

IN November 1960 a conference of representatives of Communist and Workor communist and work-ers' Parties who attended the celebrations on the oc-casion of the 43rd anniver-sary 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 Aus-tria, the Albanian Party of Labour, the Algerian Communist Party, the Commu-nist Party of Argentina, the Communist Party of Belgium, the Communist Party of Burma, the Bulga-rian 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 Venezuela, the ary Party of Working People Part of Vietnam, the People's mur Unity Party of Haiti, the land Communist Party of Gau-Nicz deloupe, the Guatemalan Part Party of Labour, the Socia-list Unity Party of Ger-way many, the Communist Pana Party of Germany, the mun Communist Party of Hon-Com duras, the Communist lish duras, the Communist Party of Greece, the Com-munist Party of Denmark, the Dominican People's Sorarty of Greece, the Com- the Portuguese Communist The discussion of all munist Party of Denmark, Party, the Communist Par-the Dominican People's So- ty of Reunion, the Ruma-cialist Party, the Communian Workers' Party, the atmosphere of fraternal friendship on the founda-friendship on the founda-tion of the immutable prin-Communist Party of India, dor, the Communist Party of Salva-the Communist Party of San Marino, the Syrian and proletarian interna-Indonesia, the Jordani Communist Party, the Com-tionalism.

Communist Party, the Iraqi Communist Party, the Peo-ple's Party of Iran, the Irish Workers' League, the Communist Party of Nor-thern Ireland, the Commu-nist Party of Spain, the Italian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Canada, the Progressive Party of the Cypriot Work-ing People, the Communist Party of China, the Com-munist Party of Colombia, the Korean Party of Lab-our, the Party of the Peoour, the Party of the Peo-ple's Vanguard of Costa Rica, the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba, the Leba-nese Communist Party, the Communist Party of Lux-umburg, the Communist Party of Malaya, the Moro-ccan Communist Party, the Communist Party of Martinique, the Mexican Communist Party, the Mon-Communist Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutiongolian People's Revolution-ary Party, the Communist Party of Nepal, the Com-munist Party of the Nether-lands, the Socialist Party of Nicaragua, the Communist Party of New Zealand, the Communist Party of Nor-way, the People's Party of Way, the People's Farty of Panama, Paraguayan Com-munist Party, the Peruvian Communist Party, the Po-lish United Workers' Party, the Portuguese Communist

munist Party of the Soviet Union, the Sudanese Com-munist Party, the Commu-nist 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 Com-munist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party of Chile, the Swiss Party of Labour, the Communist Party of Sweden, the Com-munist 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 ex-perience 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



To Congo!

TORTURED Congo is in

dire danger of becom-ing the hunting ground of ing the nunting 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 Chair-man 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



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 Bel-gium, 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 leaders of Congo and clear

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 Governthat the Lumumba Govern-ment was paralysed, the Parliament suppressed, and the military upstart, Mobutu, military came up.

All those serious elements who realise the danger to peace inherent in the explo-sive Congolese crisis, and who hate colonialism, have generously given India credit for its constructive, peaceful efforts in defence of Congoefforts in defence

enorts in defence of Congo-lese independence and unity. Face to face with the grim tragedy of Congo, honesty de-mands that free-loving India realise how we share part of the responsibility for Congo's present, humilistion and present humiliation and igony.

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

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

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 Belwas in UN accusing the Bei-gians and exposing the crimes of the Mobutu gang that Brig. Rikhey attended the parade of the Mobutu troops and more and more Belgians, NA-TO arms and UN dollars pour-ed into Congo.

It is welcome news that In-dian 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. The growing insolence of the colonialists and their agents, their record of mounting crimes, their diplomatic tric-keries, both inside and outside the UN, should be enough to turn all illusions, end all hest-tations of the Judian Garage tations of the Indian Govern-ment. The colonialist West pays no heed to noble words. It only respects superior strength. Its disruptive mano-euvres_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 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 hon-our demands that the Government of India keep in close step with the Congolese strug-gle 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 re-lease of Prime Minister Lu-mumba and other leaders, the mumpa and other leaders, the restoration of the legitimate government and the Parlia-ment of the Congolese restoration of the Parma-ment of the Congolese Republic, immediate dis-arming of the Mobutu mercenary gangs by the UN troops, removal of all Belgians, a special commission of Afro-Asian States to inves-tigate the sources of finances and supply of weapons to Mo-butu mobs and urgent mea-sures to discuss the grave

All the honest men hearts bleed for Con whose Congo and whose head and limbs work in defence of freedom and peace will readily see that these are 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 re-main as the hand-maid of the US and other colonialists or a helpless onlooker.

SOVIET-CHINESE FRATERNITY

* By Cable From MASOOD ALI KHAN

C OMPLETE 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.

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 import-ance of the conference re-cently concluded in Moscow. "As a result of the con-

ference of the representa-tives of the Communist and Workers' Parties which end-ed recently, the solidarity of the whole Communist move-ment has been still more strengthened and the unity of the Communist between of the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Soviet Union has become still stronger" debecome still stronger' de. clared Liu Shao-chi, speak-ing at a dinner given in his honour in Leningrad last night.

Pravda today publishes the report on its first page under four-column headline "Marx-ism-Leninism illuminates path to new victories of Socialism and Communism". Lin Shao-chi who is new

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

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

MOSCOW December 5

cial systems enjoyed the sympathy and support of ail 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

Liu Shao-chi thanked the Soviet people and the city of Leningrad for factory equip-ment, industrial projects and the supply of qualified specia-lists and the training of Chi-nese technical cadres "which is a part of that immense is a part of that immense help given by Soviet Govern-ment and Soviet people to our country for Socialist constru-

ction". 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 lead-ership of Mao Tse-tung. Even in future the Soviet Union shall unitringly streng-then the fraternal friendship of the two countries and the unity of their two parties "based on loyalty to Marxism-Lennism and proletarian in-ternationalism" he declared. Leonid Brezhnev in his

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 Sunil Mukherjee, on the Third cannot be brought about by tors. rupees to publish a Hindi daily from Patna from the Plan and Ceilings by Indramiddle of 1961, to organise pad yatras all over the deep Sinha, on regional auto- nist Party alone". Moreover, "it State and stage a demonstration before the State nomy for the Adivasis by All cannot succeed if we have to Legislature demanding genuine measures of land ceiling and distribution of land to the landless and the poor peasants.

nghyr, from November 16 to in India. 22. Of the total number of 308 delegates representing a membership of more than 11 thousands 275 delegates attended the conference.

