castro is striving to unite the developing countries against the IMF, World Bank, the prescriptions of which are disastrous. Below we give excerpts from the speech by Fidel Castro addressing the South Summit in Havana in last September.

... "Never before did humankind have such formidable scientific and technological potential, such an extraordinary capacity to produce wealth and well-being, but never before were disparity and inequity so deep-rooted.

Technological wonders that have been shrinking the planet in terms of communications and distances co-exist today with an increasingly wide gap separating wealth and poverty, development and underdevelopment. Globalization is an objective reality underlining the fact that we are all passengers on the same ship, that is, this planet where we all live. But, passengers on this vessel are travelling in very different conditions. Tiny minorities are travelling in luxurious cabins ... with ... access to global communication networks. They enjoy an abundant and nutritionally balanced diet and clean water. They have access to sophisticated medical care and to culture. But the overwhelming and distressed majority travels in conditions that resemble the terrible slave trade from Africa to America in our colonial past. That is, 85 per cent of the ship's passengers are crowded together in its dirty hold and suffer hunger, disease and helplessness. Obviously, this vessel is carrying too much injustice to remain afloat and it pursues such an irrational and senseless route that it cannot call on a safe port. This vessel seems destined to collide with an iceberg. If that happened, we would all sink with it.

The Heads of State and Government meeting here, who represent this overwhelming and distressed majority, have not only the right but the obligation to take the helm and correct this catastrophic course. It is our duty to take our rightful place at the helm and ensure that all passengers can travel in conditions of solidarity, equity and justice.

For two decades, a single simplistic message has been related to the Third World and one single policy has been imposed on it. We have been told that deregulated markets, maximum privatization and the state's withdrawal from economic activity were infallible principles leading to economic and social development. In line with this, the developed countries, particularly the United States of America, the big transnationals benefiting from such policies, and the International Monetary Fund have, in the last two decades, designed a

world economic order most hostile to our countries' progress and the least sustainable in terms of the preservation of society and the environment.

Neoliberalism has put globalization in a straitjacket, globalizing poverty rather than development; violating rather than respecting the national sovereignty of our states, and, in the unequal competition of the marketplace, each looks only to their own interests rather than promoting solidarity amongst peoples. Two decades of so-called neoliberal structural adjustment have left economic failure and social disaster in their trail, which responsible politicians must confront by taking the crucial decisions which are needed to rescue the Third World from this blind alley.

Economic failure is evident. ... growth of the world economy between 1975 and 1998 amounted to hardly half of that attained between 1945 to 1975 ... After World War II, Latin America had no debt but today we owe almost one trillion dollars.¹ This is the highest per capita debt in the world. Also the income difference between the rich and the poor in the region is the greatest worldwide. ... the gap between the wealthy North and the dispossessed South continues to widen. Crises, instability, turmoil and uncertainty have been the most common words used in the last two years to describe the world economic order. The neoliberal deregulation and the liberalization of the capital account are having a profound negative impact on a world economy, where speculation in the currency and derivatives markets flourishes and daily transactions, most of which are wholly speculative, amount to no less than 3 trillion US dollars. ... In an atmosphere of unrestrained speculation, the movements of short-term capital render the countries of the South vulnerable to any external contingency. ... At the moment, 727 billion US dollars from the reserves of the world's Central Banks are in the United States. This leads to the paradox that poor countries offer their reserves as cheap long-term financing to the wealthiest and most powerful country in the world — reserves which could be better invested in economic and social development. If Cuba has been successful in its education, healthcare, cultural, science, sports and other programmes, something which nobody in the

world would question, despite four decades of economic blockade, and has, moreover, revalued its currency seven times in the last five years in relation to the US dollar, this has been due to the privilege of not being a member of the International Monetary Fund.

A financial system that forces countries to freeze such immense and much-needed resources, in order to protect themselves from the instability caused by that very system, and which makes the poor finance the wealthy, should be abolished. The International Monetary Fund is the institutional emblem of the current monetary system and the United States enjoys veto power over its decisions.

... It is high time that the Third World forcefully demanded the dismantling of an institution that is not conducive to stability in the world economy

... What kind of ethic or rationale underpins an international monetary order which allows a few technocrats, whose positions depend on American support, to design from Washington identical economic adjustment programmes to be applied to the wide variety of countries and concrete problems found in the Third World? Who takes responsibility when the adjustment programmes bring about social chaos, and paralyse and destabilize nations with considerable human and natural resources, as was the case in Indonesia and Ecuador?

It is of crucial importance for the Third World to work to do away with this disastrous institution and the philosophy it represents and to replace it with an international financial regulatory body that operates on a democratic basis and in which no one has the right of veto — an institution that would not defend exclusively the wealthy creditors or impose intrusive conditionalities, but would facilitate the regulation of financial markets so as to prevent unbridled speculation. ...

The underdeveloped nations' external debt is overwhelming by virtue of its enormous size, and the outrageous mechanisms of subjugation and exploitation that it involves, and the absurd manner in which the developed countries propose to deal with it.

