

Sadly for

**MOSCOW MEETING
COMMUNIQUE**

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NEW AGE
COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

VOL. VIII, No. 50 December 11, 1960 25 nP.

**India-Rally
To Congo!**

IN November 1960 a conference of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties who attended the celebrations on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held in Moscow.

Taking part in the conference were delegations of 81 parties: the Communist Party of Australia, the Communist Party of Austria, the Albanian Party of Labour, the Algerian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Argentina, the Communist Party of Belgium, the Communist Party of Burma, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Bolivia, the Communist Party of Brazil, the Communist Party of Great Britain, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Venezuela, the Party of Working People of Vietnam, the People's Unity Party of Haiti, the Communist Party of Gaudeloupe, the Guatemalan Party of Labour, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Honduras, the Communist Party of Greece, the Communist Party of Denmark, the Dominican People's Socialist Party, the Communist Party of Israel, the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of Indonesia, the Jordani

Communist Party, the Iraqi Communist Party, the People's Party of Iran, the Irish Workers' League, the Communist Party of Northern Ireland, the Communist Party of Spain, the Italian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Canada, the Progressive Party of the Cypriot Working People, the Communist Party of China, the Communist Party of Colombia, the Korean Party of Labour, the Party of the People's Vanguard of Costa Rica, the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the Communist Party of Malaya, the Moroccan Communist Party, the Communist Party of Martinique, the Mexican Communist Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Nepal, the Communist Party of the Netherlands, the Socialist Party of Nicaragua, the Communist Party of New Zealand, the Communist Party of Norway, the People's Party of Panama, Paraguayan Communist Party, the Peruvian Communist Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Portuguese Communist Party, the Communist Party of Reunion, the Rumanian Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Salvador, the Communist Party of San Marino, the Syrian Communist Party, the Com-

munist Party of the Soviet Union, the Sudanese Communist Party, the Communist Party of Thailand, the Tunisian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Turkey, the Communist Party of Uruguay, the Communist Party of Finland, the French Communist Party, the Communist Party of Ceylon, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party of Chile, the Swiss Party of Labour, the Communist Party of Sweden, the Communist Party of Ecuador, the Communist Party of the Union of South Africa, the Communist Party of Japan, and other parties.

The participants in the conference exchanged experience and familiarised themselves with each other's views and positions, discussed topical problems of present international developments and the Communist movement in the interests of the joint struggle for the common aims—peace, democracy, national independence and socialism—and unanimously adopted a statement of Communist and Workers' Parties and also an appeal to all the peoples of the world.

The discussion of all questions took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship on the foundation of the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

TORTURED Congo is in dire danger of becoming the hunting ground of the colonialists once again. The upstart colonialists' agent, Mobutu is guided and aided to arrest Lumumba, shave his head, tie up his arms and confine him to the dungeon.

Lumumba is not alone. Same is the fate of the Chairman of the Congolese Senate, Chairman of the House of Representatives, a number of ministers who have remained loyal to their land of birth, and members of Parliament who spurned the dollars and refused to side with usurpers. The colonialists' aim is clear enough. Paralysing the legal Lumumba Government

It was while Rajeshwar Dayal and Brig. Rikhey were top UN representatives in Congo that the Lumumba Government was actually scuttled and now it is worse.

It is while Rajeshwar Dayal was in UN accusing the Belgians and exposing the crimes of the Mobutu gang that Brig. Rikhey attended the parade of the Mobutu troops and more and more Belgians, NATO arms and UN dollars poured into Congo.

It is welcome news that Indian External Affairs Ministry is upset over the latest chaotic developments, that our UN representative, Krishna Menon was called home and has been sent back with new instructions.

The growing insolence of the colonialists and their agents, their record of mounting crimes, their diplomatic trickeries, both inside and outside the UN, should be enough to turn all illusions, end all hesitations of the Indian Government. The colonialist West pays no heed to noble words. It only respects superior strength. Its disruptive manoeuvres know no end till it is utterly isolated and encircled. The Congolese struggle is indestructible. The days of African colonialism are gone for good, the sun of African liberation has risen already high. With Lumumba's arrest, Congolese struggle does not end but its new and more glorious phase begins.

India's conscience and honour demands that the Government of India keep in close step with the Congolese struggle and the solidarity moves of the African States, helping to rally all the peace-loving anti-colonialist forces inside and outside the UN.