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

The conference paid homage to the memories of Wilhelm Pieck and Harry Pollit, leaders of the world Com-munist movement, to Feroz Gandhi, Balkrishna Sharma Naveen, Hazarat Jikar Moradabadi, and other martyrs. who gave their lives in the items on the agenda. The Poli- te left".

BUILDERS OF NEW INDIA

The Conference was held at cause of the Communist Party Begusarai in the District of and the democratic movement

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 rewelcoming the olution C.E.C. Resolution on the international situation.

POLITICAL REPORT

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

nisational Report by Yogendra and its growing strength is the Sharma, the resolution on the most important condition" for publication of a Hindi Daily by the fulfilment of this task, "it Amjad, and on the linguistic rely only or even mainly on problem in Bihar by Ali forces outside the Congress". Ashraf.

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

CENTBAD 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 Then followed the other and to bring about a shift to

tical report was presented by While "independent mobili-

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 th 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., years ago. the Communist Party should effectively play the role of democratic opposition in re-lation 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 Statewide 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 movenent against tax-increase and high prices had gone on gathering momentum and ever broader sweep (drawing in the Jan Congress, and indivi-duals from the PSP and Jharkhand Party) when the India-China border dispute burst up in to a crisis and disrupted the

REACTION GROWS

The Bihar State Council of the Party at its Hajipur opposition, thus, failed to Session in December 1959 had make any decisive advance already noted that "the setback to the Party and the Right reaction such democratic movement as a result of this crisis was much Bihar. greater" (than the mere disruption of this movement).

All the forces of Right reaction, the Jan Sangh, the Swatantra Party, the PSP, Jai Swatantra Party, the PSP, Jai The Janta Party, confined to Prakash Narain and a large the District of Hazaribagh number of Congressman, with alone, provided the core for the openly

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

Communist Party in isolation Jagannath Sarkar, the orga- sation of the Communist Party and on the defensive. Never before was the isolation of the Party so great. This situation was aggravated by other fac-

> 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 poli-cies of the Government. 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 hegin 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 a serious setback, received though in its totality the political influence of the Party today is greater than it was two

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 cquired by the Government and lastly, the setting up of a land a land commission to enquire into the extent of land alienated from the Adivasis.

The forces of democratic during this period, while the eeded in consolidating its forces in

SWATANTBA HOPES

varying degrees of emphasis, Swatantra Party and it began raised reactionary to operate all over the State. The Jana Congress merged

> Though it failed to attract * SEE PAGE 6

> > DECEMBER 11, 1960

ANDHRA BATTLE FOR WASTE LANDS

T HE 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 acres of cultivable waste land be provided with some land in Andhra (1951-52 crop and and house-sites.

At the rate of at least 5 acres for cultivation and 1|5 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

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 land-less 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 re-solution 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 20 acres in the Telangana reof the Andhra Assembly, a re-solution moved by G. Nageswararao (Communist) de-manding the distribution of waste land was unanimously passed.

This was preceeded by a wide-spread movement for waste land distribution. Agricultural FAULTY POLICY 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

Guntur, West Godavari and of lands under prohibited list In East Godavari, Kurnool, other districts also thousands -- they will not be available for was preceeded by banjar con- clude porambokes, tanks beds, ed. All this ferences attended by thou- pastures, padugai (lands with-sands of agricultural labourers. in the flood banks of the

A Government notification, dated June 24, 1954, was issued which placed a large category distribution... These lands in-

more

DECEMBER 11, 1960

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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. 61 Progressive cultivators like Randheer Singh help build a new India by providing more food for the nation. THE PLAN MEANS PLENTY AND SECURITY slogans.

PAGE TWO



N. PRASADA RAO



the resolution was not binding on the Government. Yet, the strength of the movement forced the Government to act

upon the resolution.

land.

ODES. 200

Out of a total of 33,87,555 season Report), the Revenue 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

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 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

The formation of Andhra Pradesh was another excuse for postponing the distribu-tion 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 cultiva-

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. gion, from 1954 to 1959. Lands under cultivation and still needing the granting of pattas far exceed this amount, while unoccupied lands are much

That the policy of the assignment itself is faulty can be shown even by a brief re-

rivers) and lankas (river islands), pati matti lands (rich soil on which fertilisers have been used) and so on. This was later on extended to Telangana also.

Prakasam, the then Chief In Telangana, as per cir-Minister, tried to explain that cular No. 14 of 1954, 10 per cent of land in each village to be reserved and only the excess, waste land, if any, is to be distributed. Only in the case of the occupation of waste land by 1954 was this relaxed a bit, five per cent being the exacres of cultivable waste land tent of land to be reserved as grazing land. This latter circular was cancelled after Minister said that 13½ lakhs Andhra Pradesh was formed

and the 10 per cent reservation was restored.

In 1954 June, a Government order was published whereby **Bomperu** 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 ssignments were not completed, would be assigned to political sufferers, even cancelling the earlier order of assignment to landless agriculturists.

A Government order of where the political sufferers 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 lanka lands are being given on lease annually to coopérative 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 June 1955 lays down that on lease to field labour or tenants' cooperative societies. have applied for land which. These societies will have to was under the cultivation of pay the average rental of the whole lanka.

> 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.



NEW AGE

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PAGE THREE



J. J. SINGH AGAIN

IT is getting so tiresome to bring that pipsqueak of an American stooge J. J. Singh before our readers time and again. But he keeps writing—and giving himself away. Last time he "inadvertently" left out his signature at the end of his letter to us. This time (letter dated November 30) he sends his epistle in an envelope with his New York address, lightly typed over. The man obviously can't overcome his American attachments.

He is in a huff because we questioned his source of information about our exposure of his dirty doings at the U.N. "I wish to inform you that your paper was not sent to me by anyone working in the U.S. Embassy or in the U.S. Information Service. A friend of ours brought your publication to my wife's notice We are not too sure that this "friend" is unnected with the two U.S. organisations.