Once again, I should repeat what we have been saying since 1985: the debt has already been paid if note is taken of the way it was contracted, of the swift and arbitrary increase of dollar interest rates in the previous decade and the fall in primary product prices, a fundamental source of revenue for countries which have yet to develop. The debt continues to feed on itself in a vicious circle where money is borrowed to pay the interest on the debt.

Today, it is clearer than ever that the debt is not an economic but a political issue and therefore requires a political solution. One cannot continue to overlook the fact that the solution to this problem must basically come from those with resources and power, that is, the wealthy countries. The so-called Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Reduction Initiative has a long name but is short in results. It can only be described as ridiculous in that it proposes to relieve 8.3 per cent of the total debt of the

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Indian Expansionism Causing Serious Anxiety To Neighbouring Countries

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integration of Nepal with the Indian Union! What does such a provocative statement indicate? The cause of this anti-Indian outburst is to be understood in proper perspective by the people both of India and of Nepal in order to determine their attitude in this respect.

Now to explain this development the whole gamut of Indo-Nepal relationship is to be reviewed in the background of the growing aspirations of the Indian ruling class since independence.

After attaining independence in 1947 India stepped into the shoe of the British rulers as successor to the British empire and enjoyed all the benefits of the previous arrangement with all the states of South Asia as a legacy of the past. So the previous arrangement made by the British imperialists with Nepal was enjoyed by India also. Nepal is a hilly and mountainous land locked country situated between India and China. But lying to the south of the Himalayas Nepal has been historically and culturally associated with India. Being a land-locked country there cannot be any question of any port in that country. The nearest port of Nepal is Calcutta which is about 900 km away from the border of Nepal. The corresponding distance of a port in China is about 5000 km from the border of Nepal. So the use of the Chinese port as an alternative is ruled out because of prohibitive cost and time factor as well as because of long and difficult mountainous terrain. So Nepal is very much dependent on India on trade and commerce, and also for her export-import business through ports in India. Taking advantage of this situation India pressurised Nepal to sign a treaty of "Peace and Friendship" in 1950. This treaty was signed by the last Rana Prime Minister, Mohan Shamsher Jang Behadur Rana of Nepal and the then Indian Ambassador to Nepal, Chandreswar Prasad Narayan. This treaty though termed as "Peace and Friendship" is indeed a most humiliating and unequal document for Nepal. The "Peace and Friendship Treaty" was unmasked at that time in *Ganadabi*, the Bengali Organ of our party and it was then written "The rulers of India and Nepal want to bring about an end to mass movement through compromise in the interest of their respective ruling class. And if they succeed no problems in the life of the people will be solved. When the rulers of Nepal, faced with the anti Rana Sahi democratic mass movement were trying to find a way out the government of India entered into an unequal treaty with Samsar Rana, the Prime Minister of Nepal, in the interest of the Indian capitalist class. Rana signed this treaty in the hope of retaining power. But he was ousted at the pressure of mass movement. Though the rulers of Nepal signed this treaty with an eye to their self interest, no sovereign nation can accept the humiliation of such an unequal treaty."

Unequal Treaty of 1950

This treaty evoked strong protest from the patriotic and democratic minded people of Nepal from the very beginning as it is an affront to the sovereignty and security of Nepal. This treaty

prepared the ground for placing Nepal under an Indian security umbrella, and displayed Indian ambition and its strategy of setting itself up as the domineering power in the entire South Asian region. It was also stipulated in this treaty that neither country would tolerate any threat to the security of the other due to foreign aggression and the two countries would take effective counter-measures, after mutual consultations against such aggressions. Situated between India and China, Nepal was thus drawn into a military alliance with India. Again it was further stipulated that Nepal would import from Indian soil with Indian assistance and approval the arms, ammunitions, war materials or essential items necessary for its security. Thus, by this provision Nepal is debarred from importing arms and ammunition from any source other than India. Rajiv Gandhi interpreted it in this way when Nepal imported anti-aircraft guns from China, and imposed economic blockade by closing 13 out of 15 entry points on Indo-Nepal border. Nepal being a landlocked country has the right of access to the seaport through the neighbouring country as per the international law, and thus unilaterally closing 13 out of 15 exit points India flexed its muscle to cow down Nepal.

It is also stipulated in this treaty that neither country would employ any foreigner who might affect the security of the other. Though the wording of this clause may seem innocuous, the security perception of India as an expansionist power is quite different from that of Nepal, a weak neighbour. It is a direct blow to the sovereign right of Nepal to take its own decisions as an independent nation.

Again it is stated in the treaty that both countries would accord national treatment to subjects of the other for the participation in industrial and economic development or development related concessions and contracts as a sign of the friendly neighbourly feelings between the two countries. Though this clause may look like equal treatment, it is, in fact a gross inequality in the name of equality. Because Nepalese are poor people and so by giving equal privileges Nepalese will be able to do manual works whereas, by giving the same privileges Indian business men are given the right to acquire property in Nepal. As a matter of fact the Indian monopolists have dominating position in economic arena of Nepal.