The USSR in its latest statement has demanded the release of Prime Minister Lumumba and other leaders, the restoration of the legitimate government and the Parliament of the Congolese Republic, immediate disarming of the Mobutu mercenary gangs by the UN troops, removal of all Belgians, a special commission of Afro-Asian States to investigate the sources of finances and supply of weapons to Mobutu mobs and urgent measures to discuss the grave situation in Congo.

All the honest men whose hearts bleed for Congo and whose head and limbs work in defence of freedom and peace will readily see that these are eminently practical, urgently needed, really effective and constructive proposals that will defeat the colonialists' aim in Congo, save world peace and make UN discharge its true function and not remain as the hand-maid of the US and other colonialists or a helpless onlooker.

**SOVIET-CHINESE
FRATERNITY**

* By Cable From MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW December 5

COMplete unanimity of decisions adopted at the conference of the representatives of the world Communist and working-class movement in Moscow, now given the popular name of Communist Summit by the press of many lands, has taken the wind out of sales of bourgeois propaganda.

All those who speculated, predicted and wishfully hoped for a split in world Communism have again made fools of themselves in the eyes of world opinion. Communists of the whole world in unanimous agreement—this news flash has gone like a steel dagger into the heart of world imperialism.

It is clear now that the document of immense historic import is destined to become a mighty programme of action for world Communist and anti-imperialist forces.

Its impact on future world events is going to be lasting and its mark on human affairs permanent. The comments published in the press here bring out the great importance of the conference recently concluded in Moscow. As a result of the con-

ference of the representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties which ended recently, the solidarity of the whole Communist movement has been still more strengthened and the unity of the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Soviet Union has become still stronger" declared Liu Shao-chi, speaking at a dinner given in his honour in Leningrad last night.

Pravda today publishes the report on its first page under four-column headline "Marxism-Leninism illuminates path to new victories of Socialism and Communism".

Liu Shao-chi who is now touring Soviet Union accompanied by Soviet President Brezhnev declared that the great Soviet Union always was and remained the mighty bulwark of peace in the whole world.

He praised Nikita Khrushchov's fight at the 15th Session of the United Nations and said that the Soviet Government's proposals directed towards reducing international tension, general and complete disarmament, peaceful coexistence of countries with different so-

cial systems enjoyed the sympathy and support of all peace-loving states and peoples.

China and Soviet Union, he said, were brotherly socialist countries and the peoples of two countries were companions in arms who had gone through test of long struggle.

Liu Shao-chi thanked the Soviet people and the city of Leningrad for factory equipment, industrial projects and the supply of qualified specialists and the training of Chinese technical cadres "which is a part of that immense help given by Soviet Government and Soviet people to our country for Socialist construction".

Leonid Brezhnev in his speech said that the Soviet people sincerely rejoice at successes achieved by the Chinese People's Republic led by the Communist Party of China and its Central Committee under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung.

Even in future the Soviet Union shall untiringly strengthen the fraternal friendship of the two countries and the unity of their two parties "based on loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism" he declared.

Editorial

was not enough to stabilise the regime of their puppets. They plan to liquidate the patriotic leaders of Congo and clear the field for their own hand-picked agents so that the Western monopolists of Belgium, France, Britain, headed by the U.S.A., can stage a "legal" come back and exploit Congo in their own interest, and under an administration that will do their bidding.

The U. N. went into Congo to restore peace and help the Lumumba Government to bring order out of U.S.-led Nato created chaos. It was under the U. N. flag that the colonialist powers operated. It was with the U. N. in Congo that the Lumumba Government was paralysed, the Parliament suppressed, and the military upstart, Mobutu, came up.

All those serious elements who realise the danger to peace inherent in the explosive Congolese crisis, and who hate colonialism, have generously given India credit for its constructive, peaceful efforts in defence of Congolese independence and unity.

Face to face with the grim tragedy of Congo, honesty demands that free-loving India realise how we share part of the responsibility for Congo's present humiliation and agony.

The Government of India gave a clear bill to UN Secretary-General, Hammarskjold, when it was through his own clever and hardly veiled manipulations that the whole process, of the UN set up in Congo violating the directives of the Security Council began.

