

A Disgraceful Session. Once again at the Warsaw session, as on other occasions, the Soviet delegation resorted to wrecking tactics. In an attempt to make the world peace movement serve Soviet diplomacy, the delegation was anxious to impose its erroneous line on others. To attain its ends it sponsored an anti-China chorus in Warsaw as it had done many times in the past. What happened at the Warsaw session is reminiscent of the Soviet delegation's stock-in-trade at the Moscow World Congress of Women held in last June.

When deputy leader of the Chinese delegation Liu Ning-I took the floor to read the Chinese general document draft, Soviet delegates took the lead in pounding the table and letting out cat-calls. With a number of followers playing second fiddle, the Indian delegates shrieked themselves hoarse. This hooliganism aroused disapproval among the majority of those present.

The Korean delegation asked for the floor to explain its opposition to the presidium's draft appeal, but was denied the right to speak. The Vietnamese delegation in a statement deplored the fact that the views and proposals set forth by it and other delegations were not included.

However, throughout the session, there were evidences of unity and solidarity among the genuine forces of peace; more and more people have come to look with favour on the correct line for the peace movement. In particular, with the meaning of the correct

line becoming clear, many people from Asia, Africa and Latin America refused to blindly follow the Soviet baton.

Anti-Imperialist Resolutions Adopted

At the insistence of the Asian, African and Latin American delegates, the session adopted resolutions in support of the anti-imperialist struggles in south Viet Nam, Laos, Korea, the Portuguese colonies, and in opposition to "Malaysia" and racial discrimination in South Africa and on the questions of Palestine, Iraq and the Cameroons. There was also a resolution on Cuba which contained a passage saying that "the U.S. Government must scrupulously respect the late President Kennedy's undertaking of non-invasion, and must not become involved in any form of aggression against Cuba or undermine the legitimate rights of the Cuban people." Many delegates objected to this passage which embellished Kennedy.

The Chinese delegation also placed its own draft resolutions before the commissions on the prohibition of nuclear weapons and disarmament, on national independence, on economic development and culture and on future peace activities. Since the Sino-Indian boundary question was raised in the report of the second commission, the Chinese delegation also issued a written statement on this matter. It condemned the Soviet delegates for colluding with the Indian delegates in their anti-China ballyhoo at the W.C.P. Warsaw session.

International Communist Movement

Ceylon Marxist-Leninists to Convene C.P. 7th Congress to Establish Revolutionary Leadership

ON November 17, 87 Marxist-Leninists of the Ceylon Communist Party from different parts of the country held a meeting and decided to convene the Party's 7th Congress in order to rectify the mistakes of the present Party leadership, to rid it of the deadweight of revisionism, and to give the genuine Marxist-Leninists inside the Party and the proletarian movement in the country a new and revolutionary leadership.

At the meeting a declaration entitled "To All Marxist-Leninists Inside the Ceylon Communist Party" was unanimously adopted. (For full text of the declaration see p.16.)

An organizational committee of 35 with Premalal Kumarasiri, Member of the Party's Political Bureau, as Secretary was appointed to prepare for the congress.

The meeting was presided over by veteran revolutionary and Vice-President of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation A.D. Charleshamy. He said he had joined the Communist Party because he believed in the revolution. He therefore decided, in his old age, to take the side of the revolution and to exert his last endeavours for it.

In his opening address, Kumarasiri said: "Modern revisionism is no longer a deviation inside the communist movement. It is something to destroy communism altogether. It is a treacherous force betraying the proletarian revolution. It is a dangerous foe of the working class. Hence it is the duty of genuine Marxist-Leninists to smash modern revisionism." He emphasized: "It is we who hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism. Hence let us go forward to hold the Seventh Congress which the revisionists are afraid to convene on account of their weakness and bankruptcy." He added that this congress would be written in letters of gold in the history of the Ceylon revolution.

N. Sanmugathan, Member of the Political Bureau, in his speech, said that what the Left-wing movement needed today was a new revolutionary working-class leadership and that its immediate task was to develop such leadership.