Defence Agreement in 1965

This treaty was imposed at a time when Nepal was on the threshold of a democratic upheaval, and Mohan Samsar Rana, the then Prime Minister of Nepal, signed this treaty with the hope that India would stop helping the forces opposed to him. But only four months after signing this treaty he was ousted. The new government that was formed was trying to come out from the vicelike hold of India, but that government, too, was ousted and India is said to have played a major role in that. After that India forced Nepal to a secret defence agreement in 1965. In this treaty, India arrogated to itself determination of the level of defence preparedness of Nepal. It was stipulated that Nepal would have to procure all the

arms and ammunitions from India and if India cannot supply any item then only can it import from an other country. It is a direct affront to the sovereignty of Nepal.

The aspirant bourgeoisie of Nepal were trying to free Nepalese economy from Indian dominance. They were also for independent defence capability. To blunt the edge of all these one-sided treaties King Birendra moved a resolution for declaring Nepal as peace zone at the non-aligned summit in Algiers in 1973. 104 countries, including China, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka supported the resolution but the resolution could not be adopted as per the norms of non-alignment movement.

Nepal's Negative Trade Balance with India

As already stated, Nepal is exclusively dependent on India not only for its trade and transit, but also for many essential daily consumption commodities. But the balance of trade is heavily in favour of India. While the negative trade balance for Nepal in respect of trade with India was 729 million Nepalese rupees in 1974-75, it rose to a staggering 13293.7 million Nepalese rupees in 1997-98. (Source: *Quarterly Economic Bulletins, Nepal Rastra Bank*, as quoted in "Domestic Conflict and Crises of Governability in Nepal", edited by Dhruva Kumar) One of the reasons of such a high negative trade balance is an inadequate industrial infrastructure in Nepal. And Indian monopolists have taken care to ensure that position. Sri Benode Kumar Choudhury, Chairman, Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industries, said that India did many things for Nepal, excepting self-sufficient industrial base. (Reported in *India Today* dt. 15.5.89) Thus taking advantage of the topographical disadvantage of Nepal and not allowing self-sufficient industrial base to develop in that country the Indian capitalists are fleecing the common people of Nepal in a ruthless way. Most indicators of trade with India show a worsening situation for Nepal and thereby a greater dependence on India. Nepal is now a net importer of food from India, as revealed by Nepal-India trade figures. The ever increasing and ever perpetuating dependence shrewdly fostered by the Indian capitalists is causing resentment among the common people of Nepal.

Unequal Mahakali Treaty

Another expansionist and aggressive design of the Indian rulers was revealed in the controversy over the Mahakali Treaty signed by Pranab Mukherjee, the then External Affairs minister and Nepal's Foreign Minister, Prakash Chandra Lohani. Before the signing of this treaty Indian rulers managed to have a consensus among all the major political parties of Nepal. This treaty wrests from Nepal consent to build Pancheswar Dam, which would generate 9 billion units of electricity, to be consumed mostly by India. As the implications of the treaty began to unfold, it was revealed that Nepal's right to 50 per cent share of water of the border rivers had been compromised, and so opposition against the treaty was voiced

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Mammoth Procession In Calcutta

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haze as the marchers started moving, on the route from the rally point at Hedua in the northern quarters of the city. Emaciated yet vibrant with spirit, the figures of the marchers from the farthest corners of the state were moving ahead. Sparingly clothed despite the biting cold, these landless sharecroppers, agricultural labourers and poor peasants, these industrial workers, office employees, students, youths, teachers and professionals, these women, children and the aged held out character posters, banners and the red flag. Slung from one shoulder was a carry bag containing one's little belongings to keep him or her up during the long travel in wintry nights to reach the city early morning. The other hand held out a poster to press the demands arising from the urge of living. What did drive these thousands upon thousands from every corner and every walk to brave the winter, distance and hunger to converge into the People's Long March? What message did they bring to the people at large all over the land?

They demanded of the government to declare illegal the retrenchment, lockout and layoff the owners are resorting to. They demanded job throughout the year and the rational wage for the agricultural workers. They demanded, the hiked prices of petrol, diesel, fertiliser and all essential commodities be brought down. Because, unemployment, price rise and tax hike are crushing their lives into shambles. They proclaimed, they wanted to live and live a life worthy of humans.

They raised voice that the nexus of the business, bureaucracy, politicians, police and administration must be crushed. Because, the corrupt and criminalised politics under the hegemony of this nexus is tearing into shreds the fabric of life itself and fanning up the murderous spree among the parliamentary contenders to anyhow grab the governmental power through the approaching assembly elections.

They demanded that robbery, murders almost every day and rape be forthright stopped; that trafficking of women, murder of brides and oppression on women be prevented. Because, the inevitable evil of the capitalist rule has spread into every nook to poison the society to wreck life beyond hope.