He again wants to know how we received his letter addressed to J. P. Last week itself we had asked him to ask those among the Jeevandani's entourage who are still clinging to patriotism-perhaps, J. J. Singh is finding it difficult to locate a person with this virtue.

But the piece de resist-ance of this man's im-pudence comes in his following claim: "I wish to inform you that I could not have gone to the United States if the Government of India had not provided me facilities to obtain the cessary foreign exchange. And this was done at the instance of Prime Minister Nehru himself". (Emphasis J. J. Singh's)

What this imposter is claiming is that Pandit Nehru went out of his way to let somebody go to the United Nations to work against the Indian delegation and the Government's declared policy on Tibet! We are sure the right persons will put J. J. Singh in his place and curb his antinational activities.

PRESIDENT AND SLANDER

AFTER Vijayalakshmi the wretched rumour-mongers have turned their guns on our venerable President. For Rajen Babu's sake I hope those in charge of his public relations will do better than what the External Affairs Ministry did for our High Commissioner in Lon-

These poisoned tongues wag that the President's address on the role of the Rashtrapati and his rela- December 7

PAGE FOUR

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tion to the Prime Minister came after a terrible row with Nehru just a few days ago. Some go even further and claim they know what the row was about.

They claim that the burst-up took place over the appointment of the Army Chief of Staff. Hence, they say, the reference in the President's Law Institute speech about his powers as the Commander-inchief of all of India's armed forces.

The Rashtrapati is said to have insisted that Thorat should take over from Thimayya, while the Prime Minister insisted that the Cabinet had chosen Thapar.

An amusing and authentic footnote to this story was provided by the Hindustan Times. It published on its front page a smiling picture of Thorat and introduced him as the new Army Chief of Staff! A wish-fulfilment error, perhaps.

PATIL'S FOOD

IT is difficult to say what kind of foodgrains Sadoba Patil has arranged for the benefit of our supposed consumption needs and his undoubted political ambitions. With this PL-480 food he has managed to sabotage State trading in foodgrains. But what about feeding the people?

The Free Press Journal of December 7 announces that "The offtake of imported foodgrains from Govern ment godowns has registered a sharp fall of about 50 per cent during the past six months....

"Official sources admitted here, today, that this has created a serious problem 'storage, preservation and timely turn-over' of imported grains in this region....

"This is in spite of the fact that imported coarse rice is sold at Rs. 16 per mannd, as compared to Rs. 26 per maund realised for indigenous rice. In the case of wheat also the imported stuff is sold at Rs. 14 per mannd as against Rs. 22 for the indigenous quality.'

We can confidently exct Patil soon thundering that the granting of Samyukta Maharashtra has turned Bombaywallas into rascals who refuse to eat cheap food. A few months later-after the elections no doubt-some Enquiry Commission will probe and find that the U.S. has been selling us uneatable foodgrains! Such are the ways of the Congress raj.

ONLOOKER

Lok Sabha Debates Preventive Detention

hook'

From ZIAUL BAQ

THE Congress Party of the proceeding". I mustered in strength It was a pity, he said, that in the Lok Sabha on Mon- the idea of preventive deten-A mustered in strength in the Lok Sabha on Monday December 5 to pass the **Preventive Detention** Act (Continuance) Bill. Two amendments pressed by the Opposition were both defeated and the Bill was adopted by a voice vote. The Opposition except for the Swatantra Party and the PSP leaders walked out of the House to signify their disapproval.

The Act providing for de-tention of people without trial has been in force since 1950. The present extension, which is the sixth, provides for its continuance till the end of 1963.

In the absence of Pandit G. B. Pant, who was away settling the U.P. Congress disputes, the State in the the Minister of Ministry of Home Affairs, B. N. Datar, perhaps, felt that he had the chance of his life in getting the opportunity to move the Bill for consideration. And he made a thorough mess of a difficult job. His tone was strident and

his manner obnoxious and crude. His arguments were choolboyish and he was hardly able to put them across. He was faced with interruptions at every step and Sri Naushir Bharucha's point of order made his con-fusion worse confounded. The seriousness of the measure was reduced by the way he tried to present it as a very casual affair meant to tackle "habitual goondas".

Here for instance is a gem from the star performance. The Minister after mentioning that on January 1, 1960 there only 98 persons in preventive detention and that 58 of these were in the State of Bengal went on to say that 54 of these were detained for "habitual goondaism". Seeking to impress Parliament \ with the gravity of the mence, ne said, "I would request the Hon. House to note the circumstances. Goondaism in the first instance and the habitual act of goondaism were threatened or were being committed".

An embarrassed silence re igned among the Congress benches as Datar carried on this type of effective advocacy of a measure which everyone knew was deplorable. The Opposition felt more incensed

Hiren Mukerjee opened the attack saying that 'even from Datar he did not expect a speech "so unconvincing, so inept and so un-mindful of the gravity of the subject and the depth of feeling in the country about

Asoka Mehta said he felt depressed and distressed hearing the Minister's speech because it showed how the use of measures like preventive detention "blunts the sensitivity of persons." As for the substance of the

matter-apart from the manner in which it was presented Bill as one "which is repug-nant to all that is held to be decent and precious in the political life of the country". It had to be "opposed lock stock and barrel at every stage

NEW AGE

tion found its place in the Constitution of India "in the framers must have thought of providing it for situations of possible emergency. But the reports. He referred to the fact-Government had proceeded

otherwise and sought to place it "permanently on the statute Hiren Mukerjee referred try to Datar's pleading that the Government had been very considerate and very few people had been preventively detained. "I should have thought", he said, "that, acperament". cording to all canons of reason, the very fact that,

with all the ill-will in the world against the Opposition the Government could deshould be an argument the Preventive Detention Act".

showed how most of the ins- book". tances could have been proceeded against under the exsay, "There can be no possible among others made serious reason why, when Government has in its armory so third reading stage Sadhan many other weapons, it should Gupta made a forceful plea take recourse to preventive for rejecting the Bill. On Mondetention.