It was because the UN Secretary-General had placed the "experts", "specialists" from the NATO powers in strategic key positions that the efforts to turn the wheel back could temporarily succeed.

Bihar Communist Conference

● From ALI ASHRAF

THE Sixth Bihar State Conference of the CPI which ended its six-day session on November 22, 1960, gave a call for collecting one and a half lakh of rupees to publish a Hindi daily from Patna from the middle of 1961, to organise pad yatras all over the State and stage a demonstration before the State Legislature demanding genuine measures of land ceiling and distribution of land to the landless and the poor peasants.

The Conference was held at Begusarai in the District of Monghyr, from November 16 to 22. Of the total number of 308 delegates representing a membership of more than 11 thousands 275 delegates attended the conference.

Kishory Prasanna Sinha, the respected Communist leader hoisted the Red Flag, after which the conference began with the election of the Presidium consisting of Ali Ashraf, Indradeep Sinha, Kedar Das, Ramavtar Shastri and Ratan Roy.

The conference paid homage to the memories of Wilhelm Pieck and Harry Pollit, leaders of the world Communist movement, to Feroz Gandhi, Balkrishna Sharma Naveen, Hazarat Jikar Moradabadi, and other martyrs who gave their lives in the

cause of the Communist Party and the democratic movement in India.

Yogendra Sharma then delivered a report on the international situation which was followed by a discussion in which more than 40 delegates participated and which took up one session on November 16 and the whole of the next day. At the end, delegates heard Z. A. Ahmad who explained at length the views of the Central Executive Committee (C.E.C.). The conference passed a brief resolution welcoming the C.E.C. Resolution on the international situation.

POLITICAL REPORT

Then followed the other items on the agenda. The Political

report was presented by Jagannath Sarkar, the organisational Report by Yogendra Sharma, the resolution on the publication of a Hindi Daily by Sunil Mukherjee, on the Third Plan and Cellings by Indradeep Sinha, on regional autonomy for the Adivasis by All Amjad, and on the linguistic problem in Bihar by Ali Ashraf.

The Political Report dealt at length with the situation in Bihar, the impact of the international and national developments on this situation, and the tasks before the Party in Bihar.

CENTRAL TASK

It noted the peculiar feature of the Indian political scene that while internationally decisive shifts had taken place against imperialism and for peace, freedom, democracy and Socialism, in India Right-reaction had succeeded in consolidating itself.

Accordingly "the Central Political task of the Communist Party" said the Report "is to arrest the shift of the Right, and to bring about a shift to the left".

While "independent mobilisation of the Communist Party and its growing strength is the most important condition" for the fulfilment of this task, "it cannot be brought about by the strength of the Communist Party alone". Moreover, "it cannot succeed if we have to rely only or even mainly on forces outside the Congress".

This, declared the Report, is "the major correction that has to be made in our understanding and practice. The bulk of our allies, real and potential, are to be found inside the Congress, among its supporters, or among those who, while not in the Congress, generally follow Nehru".

At the same time, the Report clarified that "the Party cannot have a general political alliance with the Congress". On the other hand, "in view of concessions to foreign and Indian Big Business, whittling down of the public sector, sabotage of agrarian reforms, heavy and increasing burdens on the masses, attack on democratic rights, etc., the Communist Party should effectively play the role of democratic opposition in relation to the Congress Government".

Two years ago, the Giridih Conference of the Party had laid down the main political task of the Party as the building of a broad, united State-wide movement for changing the anti-people policies of the Government and defeating the Right, reactionary forces.

During these two years the Party organised broad campaigns on popular issues. Against tax increase and price rise it led the forty thousand strong demonstration on March 18, 1959, Statewide hartal on April 15 and Statewide satyagraha in September-October 1959, and lately it took leading part in the Central Government employees strike in Bihar.

All through 1959, the movement against tax-increase and high prices had gone on gathering momentum and ever broader sweep (drawing in the Jan Congress, and individuals from the PSP and Jharkhand Party) when the India-China border dispute burst up in a crisis and disrupted the movement.

REACTION GROWS

The Bihar State Council of the Party at its Hajipur Session in December 1959 had already noted that "the setback to the Party and the democratic movement as a result of this crisis was much greater" (than the mere disruption of this movement).