They demanded that privatisation, commercialisation and communalisation of education has to be stopped. Because, with these measures the ruling capitalist class and its subserving parties are squeezing and curtailing education to take it beyond the reach of the masses and to inculcate communal bias in the young minds to advance the rulers' interest of driving disunity among the people in their struggle for emancipation from exploitation and oppression of the capitalist rule. They demanded measures to prevent floods, land degradation and drought, and all relief to the flood-affected poor. Because, the criminal negligence of the governments, both at the Centre and in the states, makes possible the devastation to recur which floods and drought bring upon millions now almost every year. They demanded that arrangement for proper treatment of patients must be made in all government hospitals and health centres.

For miles along the thoroughfares the People's

Long March led by the Socialist Unity Centre of India, West Bengal State Committee, streamed along. Even the media, which deliberately underplayed this moving epitome of the people's struggling spirit, reported that the head of the human stream was ahead of its tail by some five kilometers. At several points on its route the Long March took some two hours to pass by. Countless humans, thousands upon thousands, walked down. Behind the front banner were walking the leaders of the West Bengal State Committee of the party.

Comrade Provash Ghosh, member of the Central Committee and Secretary of the State

how many people are getting murdered, how many are getting brutally injured in the clashes between the goons of either side. In this dark backdrop, the People's Long March appeared as a streak of light of an altogether different tenor, a different cultural tune, a different ideology. They were not travelling in convoys of trucks, matador vans and buses hired or gathered with abuse of governmental power which all the power-hungry parties do these days. Even the blind could tell the Long March from what the ruling parties and the parliamentary opposition bring out on the city streets or rally grounds.

From their experience the marchers have



Leaders of the party, Comrades Debaprasad Sarkar, Prativa Mukherjee, Provash Ghosh, Manik Mukherjee, Chhaya Mukherjee, Ranjit Dhar (not in picture) are leading the procession on 8th January

Committee; Comrade Manik Mukherjee, Secretariat member of the State and Secretary of the Calcutta District Committee, Comrade Ranjit Dhar, member of the State Secretariat and a Central Staff, Comrade Protiva Mukherjee, member of the State Secretariat; Comrade Chhaya Mukherjee, Central Staff, Comrade Debaprasad Sarkar, State Committee member, Secretariat member of the South 24 Parganas District Committee and MLA. There were party district units, mass fronts like the AIKKMS, UTUC-LS, AIDS, AIDYO, AIMSS and medical unit.

People of all age had mingled here. Mothers carried babies in arm. Sightless men and women moved with hands clasped together. Wave after wave of 8 deep rows passed by. Thousands of women, children, youths and aged — walked down in solid columns. The traffic stood stalled, members of the public lined up along street sides, the street crossings overflowed, inmates were drawn out onto balconies and house tops as everyone wanted to catch a glimpse of the marchers.

This Long March happened when the ruling CPI(M)-led Left Front and the main parliamentary opposition, the Trinamul Congress, are locked in a fierce clash to anyhow grab governmental power at the next assembly elections. Everyday the media carry headings of

learnt the hoax and deceit of the talks and promises of the parliamentary parties — be it the BJP, the Congress, the CPI(M) or the Trinamul. The strength they draw from the urge of living like humans brought them on the streets in thousands. The realisation born of the experience of struggles has given them the conviction of one who stood truly on their side and who on the owners' side. While the media orchestration is busy catering as to which party — the CPI(M)-led Left Front or the Trinamul combine — will gain power at the next assembly elections, the Long March epitomised the teaching of the departed great leader of the proletariat, Comrade Shibdas Ghosh, that the burning problems in people's life cannot be solved through change of guard at the elections. There is but one way out before the people to safeguard and advance their own cause: only one alternative, that is people's united broad-based legitimate democratic movement to bring about a radical transformation of the society. To conduct these struggles through people's committees. To steer these struggles with people's voluntary corp. To lead these struggles to create people's own alternative political power. Not the politics of murder, not the politics of anyhow grabbing governmental power at elections, not the clashes of criminalised parties to occupy and reoccupy the opponent's ground, but the other

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“Another Nuremberg Needed”

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countries of the South, and, almost four years after its introduction, only four countries among the poorest 33 have managed to get through the complicated process, and then to forgive the minor sum of 2.7 billion US dollars, which is 33 per cent of what the United States spends on cosmetics every year. Today, the external debt is one of the greatest obstacles there is to development and one more bomb ready to explode under the foundations of the world economy at any time of economic crisis. The resources needed for a real solution to this problem are not large when compared to the wealth and the expenditures of the creditor countries. Every year 800 billion US dollars are used to finance weapons and troops, even after the cold war is over, while no less than 400 billion go into narcotics and an additional one trillion into commercial advertising which is as alienating as narcotics, just to mention three examples. ... Trade liberalization has essentially consisted in the unilateral removal of protective measures on the part of the South, developed economies have failed to do the same so as to allow Third World exports access to their markets. The wealthy nations have fostered liberalization in strategic sectors associated with advanced technology where they enjoy enormous advantages, which unregulated markets tend to augment. Services, information technology, biotechnology and telecommunications are classic cases.

On the other hand, the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round to remove restrictions affecting agriculture and textiles, which are particularly significant sectors for our countries, have not been implemented because it has not suited the developed countries to do so.