"There is section 107 Cr. P. C. The Government can arrest ____an ordinary policeman can arrest-a man and after some time have remand for 15 days. There is section 115 of the Criminal Procedure Code. They are bad enough, they are pernicious enough, they are already on the statute book."

Adverting again to the figu-res given by the Minister, Hiren Mukerjee said that it was clear that hardly ever did Government have occasion to detain any black-marketeers, profiteers and hoarders. "If Government wanted

anti-social characters, then the maintenance of supplies and services would have figured very much more than they do in the list."

Recalling last year's food movement in West Bengal were detained, there was no ments.

action against the profiteers. Hiren Mukerjee then point-ed out the sort of information on which Government based its actions-the recent instansame Chapter as the Chapter ce of three Communists from on Fundamental Rights". The border areas being named by the Prime Minister in Parliament on the basis of police

and later Prabhu Narain Singh also referred to itthat the Communist Miniswhile it continued in office in Kerala never took recourse to the P.D. Act. "We, I suppose". he sai "are believed to be people of a rather authoritarian tem-

Hiren Mukerjee ended up by saying "I really cannot understand why Government is so nervous about it when all over the country, there is a desire, tain only a few people, only if Government holds out a helping hand, to go it togeagainst the continuation of ther, we all want to do so; it is only Government's guilty conscience, or God knows Analysing the figures given what, which stands in the way, by the Minister—which could and that is why this ugly blot not be taken on trust-he continues on our statute

In the subsequent debate Indulal Yagnik, Prabhu Narain isting laws. He proceeded to Singh and Dr. Krishnaswamy and sober contributions. In the Gupta made a forceful plea day when Pandit Pant rose to reply he had to take cognisance of the mood of the Lok Sabha and it was a tone different from that of his Minister of State.

Pantji made it clear that as Government saw it, de-meanery meant only the right to vote once in five years in general elections; the people had no right to raise demands even peacefully-because no movement according to him ever remained peaceful.

He also backed the administrative and police organs and the way they wielded the P.D. really to proceed against Act and other repressive laws, and saw nothing wrong in those who are hindering them. He knew that the Congress Party's voting machine in the Lok Sabha was at his disposal and despite his softspoken way what he relied on was that ultimate sanction.

One unfortunate feature of When 87 persons including 17 the debate was that it was ex-MLAs were detained under ploited by Swatantra and the P.D. Act, he said that, allied elements to openly while people demanding re- espouse the cause of antiduction in the price of rice national and disruptive ele-

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DECEMBER 11, 1960

BPTUC

S From Jnan Bikash Moitra

THE 14th Session of the ernment on the one hand and West Bengal Commit- the working class movement tee of the AITUC held in and the work of BPTUC on the Calcutta on December 2, 3 and 4, was a very important event in the working class movement of this State. It was the biggest ever conference of the BPTUC.

875 delegates and 724 visitors from 282 unions with a total membership of 2,81,000 were present. Besides, 81 observers from 39 unions, which are not affiliated to the BP-TUC, attended. The total membership of these unions is

over 30,000. Of the delegates, as many as 683 were workers and office employees. Not only that. No other BPTUC conference had witnessed such active participation of worker delegates in ussions on the issues vitally affecting the country in general and the working class

in particular. The slogans prominently displayed across the dais-"Unite, struggle, unite" and "Organised trade unions are the only weapon in the struggle for an improved standard of living"-summed up the main objectives before the conference.

State.

ble.

Indrajit Gupta, M.P., General Secretary of the BPTUC then placed his report before the delegates. The 25tions". page report concretely analyses the main features of the situation facing the working class in this State, the policies that are being pursued by the employers and the Government, the glorious struggles waged by different sections of workers and the gains registered by them. But, it has also laid bare the weakness of the be done. Effective steps must working class movement. It be taken to overcome this further formulates specific

tasks to overcome them. In placing the report, Indrajit Gupta emphasised the following points:

The existing "contradictions" in the policies of including many workers, par-the employers and the Gov- ticipated.

F anyone wanted to see how degenerate and debased cliques of a ruling party behave in an hour of danger of their positions of profit, he should have been in Lucknow during the last two weeks.

The Congress big-wigs of the State confabulated, they conspired, they used all the methods of blackmail that could have ever been thought of either by Canakya or Machiavelli. They said, outside in the presence of pressmen and others and inside in their touchables. group meetings, that it is they who "had made Nehru a leader Caste and it is they who will now dig his grave"! They called the Angle Congress High Command a gang of "political murderers."

Weeping

andin sis could not be halted, they broke down and wept. Bitter tears of disappointment and fear of the future streaming down their cheeks, they sob-

DECEMBER 11, 1960

He is said to have bitterly bewailed: "What have I not got which Gupta has got? If he is an M.A., LL.B., I am also an M.A., LL.B! I am

also one of the oldest mem-

Leaders

CONFERENCE

in the shortest possible time. The employers as a class and the Government are in-

creasingly stepping up their offensive against the work-ers. But the unions are getting more and more bogged in local work and in purely day-to-day, partial movements. In order to remove this serious shortcoming, it is urgently necessary to develop State-wide and industry-wise movements of the workers on the basis of general slogans and demands; build up unions on the basis of industries and regions.

Serious and determined efforts must be made to forze trade union unity. It should be particularly borne in mind in this connection that one of the main sources of disruption in the trade union movement is the existence of a huge number of still unorganised workers in practically all the major industries of this

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to "strengthen the forces of unity by taking up concrete campaigns on spe-cific issues for bringing about united action between BPTUC and non-BPTUC, organisa-

Simultaneously. "an all-out drive should be launched to organise the lakhs of unorganised workers and to bring about a marked expansion of the membership of our unions. There is a chronic shortage of trade union organiser in relation to the jobs to weakness as quickly as possi-

The whole of the second day was devoted to discussions on the General Secretary's report. Forty delegates,

The conference passed resolutions on disarmament, Cuba, Algeria, Congo and on the proposed transfer of Beru-

On the last day, the conference adopted an "Appeal for united action in defence of workers' interests".