All the forces of Right reaction, the Jan Sangh, the Swatantra Party, the PSP, Jai Prakash Narain and a large number of Congressmen, with varying degrees of emphasis, openly raised reactionary slogans.

And it was a matter of great concern that they were able to work up a considerable amount of mass support and for the time being threw the

Communist Party in isolation and on the defensive. Never before was the isolation of the Party so great. This situation was aggravated by other factors.

The Hajipur Council meeting decided to concentrate on the fight against the Right and directed that this task had to be given primacy over the task of fighting against the anti-people policies of the Government. "Our experience," said the Political Report, "has proved that at that time this policy enabled us to find our feet, develop a common language with the people, and begin our counter-attack against the Right".

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT

The result of all these developments over the period since the Giridih Conference was that the growth of the Party received a serious setback, though in its totality the political influence of the Party today is greater than it was two years ago.

The PSP during this period mainly engaged in anti-Communist campaigns on Kerala, the China border issue in unity with the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party. It neglected mass campaigns, except on the issue of the Central Government Employees strike and to a limited extent on the question of multi-point sales-tax.

The PSP disrupted the democratic movement, failed to strengthen even its own mass base and actually lent support to Right reaction.

In the influence of the Jharkhand Party, too, some decline has taken place in this period partly due to the defection of a fraction which joined the Congress and partly due to the activities of the tribal welfare by governmental agencies.

A significant development in this connection was the association of certain Jharkhand leaders, notably the Legislature Jharkhand Party leader S. K. Bage with certain united mass movements, in alliance with the Communist Party, the anti-tax campaign, agitation for proper compensation for land acquired by the Government and lastly, the setting up of a land commission to enquire into the extent of land alienated from the Adivasis.

The forces of democratic opposition, thus, failed to make any decisive advance during this period, while the Right reaction succeeded in consolidating its forces in Bihar.

SWATANTRA HOPES

The Janta Party, confined to the District of Hazaribagh alone, provided the core for the Swatantra Party and it began to operate all over the State. The Jana Congress merged with the Swatantra Party.

Though it failed to attract the Jharkhand Party or any

* SEE PAGE 6

DECEMBER 11, 1960

ANDHRA BATTLE FOR WASTE LANDS

THE draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan very plainly puts it that "... redistribution of land in excess of any given level of ceiling was not likely to make available any large results in the shape of surplus land for distribution."

So only cultivable waste lands are left for distribution. Leaving aside those small landowners with uneconomic holdings (including agricultural labourers with land) there were, in 1951, about 8,821,000 families of agricultural labourers without land. At least these people should be provided with some land and house-sites.

At the rate of at least 5 acres for cultivation and 1½ acre for house-site, these 8.8 million families require about 46 million acres. This amount of waste land is available. According to the figures available (1956-57) the total amount of cultivable waste land, excluding pastures, etc., is 53 million acres.

Actually, a part of the land classified as "not available for cultivation" and as "forests" can also be brought under cultivation. All this land can be distributed. But is it being done?

LITTLE DISTRIBUTION

According to the reports available, about 6.5 million acres of this waste land has so far been distributed in the last few years. And yet the Government goes on talking about its "grow more food" campaign!

The story of the assignment of waste lands to landless agricultural labourers in Andhra Pradesh is pathetic. It shows how even an extremely important national task becomes a political game in the hands of the ruling circles.

In the Legislature of the composite Madras State a resolution was moved demanding the immediate distribution of all cultivable waste lands to agricultural labourers. This was defeated by a margin of one vote only.

In the 1954 Budget Session of the Andhra Assembly, a resolution moved by G. Nageswararao (Communist) demanding the distribution of waste land was unanimously passed.

This was preceded by a widespread movement for waste land distribution. Agricultural labourers occupied, without authorisation, thousands of acres in all districts. For instance, they occupied in Krishna district 6,058 acres; in Anantapur district about 5,500 acres; in Nellore district about 6,282 acres.

In East Godavari, Kurnool, Guntur, West Godavari and other districts also thousands of acres were occupied. All this was preceded by banjar conferences attended by thousands of agricultural labourers.

Prakasam, the then Chief Minister, tried to explain that the resolution was not binding on the Government. Yet, the strength of the movement forced the Government to act upon the resolution.