In the OECD, the club of the wealthiest countries, the average tariff applied to manufactured exports from underdeveloped countries is four times higher than that applied to

the club members. A veritable wall of non-tariff barriers is raised against the countries of the South. In the field of international trade there is a hypocritical discourse which combines ultra-liberalism with selective protectionism on the part of the countries of the North. Primary commodities are still the weakest link in world trade. ... The wave of neoliberalism has undermined the schemes intended to protect the terms of trade of primary products. ... Today, therefore, the purchasing power of such commodities as sugar, cocoa, coffee and others is 20 per cent of what it used to be in 1960, and they do not even cover their costs of production. ... The failed Seattle meeting demonstrated the fatigue and the opposition generated by neoliberal policies among growing sectors of public opinion in the South and in the North itself. The United States of America presented the Round of Trade Negotiations that should have begun in Seattle as a further step in trade liberalization regardless, or perhaps forgetful, of its own aggressive and discriminatory Foreign Trade Act still in force. That Act includes provisions like the “Super-301”, a real display of discrimination and threats to apply sanctions to other countries for reasons that go from the assumed imposition of barriers to American products to the arbitrary, deliberate and often cynical assessment of others made by this government on the subject of human rights.

In Seattle there was a revolt against neoliberalism. Its most recent precedent was the refusal to accept the imposition of a Multilateral Agreement on Investment. This shows that the aggressive market fundamentalism, which has caused great damage to our countries, is generating strong and deserved rejection worldwide.” ... “The world economic order works to the advantage of 20 per cent of the population but it leaves out, demeans and degrades the remaining 80 per cent. We simply cannot resign ourselves to entering into the next century

as the backward rearguard, poor and exploited, the victim of racism and xenophobia, prevented from gaining access to knowledge and suffering the alienation of our cultures due to the foreign consumer-oriented messages which are transmitted globally by the media.

For the Group of 77, this is not the time for begging from the developed countries or for submission, defeatism or internal divisions. This is the time to regain our fighting spirit, our unity and cohesion in defending our demands. Fifty years ago we were promised that one day there would no longer be a gap between developed and underdeveloped countries. We were promised bread and justice; but today we have less and less bread and more injustice. The world could be globalized under the rule of neoliberalism but it is impossible to govern billions of people who are hungry for bread and justice. The pictures of mothers and children under the scourge of droughts and other catastrophes in whole regions of Africa remind us of the concentration camps in Nazi Germany; they bring back memories of piles of dead or dying men, women and children. Another Nuremberg is needed to put on trial the economic order that has been imposed on us, and which each three years kills more men, women and children of hunger and preventable or curable diseases than all those killed by World War II in six years. We should discuss here what is to be done about that.

In Cuba we say: ‘Our Homeland or Death!’. At this Summit of the Third World countries we would have to say: ‘Either we unite and cooperate closely, or we die!’

* Unofficial translation from the Spanish by the South Centre.

1 In this text a billion is counted as a thousand millions, and a trillion is a million millions or one thousand billions.

Source : Internet

School of Politics of AIMSS Orissa State Unit

A state level school of politics of AIMSS was held at the Study Centre of Marxism-Leninism Shibdas Ghosh Thought, Ghatsila from 29th to 31st December 2000. The school was conducted by Comrade Tapas Dutta, Central Committee member, Orissa State Secretary of the party, SUCI, and the All India President of AIMSS, Comrade Prativa Mukherjee, the General Secretary Comrade Chhaya Mukherjee, State President of AIMSS, Comrade Binapani Das were also present. Song on Comrade Shibdas Ghosh was sung by the music squad.

While conducting the school, in inaugural session, Comrade Tapas Dutta discussed at length the glorious role of women in the past and said if anyone thinks that women were always weak then they are mistaken. Rather, once in the history of human civilisation women enjoyed more prestige than men in the matriarchal society. Comrade Dutta discussed when stable property came into existence how class division started in the society. In this class divided society where few became exploiters and majority became exploited women gradually lost independence and

ultimately became property of men. Since then due to continuous suppression and domination of men over women, this half of humanity is lagging much behind. But even in this patriarchal society, it is found that if women get necessary scope then they can show their worth sometimes surpassing men. Hence Mahila Sanskritik Sangathan has been formed to fight against all sorts of torture on women and against the existing exploitative capitalist system and thereby on the one hand it wants to overthrow capitalism and on the other to achieve real emancipation of women from all bondages. Comrade Dutta said, herein lies the difference of AIMSS with other women organisations which protest against torture on women only.

Comrade Prativa Mukherjee discussed at length how women were being tortured in various fields of society and appealed to the delegates to take up the task to make women conscious about their rights and to organise them in thousands to break the chains and open the path of emancipation as taught by Comrade Shibdas Ghosh, the great leader of the proletariat.

Comrade Chhaya Mukherjee discussed how capitalism developed and was hindering the path of development of human society. Comrade Mukherjee said, women were to release two-fold struggle — one against exploitation of capitalist system and the other against patriarchal domination, and the AIMSS had taken up this historic task on its shoulder.