The conference decided to raise the strength of the working committee of the BPTUC from 55 to 67, in-cluding 15 office-bearers. Among the newly elected office-bearers are Ranen Sen, MLA, President, Monoranjan Roy, General Secre-tary, Indrajit Gupta, M.P. Md. Ilyas, M.P., Md. Ismail and Sudhir Mukhoti, Vice-Presidents, Hrishi Banerjee and T. Siddhanta, Secretaries, and Nirod Chakravarty,

The open session of the conference, which was held in the evening, was presided over by Ranen Sen. It paid homage o the hallowed memory of Hasan Naser, trade union leader of Pakistan, who was tortured to death in Lahore Fort.

Kalyan Dutt, Secretary of the West Bengal Peace Council, also conveyed his greetings.

Summing up the work of the conference, Indrajit Gupta pointed out that the two main hings that had emerged from the deliberations of the conference were:

First, the offensive of the employers and the Govern-ment would become more and more ruthless in the coming period, and the working class would have to forge unity in its ranks to beat back this offensive. Furthermore, on issues like the unemployment problem it would have to act as the organiser and leader of all sections of the working peo-

Secondly, the BPTUC had to be strengthened, because the main responsibility for guiding the entire working class in West Bengal rested primarily on it.

STORM OVER **BERU-BARI**

Assembly on Decem- of Berubari. ber 1. took the unprecedented step of sending back the Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill, 1960, to the Indian Government without anproving it. Two days Trade Union Congress adoearlier it had unanimously opposed the stand of Premier Nehru on Berubari.

The West Bengal Assembly's decisions were reverberations of the storm of protest that is now blowing over the State over the proposed transfer. So strong has been the popular senti-ment on this issue that Ministry had had to join hands with the Opposition.

Since the winter session of the Assembly commenced on November 14 the issue came up again and and again before the House, and adjournment motions were sought to be moved by the Opposition on several occasions. In the last bari held the centre of attention and completely do-minated the deliberations of the House.

The visitors' galleries also were packed beyond capacity whenever Berubari figured on the agenda. To cite an instance, the num-29 was estimated at 932 as against the sitting accommodation of 262, a record for the Assembly's sessions Calcutta Corporation, at a in recent years. Many more had to go away disappointed as they could not secure admission. While the battle goes on inside the legislature, public meetings are being held to protest aga- from it.

THE West Bengal inst the proposed transfer

A mass meeting was held in Calcutta on December 21 under the joint auspices of the Communist Party and the Marxist Forward Bloc.

The 14th session of the West Bengal Provincial pted a resolution on Decem-ber 2, opposing the propos-ed cession and urging upon the workers to "cooperate with other sections of the public in protesting against the India Government's reactionary step". An All-Bengal Berubari

Transfer Resistance Committee has been formed with the representatives of all left parties except the even the Congress Legisla- PSP. A public meeting was ture Party and the Congress organised by this Committee at the Calcutta Maidan on December 3.

Hemanta Basu, MLA, Forward Bloc leader and Secretary of the Committee, presided. The delega-tion of the Berubari people, which is going to Delhi to represent their case to the Prime Minister, was also present. Most of the week in particular, Beru- speakers emphasised the need for building up a united and broad-based movement against the proposed

Jyofi Basu said that the programme of the resistance movement would be announced after the reactions of Congress circles to ber of visitors on November the Prime Minister's promised statement were known.

The Congress-controlled special meeting on December 3, adopted a resolution, resenting the proposed "unauthorised" transfer of Berubari and asking the India Government to desist

Dirty Doings In Uttar Pradesh

bed unashamedly in the presence of everybody. A little prior to this unedifying spectacle, the outwitted Ministerialists had fired their chalast shot, which was so

racteristic of them! They had raised the highly inflammable bogey of the caste Hindus dominating the show. Faced with the reported

threat of Girdhari Lal to walk out of their fold with his followers if he were not chosen as their nominee for the Chief Ministership, they propped him up and whipped up the question of touchable and un-

bers of the Ministry. Then I am not being selected only because I am a Chamar?'

But Pantji had the power of the biggest Moghals that this country has known. Twicedefeated Gupta was "elected' unopposed by the Congress Party meeting when it assemhled for choosing its leader and the Chief Minister.

Nineteen out of twentysix members of the outgoing Minthe meeting and announced that, though they would not act as "dissidents", none of them under any circumstances, would join Gupta's Ministry.

retinues of hangers-on (I re- do when you were Ministers gret I find it difficult to speak That Girdhari Lal himself swearing vengeance. They was not reluctant to play this have made it known that they dangerous game if it helped would not allow the new Chief him is evident from his re-ported speech in a meeting would not rest till they have of the ministerialist group.

Finance Minister places it ruite".

NEW AGE

before the Assembly in March next year. He told me that, if necessary, before the Assembly bunch of them would cross the floor.

Exploiting

Hatred

So far as the people of the State are concerned, they would most heartily say to the new dissidents: istry wrote a bitter letter to luck to you! Do topple down the new Ministry. In doing so, despite yourselves, you would acting in the interests of the State and its suffering masses; that means, you would The rest of them, with their be doing what you could not . . .

Fully exploiting the hatred and anger of the people aga-inst the departed Ministry, Gupta and his supporters are trying to pose as real cham-pions of the common people. Assiduously the legend is be-More specially, as a very ing spread that Gupta has important member of old "changed", that as a result of set-up told me, they would two defeats at the polls, he not allow the new budget to has learnt his lesson, that he be passed when C. B. Gupta's has become a "staunch Neh-

No one need be carping at anyone's good intentions. And maybe he will do one or two spectacular things. But all those would be kidding themselves who forget that the pro-capitalist and anti-people policies which have brought the Sampurnanand Ministry to its welldeserved doom, were initiated jointly and even primarily, by Gupta.

Gapta's Record

Let it not be forgotten that democracy and parliamentary functioning have been shame-lessly trampled upon and he has been foisted in the name of Pandit Nehru's 'national and international prestige. He is expected by the High Command "to win this State in

the next general elections". This will not be done by displeasing the tycoons who have all these years determin-ed how the affairs of this State are to be run. At least not by Gupta.