Watson Fernando, Secretary of Ratmalana District Committee of the Party, said: "After 25 years of service

and learning through Marxist education and experience, it was not so difficult to find out which is the correct, developing force today." He announced that he would give his complete support to any move to save the Party from the modern revisionists.

Veteran revolutionary Cyril Kulatunge said: "We are taking these steps to save the Party which we are prepared to defend with our lives. I take part in such a historic meeting as today's because I want to save our Party, which we correctly set up then to serve the cause of Ceylon's revolution, but which today has unfortunately

sunk in the mire of revisionism, and turn it again into a vanguard of the proletarian revolution."

D.A. Gunasekera, another leading revolutionary, said that revisionism suffocated the essence of Marxism-Leninism and blunted the militancy of the working class.

Also speaking at the meeting were D.N. Nadunge, Member of the Central Committee; Higgoda Dharmasena, Alternate Member of the Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation; K. Manickavasagar, Alternate Member of the Central Committee; H.G.A. de Silva, S.S. de Silva, and others.

"To All Marxist-Leninists Inside the Ceylon Communist Party"

The declaration was signed by 118 Marxist-Leninists of the Ceylon Communist Party. They include ten Full Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party (Premalal Kumarasiri, Member of the Political Bureau, N. Sanmugathan, Member of the Political Bureau and General Secretary of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation, D.N. Nadunge, Member of the Central Committee, and others), A.D. Charleshamy and H. Jayawardena, Vice-Presidents of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation; Watson Fernando, Secretary of the Ratmalana District Committee; Victor Silva, Secretary of the former Kotte District Committee; Menike Kumarasiri, Joint Secretary of the Progressive Women's Front; H.P. Amarapala, President of the Ceylon Federation of the Communist and Progressive Youth Leagues; W.A. Dharmadasa, General Secretary of the Ceylon Federation of the Communist and Progressive Youth Leagues; H.M.P. Mohideen, Editor of *Tholilali*; Sarath Cooray, Assistant Editor of *Kamkaruwa*, other leaders of district committees, trade unions, youth and women's organizations and other Communist Party members.

WE, the undersigned Marxist-Leninists inside the Ceylon Communist Party do hereby accuse the present majority of the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party of having destroyed the unity of the Party and brought it to the verge of a split and of undermining its influence by the following actions:—

- (1) Failure to hold the 7th Congress of the Party within two years of the previous Congress i.e. before December 1962, as demanded by the Party Constitution.
- (2) Abandoning the genuine Marxist-Leninist standpoints as embodied in the Moscow Declaration of 1957 and the Moscow Statement of 1960 and adopting the false positions of modern revisionism.
- (3) Taking disciplinary actions against Premalal Kumarasiri, N. Sanmugathan and E.T. Moorthy for having advocated revolutionary policies in full conformity with Marxism-Leninism.
- (4) Refusal to heed the request of the majority of the District Committees of the Party and a written requisition by more than half the membership of the Party to summon an immediate Congress of the Party to settle the present dispute in the Party.
- (5) Failure to build a strong and powerful Communist Party; suspending of recruitment to the Party at a time when the most favourable cir-

cumstances existed for the boldest recruitment to the Party; reducing the number of Party members to a paltry figure never reached even under the difficult days of the UNP — thus, objectively, placing the Party organisationally disarmed and weakened so that it loses its independence and identity.

- (6) Opposition to and refusal to lead workers' struggle, particularly the betrayal of the CTB strike of January-February 1963 and the present reluctance to organise a national struggle around the 21 demands approved by the All-Island Congress of Trade Unions.
- (7) Exclusive reliance on the parliamentary method as the means of winning power peacefully for the working class and a refusal to prepare the working class and gather all revolutionary forces for a possibility of the non-peaceful transition to socialism.
- (8) Failure to organise the peasantry.
- (9) Failure to provide Party members and the working class with Marxist education; failure to translate sufficient number of Marxist classics into Sinhalese.
- (10) Failure to produce a daily working-class newspaper.
- (11) Attempting to disrupt mass organisations and fronts under the leadership of the Party.