The State President of the AIMSS Comrade Binapani Das discussed how today in our society the governments at different levels had been in a systematic way encouraging decadent culture to spread widely.

In this School the AIMSS decided to organise a state level movement against obscenity, decadent culture, spread of liquor and drugs, etc. A fortnight long programme (from 22nd February to March 8) of organising resistance against the spread of alcohol, drugs and obscene culture, etc., at district and local levels, was adopted. On 8th March, the International Women's day, a state level convention will be held on this issue.

With the Internationale the school concluded.

AIDSO attends students' conference and joint meeting in Nepal

In West Nepal in Dhangari town the 15th conference of Akhil Nepal Swatantra Chhatra Union (6th) was held from 8-11 December, 2000 with great enthusiasm. The only fraternal organisation from the foreign country that attended it was the AIDSO. Comrade Pratap Samal, President, AIDSO and Comrade Debasis Roy, Central Office Secretary, represented AIDSO. Inauguration meeting was held on 8th at Dhangari Trinagar High School ground. Over 10 thousand students and youths were present. Before the meeting a huge decorated procession marched the streets of the town voicing slogans against privatisation and commercialisation of education, corruption and price rise, imperialist aggression and Indian expansionism.

Comrade Krishna Adhikari, student leader of Nepal, presided over the inauguration meeting. Comrade Krishna Bahadur Keshi, mass leader and leader of the parliamentary wing of Rastriya Jana Morch lit the torch and inaugurated the conference. Comrade Krishna Bahadur in his speech pointed out that the ruling class of Nepal was resorting to privatisation and commercialisation of education and fee hike only to restrict education. He strongly protested against the corruption of the government and the moves to sell out Nepal to Indian expansionism. He called upon the students and youth community to build up militant movement against it.

Comrade Pratap Samal in his speech reported that a similar movement was growing in India and said that the Indian capitalist class had been depriving people of education, health, etc. Indian capitalist class long since had acquired imperialist characteristics which were coming out through its many moves in Sikkim, Sri Lanka and Nepal.

Representatives of different students and youth organisations also spoke.

Comrade Pratap Samal, on behalf of the AIDSO, presented Comrade Krishna Bahadur a copy of the Selected Works of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh, the Great Marxist thinker, and literature of the AIDSO.

On 10th December, on the 2nd day of the Delegate Session, Comrade Debasis Roy called upon to unleash sustained movement against imperialism through building up unity of the students community of Nepal and India.

All the literature including the Selected Works of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh and AIDSO publications, taken there, were sold.

AIDSO invited to united meeting of left student organisations

On 14th December 2000 at the meeting of five main left students organisations of Nepal at Kathmandu Law College Campus Hall, Comrade Debasis Roy was present as invited guest. The meeting was convened to draw a programme of united movement on the basis of minimum agreed programme to fight privatisation, fee hike, imposition of compulsory Sanskrit education, corruption and anarchy in education, etc.

Comrade Debasis Roy, in his address, said that AIDSO had been fighting on these burning issues in India. With this objective, All India Save Education Committee had been formed comprising educationists and intellectuals. It had been building up movements against the disastrous education policies of the central and state governments.

He also said that the Indian capitalist class was desperate for expansionism, the fallout was its antipeople activities in Nepal. Not only the people of Nepal, the people of India too, were fighting India's imperialist capital. So, unity of the students and people of both the countries was most urgent.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Rabindra Adhikari, eminent left student leader.

The other speakers included distinguished teachers' leader Comrade Nanda Kumar Thapa, students' leaders Comrade Prakash Pokhrel, Comrade Madhab Nepal, Comrade Bipin Bhandari.

AIDSO and Komsomol Camps at Ghatshila

Two four-day study classes of Bihar and Jharkhand state activists of AIDSO and Komsomol were held simultaneously at the Study Centre of Marxism-Leninism-Shibdas Ghosh Thought at Ghatshila on and from 25th December 2000 to 28th December 2000. The AIDSO class was inaugurated by Comrade Arun Kumar Singh, member of the Bihar State Committee of our party and conducted by Comrade Swapan Chatterjee, General Secretary of AIDSO. Comrade Tapas Dutta, member, Central Committee of the SUCI, delivered the concluding speech with an appeal to the organisers to develop themselves to be equal to the tasks bestowed upon them by the history of human civilisation. The AIDSO class was concluded with an announcement of the formation of the Jharkhand State unit of the organisation and co-opting of some comrades in the Bihar State unit. The Jharkhand State unit was formed with Comrade Jolly Das as President, Comrade Madan Chatterjee as its Vice-President, Comrade Mohon Singh as Secretary and Comrade Manoj Kumar Singh as Treasurer along with some other committee members.

The Komsomol class was inaugurated by Comrade Tapas Dutta. The class was conducted by Comrade Amriteswar Chakraborty, Secretary, Bihar State Committee, SUCI, Comrade Hem Chakraborty, Secretary, Jharkhand State Committee and Comrade Rabin Samajpati, member, Jharkhand State Committee.