Ramesh Sinha

Planning In India And

creates so many large prob-

lems for the Government with

IMPOSSIBLE

ATTITUDE

The Government representa-

to these, adhering to these re-

solutions; in the second inst-

ance they indicated their res-

ponsibility about the decisions

of the Tripartite Conference

Since the Third Plan would

In this connection the Poli-

Reviewing the failure to ful-

making the

fil the task set by the Giridih

Communist Party the main

force of the democratic opposi-

tional Report listed two other

Conference of

Government.

these.

BIHAR CONFERENCE

We publish below extracts from a lecture of Dr. D. R. Gadgil, organised by the Calcutta trade unions. The distinguished economist's views will be of great interest and help to the democratic movement. of great interest and help to the democratic movement.

not affect the problem of wages and salaries at all, as planning and planned action should do. Planning must affect its constituents; what are the constituents? The first is the problem of employment. Our planning does not affect this problem at all. This is no planning at all.

In fact there is lack of coordination between the various Ministries at the Centre, between the Centre and States and so on in the matter of employment, for instance. I see each Ministry creating posts of economists and advertising for

Secondly, the planning does not affect wage levels-another essential constituent of planning. The third is the price aspect which is not influenced by planning and planning does not control this. This is an extremely important aspect. Thus, during the time of rising prices, labour clamours for increase in wages and there is discontent.

The holding of the price line is of great importance. The Government are not doing anything in this regard-in terms of economy, or price rule or in terms of wage and salary policy; it is obvious that inspite of the fact of planning, there is no iental action.

Government missed a very great opportunity in 1947-48 when the Pay Commission went into the matter; that was a crucial time when they could have taken quite a number of important decisions.

They could have then framed a set of new principles of remuneration, scrapping all that was old, with the result that the latest Pay Commission need not have gone into what the Commission did in 1915 or 1920, i.e., at a time when the whole salary question was framed to suit British requirements and their policyof recruitment. This was all wholly irrelevant.

LARGEST EMPLOYER

The Government are by far the largest employer, especially clerical. Their pay scales are dominant pay scales that set up all kinds of imitation effects so that the Central Pay Commis was a body charged with making the most important decision for the whole of this sector.

Curiously you find a situation where the Commission bases its scales on elements Party and other small groups such as: Are the salaries and organisations. attractive? Is the Government ficulty in recruitment? Are the salaries so nism of most of the lea rates, indebtedness, etc.?

siderations. The Government manus of the masses and were thear issues. They were: Failure looks upon itself as a passive forced even to participate in to implement the line of simul-recruiter in a total labour joint actions as happened dur-

PAGE SIX

In the operation of the pre-Planning in our country does market whose total forces it does not control; it does not sent economy, the acceptance want to control. want to control.

> The Government's is a completely passive attitude and so all the implications but it were the considerations of the would be responsible for the Government to subscribe to Commission. This is only to emphasise the fact that in the context of today, planning in India has no actual relevance to the wage and the salary question.

You have to look at it for all practical purposes. We are, however, in an economy which the Government decisions and Government plans do not control the itnation.

to the Central Pay Commis-I think in this regard sion, they had thwarted them. Government ought to be very heavily criticised for I have not been able to really the manner in which it has get the full meaning of it. flouted the decisions of the

* FROM PAGE 2

Congress leader of prominence, ing the struggle against tax increase or more recently duryet in view of the sharp group and ing the strike of the Central rivalaries in the Congres considerable section of Con- Government employees. On gressmen being sympathetic to such issues arising from time Swatantra policies, the dan- to time efforts should be made on of to develop joint actions with ger of further access strength to the Swatantra re- them mained.

mean heavy burdens of new While the claim of the Swatantra Party to be able taxes, continuation of, the present semi-feudal land re-lations despite the proposed to form a ministry in the State on its own was an land ceilings, scanty irrigation facilities, continuation of the empty boast, there was real danger of it becoming the main opposition Party in Bihar. By capitalising the food crisis, unemployment, high prices, etc., the disconmass discontent against the tent of the people was bound present Government and to grow and the Party would be called upon to organise the their yearning for a change, the Swatantra Party with its broadest possible mass camthe Swatantra Party with its broadest possible mass during huge resources was trying to paigns and struggles in order in reverse the policies of the appear as the only dependable force that could dislodge the Congress Govern-

the conference decided that mass campaigns had to be the central political task of the Party was to arrest this shift Third Plan in relation, to to the Right and to bring about a shift to the Left.

The fulfilment of this task tic problem in Bihar, the reposed the question of demo-cratic unity. After pointing out rights of the Bengali and the necessity of forging alli-ance with the democratic on which separate resolutions elements inside or following. the Congress, the Political Re- ence. port stated that democratic elements are also to be found in the PSP, the Jharkhand

Despite the anti-Commu- tion in Bihar, the Organisalow to requirements, death these parties and groups and reasons besides the objective their opposition to the coun-try's foreign policy, they often These are all irrelevant con- supported the democratic de- neglect of campaigns on polisiderations. The Government mands of the masses and were

sense of the whole of the decided upon by the Tripar-tic Conference of the tripartite Conference to which they were a party, while the issue is before the Central Commission and they Pay say it is irrelevant and are tives were, in my opinion, in not bothered about it bethe first instance, subscribing cause the Government is unable!

> There is another reason why one has to face it. It is we who are in a transition in which nobody seems to be in-charge of the situation.

The Government calls ours a i am not sure whether Gov-ernment representatives at the cipated as an employer. When socialist economy all the sav-

movement, mass organisations

and mass Communist Party,

ism, spontaneity in the method of work and liberalism. "In this period under discussion", said the Organisa-tional Report, "we have failed to conduct struggles on political issues, failed to build up mass organisations, neglected the task of training cadres in the spirit of larxism-Leninism, neglected to carry on principled inner-Party struggles and to

develop a mature Party leadership. "If we had not neglected these tasks, we would have been in a better position to successfully face the situation which developed after the India-China border crisis and the defeat of the Party in the Kerala mid-term elections...

The Organisational Report highlighted the paucity of politically trained and technically efficient cadre, stressed the necessity of combatting tical Report listed about spontaneity and following a It was in this situation that twenty four issues on which policy of conscious selection mass campaigns had to be and training of wholetime organised. These included the cadres. The neglect of the Third Plan in relation to work of Party education by the Bihar, land ceilings, the ques-leadership came in for sharp tion of regional autonomy for criticism during the discussion the Adivasi tribes, the linguis- on the Report, and delegates demanded guarantees that this would not be repeated in

future Emphasising the organic relationship between mass activity and party enrolment, the Report laid the target for enrolling 12,000 Party members by the end of 1960, 15,000 in 1961 and 20,000 in 1962.

tice of Marxism-Leninism, attracted huge gatherings.