Out of a total of 33,87,555 acres of cultivable waste land in Andhra (1951-52 crop and season Report), the Revenue Minister said that 13½ lakhs of acres could be brought into cultivation immediately.

Orders were issued for the distribution of that land. Rules were framed: thousands of applications were sent by the agricultural labourers. All was set for the distribution of at least that amount of waste land.

But the Ministry fell. Fresh elections were held and the Congress was returned with a huge majority, with Gopala Reddy as the Chief Minister.

There is a Telugu saying: "Reddy has come; start the play again". This became true in this case. The orders for distribution of waste lands were withheld. The whole question was put for consideration again. A spate of Government orders followed, some of them contradictory to each other and still others modifying earlier ones.

The formation of Andhra Pradesh was another excuse for postponing the distribution of waste lands. In Telangana the question is much more serious, since a larger area of land was occupied and the Government had repeatedly announced its intention of giving pattas to the cultivators.

Till today the work has not been completed. It has been announced recently that assignments were made and pattas were granted in respect of 3,15,974.58 acres in the Andhra region and of 3,96,953.20 acres in the Telangana region, from 1954 to 1959. Lands under cultivation and still needing the granting of pattas far exceed this amount, while unoccupied lands are much more.

FAULTY POLICY

That the policy of the assignment itself is faulty can be shown even by a brief review.

A Government notification, dated June 24, 1954, was issued which placed a large category of lands under prohibited list—they will not be available for distribution. These lands include porambokes, tanks beds, pastures, padugai (lands within the flood banks of the

and the 10 per cent reservation rule was restored.

In 1954 June, a Government order was published whereby Romperu lands (lands adjoining the Romperu drain) would be assigned to landless agriculturists.

A subsequent Government order laid down that these Romperu lands, in whose case assignments were not completed, would be assigned to political sufferers, even cancelling the earlier order of assignment to landless agriculturists.

A Government order of June 1955 lays down that where the political sufferers have applied for land which was under the cultivation of landless agriculturists but for which pattas have not been granted, such land would be given to the political sufferers, even if it

meant evicting the cultivators.

Another Government order of the same date lays down that lands covered by projects completed, or under execution, or are already sanctioned, or are under investigation, shall be assigned only on payment of the market price.

Government lands are being given on lease annually to cooperative societies, but in 1956, the Andhra Government issued an order laying down that in respect of such land, whose extent is more than 100 acres in a village, 1/3 of the land will be put up for public auction and the rest only given on lease to field labour or tenants' cooperative societies. These societies will have to pay the average rental of the whole lands.

This circular would result in

* SEE PAGE 7

Food, a roof over your head and clothing are the three musts in your budget. But what about the fourth item—the future? Children's education, daughter's marriage and your happy retirement in old age?

Guarantee your future by making Life Insurance the fourth item in your present budget. That's the easiest way to make a little money go a long way. Save a little today through Life Insurance and make sure of a tidy sum to spend during the future years when you will cease to earn. The day you take a policy, your family is assured of an income in the future.

the fourth item



There is no substitute for LIFE INSURANCE

NEW AGE

PAGE THREE

BUILDERS OF NEW INDIA

increasing the yield from the land

Randheer Singh of Mancha village in Kanpur District has won the Uttar Pradesh food production competition for the second time in succession. In 1958-59, he was able to make his land yield over 49 maunds of wheat per acre.

Randheer Singh has been able to raise the yield by systematically applying improved methods of cultivation—intensive ploughing, use of organic manure and chemical fertilizers, sowing of better seeds and adequate irrigation.

Progressive cultivators like Randheer Singh help build a new India by providing more food for the nation.

THE PLAN MEANS PLENTY AND SECURITY

Work for it—Save for it

DA 6/59

SAVE CONGO ! DEFEND AFRICA !

THE following extracts are from the text of the statement of the Soviet Government issued on December 5:

The events of the past few days in the Congo show that the colonial NATO powers with the United States at the head have openly adopted the path of liquidating the Parliament of the Congo Republic and the legitimate Government headed by Patrice Lumumba, the path of destroying the national independence won by the Congolese people...

The colonialists want to physically remove the leaders of the Congolese State and the political leaders of the people of the Congo and to replace them with their paid agents of the Mobutu and Tshombe type. They are using for this vile purpose also the traitor of the Congolese people, Kasavubu.