The classes were started with Guard of Honour to the revolutionary memory of our leader, teacher and guide Comrade Shibdas Ghosh and ended with the *Internationale* and song on the Great Leader of the Proletariat.

Food policy

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forward and demand that the government must come out of the WTO and stop entry of foreign agencies in the country's agricultural market. They should also demand proper arrangements to market their produce minimizing the role of the middle men. Crop insurance scheme, remunerative and support prices of produce and subsidy on fertilizers, pesticides and seeds must be provided. Instead of diluting the existing PDS the government must introduce all-out state trading in food grains. The gravity of the situation enjoins on the people to build up powerful mass movement on the above demands immediately.

UTUC-LS on state government employees' strike

Comrade Tapas Dutta, General Secretary, UTUC-LS, issued the following statement on 9th January in connection with nationwide state government employees' strike called on 10th January, 2001:

"We strongly feel that the strike which has been called against the central government, must simultaneously be directed against the state governments which, like the Centre, without exception and irrespective of political affiliation are translating into action the anti-employee and anti-people policies of privatisation, contractorisation and downsizing of government services in their respective spheres. Without this, no meaningful and effective resistance struggle can be built up. We expect of the state government employees to conduct their strike action and future course of movements in this clear direction."

Martyr's Column in Memory of Comrade Tanmoy Mukherjee

The martyr's column erected in memory of Comrade Tanmoy Mukherjee, beloved trade union leader of Siliguri, murdered by hired goons of the tea-garden owners and land mafias, was demolished by the police on 26 December at the dead of night.

It may be mentioned that a big demonstration on the occasion of a memorial meeting of Com. Tanmoy was held at the Bagha Jatin Park on 15 December, and in presence of nearly one thousand men and women this martyr's column was put up.

After the column was demolished people from all strata burst in indignation. Political parties like RSP, CPI, FB, Workers' Party and different trade unions protested against such a nefarious act. The Deputy Mayor of Siliguri Corporation also expressed his indignation. Protest demonstrations and meetings were being organised in the three districts of North Bengal.

In the face of such widespread protest the Urban Development Minister Asoke Bhattacharyya at last was compelled to give permission to re-erect the martyr's column on the same site.

Save Education Convention in Indore

The All India Save Education Committee organised a Convention at Pandit Motilal Nehru Hostel, Indore on 8 December 2000. It was conducted by senior engineering student Sri Arvind Baghel. Speaking on this occasion Prof. Dr. Ashok Ganguli, Member, Presidium of All India Save Education Committee, elaborately discussed the conspiracy of the BJP-led NDA government against education. Sri Asit Mohanty, Council Member, AISEC elaborately discussed the disastrous DPEP. Among the students Verusingh Mandloi, Gopal Ghardvay, Suren Singh Baghel, Raghunath Singh Chouhan, Ashok Singh Solanki, Sursingh Sisodia and Raju Baghel also spoke. They decided to arrange an agitational programme on last week of January against privatisation, commercialisation and more particularly dangerous World Bank programme of DPEP. The students also decided to arrange a conference in January 2001.

SUCI, West Bengal opposes Article 356

In a statement on January 11, 2001 Comrade Provas Ghosh, West Bengal State Secretary of the SUCI said :

“The demand to impose Article 356 of the Constitution on West Bengal is only a ploy to bring this state under the communal and anti-people rule of the BJP-Trinamul combine. By this act the interest of the people will be further jeopardised. Our party had not supported the imposition of the undemocratic Art.356 on any state in the past.

Both the central government controlled CBI and the CID of the state government work in the interest of the parties in governmental power. The politics of murder of the CPI(M) and the Trinamul Congress has created a very grave situation in this state. So our demand is that the killings in Garbeta be inquired into by the Human Rights Commission.

We demand of the state government to immediately convene an all-party meeting to stop the politics of murder and to free the police administration from the control of the party in power.”

Mammoth Procession In Calcutta

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course of politics the politics based on a higher ethics and culture conducive to people's legitimate struggles — the genuine politics of the people. The Long March symbolised the politics of people's life struggle against the concept and criminalised politics of the parliamentary contenders. Imbued with this consciousness women of all ages braved to join the march in bewilderingly large numbers. Exploited, oppressed, tortured and forcibly painted as weaklings of the society by the rulers for centuries, they have come to learn the real road to their emancipation in the common struggle of all sections of the people of the capitalist rule, degenerate and perverted bourgeois culture and falsity of the social democratic forces and sham Marxists.

This Long March stopped at Kalighat Park in the southern quarter of the city. It did not end here. It does not, it restarts from here, it ramifies into the districts and villages, and down into the grassroots. It grows longer from here to shed light in the correct political course to be trodden of all the people of all religions, all languages, all regions across the country in the days ahead.

Here begins what has to be begun and now.

Corrigendum

In our last issue we wrongly mentioned our departed leader Comrade Prithvi Chanda was the General Secretary of UTUC-LS. He was the President of UTUC-LS. The error is deeply regretted.