Most of the surplus is in the This is a very serious prob-lem because it makes non-argue about the savings and their use; they are concen-Tripartite Conference, The trated into a small number of Government have taken an hands. The State has little attitude in this regard of control over it. Therefore, making decisions impossible. incentives become necessary, They have not accepted the as was visualised by TTK,

The process of the present Finance Minister is indirect taxation which is regressive on the poorer sections than on the rich. When you face a situation where you think in terms of development, you make an appeal in national terms.

So far as the appeal goes in terms either of availability of resources in to the hands of rich private sector or even in terms of restraints on con-Government says it partici-nixed economy. Savings in sumption on the private sector ated in the Conference. It this economy go very largely in you plead inability all the annot be denied that it parti-to public hands. In a purely time to have any relation, any

> start and stabilise a Hindi Daily, broaden and deepen the Party's relations with the masses, activise party members and branches, streng-then collective leadership and develop criticism and self-criticism at all levels in the Party.

The Organisational Report and the Resolution on the Hindi Daily presented in the Conference proposed to bring out the Daily by the middle of 1961 and to collect rupees one lakh for the purpose. The resolution was enthusiastically acclaimed by the delegates and individuals and Party committee vied with each other in bidding high their voluntary quotas.

Altogether these voluntary quotas came to about a lakh and a half. This was an earnest portent that the delegates were going back from the Conference with a new sense of purpose and a new determination to face the tasks ahead.

The Conference elected a Council of eighty five, an Executive Committee of twenty five, and a Secretariat of nine including the Secretary, Yogindra Sharma. The other members of the Secretariat are: Ali Ashraf, Chandrashekhar Singh, Habibur Rahman, Indradeep Sinha, Krishna Chandra Chowdhry, Karyanand Sharma, Jagannath Sarkar and Sunil Mukherjee.

The mass rally with a gathering of forty thousand, unprecedented in Begusarai, was addressed among others by Z. A. Ahmad and P. C. Joshi The rally was presided over oy The Report laid down Karyanand Sharma. A special the following organisational feature of the Conference was tasks for the Party in Bihar the Kavi Sammelan presided tasks for the rarty in Binar the Kavi Sammeian presided in the coming period: over by the famous Hindi poet-increase the number and develop the efficiency of wholetime cadres, train the Bihar and Bengal Peoples⁺ Party in the spirit and prac- Theatre Associations which

DECEMBER 11, 1950

Y

to the bulk of the people who that these people are where are at the living margin. they were; on the contrary in,

Here is a very curious situation in terms of the social, political scene, a situation that appears stable—if you are being 101 to 356, i.e., disparities who earn much less, their con-thinking in terms of sacrifice, have been increasing in these ditions need improving. I, that should be borne more by years rather than closing. the rich than the poor.

The Central Pay Commission's statistics were rather curious. While it was considering the problem of higher salaries of Government servants. where a salary of Rs. 4,000 and more requiring a cut, it arrived at a definite conclusion that this should not bear a cut on grounds of comparison-the income-tax data of Government salaries in 1948 and the average income of the higher Government salaries from come after tax and the same in 1958. It found that there was no absolute increase

my opinion, is impossible to tackle. cost of living, your real wage

before. After all those who are Government servants or em-

gra

Partial

ment

Andhra Waste Land

*** FROM PAGE 3**

the field labour cooperative societies losing 1/3 of the land they were previously cultivating on lease and in their paying much higher rent than the nominal lease rent they were paying hitherto.

A notification by the Re-yenue Department in August 1959 enjoins all revenue authoritles to evict all unauthorised cultivators from waste lands. strict instructions were sent to all these officers to evict the cultivators failing which they will be subject to Departmental action.

Success Thus, a spate of Government orders, circulars, noti-fications and instructions were issued in the last five or six years, all of which resulted only in inaction and indecision. The result is, out of a total of 4,479,077 acres waste land in 1956-57 (survey records), only 712,937.78 acres were assign-

Peasant Struggle

ed by 1959.

As already stated, this policy various terms of imprison-did not go unchallenged. At ment. every step, the peasants and agricultural labourers, led by their organisations, jointly resisted. Boldly facing the police and the landlords, 'they have occupied the lands and culti- mediate distribution of 131/2 vated them. An example or two will show how stubborn and brave was this resistance.

yanadurgam talukas of number of conferences were Anantapur district, about held and petitions sent. Huge 2,500 and 3,000 acres respec- deputations were led: 5,000 tively were occupied. The strong in Suryapet; 10,000 in peasants have organised Nallangonda and 4,000 in Mirstruggle committees to re- yagudem. sist the landlords' goondas. Even the neighbouring vil-lages were mobilised and 100 the legislature also. On a num-to 150 ploughs used at a time ber of occasions, the Commuin each block.

In Guntur district, a blg manded its reversal, Hundreds now working. DECEMBER 11, 1960

The fight was ca



by ---

D. R. GADGIL

(DIRECTOR, GOKHALE SCHOOL OF POLITICS AND

ECONOMICS)

effort.

the private sector the movehas been large, the figures being between 1 to 100 in 1948 and the same in 1957

This piece of evidence the Central Pay Commission has produced in order not to cut high salaries. If it is argued that these increasing disparities are necessary as an incentive for the private sector to go ahead, you are in fact creating a socio-political problem which, in

Because of the rise in the and salary are not the same as

time you appeal by and large They came to the conclusion ployed in industrial occupations such as cotton and tex- population. tile industry, etc., are not among the lowest in the country.

There are large numbers

however, suspect this argu-

ment when it is put forward to

block the demand of a parti-

cular class and is not original-

ly extended to aim at a policy

of social and economic nature

such as would cover the whole

The first thing the Gov ernment should do is to assure the supply of a minimum of basic food to all. This is the basic responsit which a Government lity

much share of political and economic gains as it can.