Actually they are leading matters to restoring in the country the power of the colonial administration of the old (Belgian) and new (American) colonialists who are acting hand in hand with each other as well as with Portuguese, British and French colonial authorities in Africa...

Having disarmed the troops loyal to the legitimate Lumumba Government and having mustered paid gangs out of the scum of Congolese society and foreign adventurers and mercenaries smuggled in through Brazzaville, the colonialists are trying to carry out their designs in a new form.

U. S. Intervention

The existing situation in the Congo is due in the first place to the undisguised and crude interference of the present United States administration in the internal affairs of the Congolese State.

It is generally known that the criminal activities against the Parliament and the Government of the Congo are openly directed by the United States Em-

bassy in Leopoldville which is acting together with the Belgians as the directing centre from which comes a free flow of money to carry out gangster activities in the Congo in the interests of the colonialists.

Loot Redivided

What is actually going on in the Congo is the re-division of influence and of stocks between the great colonial powers—the United States, Belgium, Britain, France. The plunder of the wealth of the Congo is the basis of the violence and crimes being perpetrated now by the colonialists and their agents in the Congo...

The developments in the Congo in the first place teach that colonialists do not give up anything on their own free will. Each concession is wrested by the peoples by force, each step forward to freedom is won in hard struggle.

The events in the Congo rapidly dispel the spirit of filial trust in age-old oppressors and their servants—gentlemen of the Hammarskjöld, Bunche, Kasavubu type — which still persists in some places.

The colonialists are still using in their own predatory interests the division and differences between tribes, parties and organizations, the complacency and lack of determination of some champions of national freedom, their naive faith in the law established by the colonialists, the desire of certain personalities to play the domi-

nant rôle in the events at all costs, their inability or reluctance to put their actions and personal interests beneath the national interests, interests of the common struggle for independence and for its consolidation....

African Aid

The names of Lumumba, Gizengi, Okito, Kasongo, Mpolo have already become the banner of fighting Africa and this cannot be taken away. A great rôle in defending the independence of the Congo Republic is played by the assistance coming from the independent nations of Africa, in particular Ghana, Guinea, the UAR, Morocco, Sudan, Ethiopia, Mali.

marshalled who acted as a flunkey of the colonialists.

The following fact alone serves as an eloquent evidence of the disgraceful rôle played by the United Nations Secretary-General and his representatives in the Congo:

When it was learned that the Mobutu bands which have been created by and are in the pay of the colonialists had seized Prime Minister Lumumba, the United Nations representatives started to deny resolutely reports to the effect that they had tried to interfere with the outrages committed by these bands and to help the Prime Minister.

They boasted of their "non-intervention" in this case. This confirmed to the hilt the lackey rôle of the United Nations or, to be more exact, of

to the attempt of the colonialists to restore the old order in the Congo by launching an offensive against the disgraceful colonial régime for the destruction of the strong-points and military bases of the colonialists in all parts of the world, for the final abolition of colonialism....

The peoples have the right to demand from the United Nations that it should take resolute actions against the aggressors and colonial ravers who are striving to strangle the independence of the Congo Republic. The present situation in the Congo makes it imperative that these actions should be undertaken without delay.

Above all it is essential: **FIRSTLY**, to release immediately the Prime Minister

Soviet Support Pledged

It is not without reason that Hammarskjöld, fearing the rôle of African states in the Congo, has sent and is continuing to send there American, Canadian, Swedish, Irish and other servicemen and officials who loyally serve the big foreign monopolies.

It is not without reason that in attempting to restore the colonial régime in the Congo Republic, the colonialists are striving in the first place to isolate it from its most reliable African friends — Ghana, Guinea, the United Arab Republic and others, and are pressing for the withdrawal of the troops of these independent states from Congolese territory.

However, not always and not by all African as well as Asian states was the necessary unity maintained in safeguarding the sovereign rights of the Congo Republic which fell victim to the imperialist aggression.

The colonial powers cleverly used in their predatory interests the differences which had arisen at times between these countries, the mistaken faith of some of them in the "impartiality" of the executive organs of the United Nations, their credulence to definitely false information of the colonial powers on the situation in the Congo.