— Ed. P. Era

Indo-Nepalese Relationship

(Contd. from page 4)

from various quarters within Nepal. It may be noted that the US and the British imperialists also put pressure on the ratification of the Mahakali Treaty. The British Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Liam Fox and the US Assistant Secretary of State for South Asia, Robin Raphael hinted during their visit in Nepal in August 1996 that non-ratification of the Mahakali Treaty would send a wrong signal driving away private international investment in Nepal.

Indian Military within Nepal

The controversy over the Mahakali Treaty ultimately led to the disclosure of the presence of Indian troops within Nepal near the headwaters of the Mahakali river. India took an interest in the headwater reaches of the Mahakali during the Sino-Indian hostilities in 1962 and stationed its troops at Kalapani. Every administrative officer stationed in the area reported repeatedly to the Royal Palace about the presence of Indian troops in the area, but the matter was not made public by the collaborating rulers of Nepal. The considerations of military security dominate the Indian rulers. Under public pressure all the political parties of Nepal are now crying, ‘Kalapani is ours.’ Occupation of Nepali territory by Indian troops, which has come to light is now causing widespread resentment among the Nepalese people, and anti-Indian feeling is running high among them.

Plane Hijacking

When the Indo-Nepalese relation was in such a strained state after the disclosure of the presence of Indian troops within Nepal, it was further accentuated after the hijacking of a plane en-route to New Delhi by the Kashmiri *Mujahideens* from Kathmandu, and the Indian media launched a barrage of propaganda that Nepal had become a den of militants undermining Indian security. Even an innocent Nepali was initially accused of being a hijacker. The high handed measure of the government of India, and the barrage of anti-Nepali propaganda from the Indian media further accentuated the anti-Indian feeling among the Nepalese people.

Indian Expansionism

India has become a big power in South Asia. By denying all the essentials of life to the common people India acquired a massive military might. Crores of rupees are being spent on atomic bombs, missile projects, war planes, tanks and other sinews of war. The clout of India as a military power is a source of serious anxiety to the neighbouring countries. Because of ruthless exploitation of the people, the people of the country have very little purchasing power, and so Indian capitalists need external market. Indian capitalism has long back gained imperialist character through the inexorable law of capitalism. India is playing the role of a big brother in the subcontinent. India's intervention in Sri Lankan civil strife, its deployment of navy and airforce in Maldives on the plea of crushing the uprising there, and annexation of Sikkim to Indian Union are some of the glaring instances of the expansionist design of the Indian bourgeoisie. India capitalist class wants to dominate the

markets of the neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. So long the Congress served the interest of the Indian capitalist class in this respect. Now the BJP led government is at the Centre; that the BJP is also serving the expansionist design of the capitalist class is clear by the comment of K.R. Malkhani as already quoted. Though the BJP led government has distanced itself from this comment of Malkhani by stating that it is the personal opinion of Malkhani it is a harsh reality that Malkhani is an important leader of the BJP, and the BJP did not disown this statement of Malkhani. It may be mentioned in this connection that the map drawn by the Sangh Parivar depicting the Hindu empire includes Nepal also. So this dream of the Sangh Parivar suits nicely with the expansionist design of the Indian capitalist class.

There is no doubt that the Congress or the BJP as the representatives of the Indian capitalist class will try to fulfil the expansionist design of this class. But it is regrettable that the left parties like the CPI(M) and the CPI are seeing in these anti-Indian outbursts of the Nepali people only misunderstanding and difference of opinion, which, according to them can be sorted through discussion. They are so confused by the illusion of parliamentary politics that they cannot identify the imperialist traits acquired by the Indian state. Moreover, by commenting that the problem can be resolved through discussion they are making light of the entire issue, thereby trying to conceal the expansionist character of the Indian state. It may be recalled that the CPI(M) extended support to the move of Rajiv Gandhi in sending ‘Indian Peace Keeping Force’ to Sri Lanka. So the people of India and Nepal will have to be alert about these social democratic parties.

In fine, it is to be remembered that both India and Nepal are class divided. In these countries the interests of the exploited and the exploiting class are diametrically opposed. Indian capitalist class is not only ruthlessly exploiting the Indian people but also is out to loot and plunder the people of the neighbouring and other countries following the policy of expansionism. For this purpose Indian government has been spending crores of rupees in military budget though nearly half of the population of the country live below the poverty line. The people of Nepal will have to understand that the common people of India, having glorious anti-imperialist tradition have no relation with the expansionist design of the Indian ruling class. They along with the people of other neighbouring countries will also have to understand that the ruling class of their respective countries is tolerating the domineering acts of the Indian ruling class in their own class interest. Because after the dismantling of socialist camp the imperialists headed by the US imperialists have accepted Indian hegemony in the South Asian region. So the legitimate outburst of the Nepali people is not only against Indian imperialist rulers but also against the Nepali ruling class which is collaborating with the Indian rulers. In this struggle the toiling people of India will certainly stand by the people of Nepal as they always did in the past. It is most important today to build up unity among the toiling people of India and Nepal.

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