Had the Afro-Asian states displayed the same unity and resolution they had evinced together with socialist countries for instance during the Suez crisis in the autumn of 1956, the criminal designs of the imperialists in the Congo would have never materialised at all.

Hammarskjöld's Disgraceful Role

The events in the Congo show with utmost clarity the correctness of the position taken by the Soviet Government ever since the beginning of the imperialist aggression against the Congo Republic, the reasonableness and the necessity of the resolute and consistent criticism on the part of the Soviet Union of the actions of the United Nations Secretary-General Ham-

the representatives of the colonialists.

When real non-intervention was necessary to enable the legitimate Government to discharge its functions, the United Nations representatives crudely interfered in the affairs of the Congo and paralysed the activities of this Government.

But when it came to protecting the head of the Government and other leaders of the Parliament and the Government of the Congo from outrages by imperialists and colonialists, they displayed "non-intervention" which actually amounted to complicity with these imperialists and colonialists.

—And Its Results

It is exactly as a result of such actions of the representatives of the United Nations including its Secretary-General that they, as well as the troops under their command in the Congo which had been sent there by a decision of the Security Council, far from carrying out the assignment of the Council—to put an end to the aggression against the Congo Republic and protect her independence and territorial integrity — have become the tool of aggressors and colonialists.

The danger which looms over the Congo Republic at the same time represents a danger to the independence of Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana, Morocco, Guinea and other African states, a danger to the cause of peace in Africa and all the world. Hence the need to consolidate the unity and organisation of the peoples engaged in the fight against colonialism....

The present events in the Congo show once more how fully justified are the demands for the abolition of colonialism formulated in the Soviet declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which is a programme document of the struggle of the peoples of all the world against colonial slavery.

It is a foregone conclusion that the peoples will retaliate

of the Congo Republic Lumumba, the Chairman of the Senate Okite, the Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Kasongo and other Ministers and Members of the Parliament and at the same time to take all the necessary measures to restore the functioning of the legitimate Government and Parliament of the Congo Republic.

SECONDLY, it is necessary to disarm forthwith Mobutu's terroristic mobs by the forces of the troops sent to the Congo in accordance with the resolution of the Security Council.

THIRDLY, to set up a special commission of representatives of African and Asian countries to investigate carefully the sources of financing and supplying of weapons to Mobutu's mobs.

FOURTHLY, to remove from the Congo all Belgian military and officials in conformity with the resolutions of the Security Council and of the extraordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly.

FIFTHLY, in order to carry out these and other urgent measures. The Soviet Government proposes to urgently discuss the situation in the Congo Republic at the Security Council and at the 15th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Soviet people will render all possible friendly assistance and support to the people of the Congo Republic in their struggle against the colonialists....

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are publishing as a supplement to this issue the full text of the 18,000 word Statement adopted by the Meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties. Next week we shall publish the full text of the Message to the Peoples of the World adopted at the Meeting.

WHY GET A CHEST X-RAY ?

A chest X-ray is the quickest and easiest way to make sure that you are not suffering from tuberculosis.

A chest X-ray can show one of the following:

1. Clear Lungs: This means, you have a healthy chest.
2. Calcified Spots: This means, you have fought your battle with TB and won.
3. Shadows in the Lungs: This means that you have the disease and have to put forth your best effort to overcome it. But, remember, all shadows are not due to tuberculosis as other diseases also reveal shadows of various kinds. Your doctor will decide the point. Consult your doctor, or go to the nearest TB Clinic for a check up.



The TB Seal Sale Campaign which is now going on is the means to do all that is possible to fight this scourge. Funds raised in this Campaign strengthened the hands of the TB Association in States.

BUY TB SEALS AND AFFIX THEM ON YOUR LETTERS.

Seals are available from The Hony. Secretary, Delhi TB Association, Room No. 56, Old Secretariat, Delhi-8 (Telephone Nos. 24577 and 25431), and Senior Medical Officer, Queen's Road TB Clinic, Director, New Delhi TB Centre, Medical Supdt., Silver Jubilee TB Hospital, Kingsway, Delhi, the Medical Supdt., TB Hospital, Mehrauli, the Medical Supdt., Ramakrishna Mission Free TB Clinic, Arya Samaj Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi, and all hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, cinema houses, clubs, schools and colleges, trading centres,

ELEVENTH TB SEAL SALE CAMPAIGN
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