Assert Claim

In such an economy it is the duty of the organised working class to state its claim as powerfully and firmly as possi-ble. There is absolutely no harm in asserting yourself inplacing your reasonable claims

I warn you-your position is much weaker than any other class claims when you get into an anarchic position süch where there is no national concensus, where the Government abdicates its responsibi-

In this particular context, there appears to be no harm for the organisers of the salaried and wage-earning groups to he firm and take every opportunity to state the claims-of course, reasonable ones-in a concerted way, claims such as pricecontrol, supply of essential goods, rationing, etc.

In the present context, it is those classes which have some nower to exert pressure, be it political, economic, that can gain. You should not be too rosy in your expectations considering the total situation.

The total labour market is somewhat against you: it is not has a large number of poten- a sellers market. In a Government of our sort, pressures will count, for, Government consider this a pleasant has no strong or distinctive thing. They call it as a "no cost philosophy to direct. Demolabour" for the under-deve- cracy is called a matter of loped countries. The labour pressure. pressure.



LIST PARTY SVEEK EDITOR : P. C. Joshi

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PAGE SEVEN

gates was held in February 1954. A petition with 25,000 signatures was submitted to the District Collector. The main demand was that the lands cultivated by agricultural labourers and poor peasants should not be ssigned to political sufferers. It was as a result of this agitation that Rajaji Ministry announced that no more ts of land, would be

But the Prakasam Ministry again started granting land to political sufferers. A big conference of banjar ryots was

made to political sufferers.

The Government retaliated ed satyagraha in Romperu lands. About 250 peasants, and agricultural workers were arrested and sent to jail for

It was such a strong movement that got the Legislature's unanimous resolution and the Government's orders for imlakhs of acres.

Later, the Government went back on these orders. Again In Dharmavaran and Kal- the movement flared up. A

conference with 500 dele- of individual representations were made.

> Concession Wrested

Finally, on June 29, 1960, P. Sundarayya wrested an assurance from the Revenue Minister that the eviction notices will be formal notices and that physical dispo sion will not take place.

Thus, the long drawn out agitation had won partial success. The penal rates were generally cancelled; porambokes were struck off from the prohibited list in Telangana; about 7,00,000 acres were held with 1,600 delegates and already assigned and special 20,000 people attending. An staff for assignment was Action Committee was elected. posted to expedite the matter.

But the struggle must go on by setting up police camps in as a large category of lands several villages. Finding no are still prohibited from other go, the cultivators start- assignment. The order that 10 per cent of the land in a vil-lage should be reserved for grazing purposes is still there. Fresh assignment of lands to nolitical sufferers in Telangana is under way, thus endangering the rights of the field labourers.

Movement Continues

The names of many cultivators have not been entered in the village records and in some cases the names of new persons have been recorded as must be looked upon as largecultivators. Thousands of acres landlords and some of them after itself. have got lease from the Gov-

It is for the reversal of these nist MLAs exposed the policy injustices that the kisan and of the Government and de- agricultural labour unions are

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not do this, has no business to throw a particular argument for rejecting a claim. The present wage is not an extra wage

nor is it a fair wage. In fact,

I think it is necessary to be

really frank and let us not be

carried away into an unreal

world by the talk of planning.

must accept. This will bring

about a further development

The Government which does

Huge Unemployment

It is necessary to see that India is a country with very much of unemployment and under-employment, a country in a developing phase. As long as that situation remains the labour market is in a danger-ous position. Labour market

There are countries who market is continuously under pressure.

Role Of Workers

tial recruits.

Until development pressures are rapid, the claims on behalf of the less crucial and less orthodox labour are bound to receive less attention than those of more crucial.

I personally think there is a very great deal of responsibi-lity that lies on the better organised wage earning and salaried people in this particular context.

The economy not being a planned economy in the real sense, there being no powerful social and political organisation to lead the people in the right direction-the representatives and leaders of all classes have a great responsibility to bear in such a situation-a situation which ly of anarchic society. a society have been occupied by the big in which each class is looking

> As far as the private sector is concerned, that is entirely a true picture. Private business interest is a powerful sector doing everything to guard its interest and get as



T HE 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 Uni-ted 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 inde-pendence won by the Congolese people...

The colonialists want to physically remove the lead-ers of the Congolese State and the political, leaders of the people of the Congo and to replace them with their maid 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 co-lonial administration of the ionial administration or the old (Belgian) and new (Ame-rican) colonialists who are acting hand in hand with each other as well as with Portuguese, British and French authorities .in colonial Africa...

Having disarmed the troops loyal to the legitimate Lumu-mba Government and having mustered paid gangs out the scum of Congolese society and foreign adventurers and imercenaries smuggled in through Bescarille through Brazzaville, the co-lonialists 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 undisguis-ed 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 Embassy 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 activi-ties in the Congo in the in-ties of the colonialists. terests of the colonialists.

Loot Redivided

What is actually going on in the Congo is the re-division of influence and of stocks beor influence and or socks be-tween the great colonial po-wers—the United States, Bel-gium, Britain, France. The plunder of the wealth of the Congo is the basis of the violence and crimes being per-petrated now by the colonial-ists 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 up anything on their own her will. Each concession is wres-ted by the peoples by force, each step forward to freedom is won in hard struggle.

The events in the Congo ra-pidly dispel the spirit of filial picity dispet the spirit of inflat trust in age-old oppressors and their servants—gentlemen of the Hammarskjoeld, 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 de-termination of some champions of national freedom, their naive faith in the law established by the colonial-ists, the desire of certain personalities to play the domi-

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 thest

chest. Calcified Spots: This means, you have fought

2. Calcified Spots: This means, you note the providence of the second providence of the secon



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

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nant role in the events at all costs, their inability or reluc-tance to put their actions and personal interests beand personal interests are neath the national interests, interests of the common strug-gle 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 role in defending the independence of the Congo Republic is played by the assistance coming from the independplayed ent nations of Africa, in particular Ghana, Guinea, the UAR, Morocco, Sudan, Ethiopia, Mali.

Soviet

It is not without reason that Hammarskjoeld, fearing the role of African states in the

Congo, has sent and is conti-nuing to send there American,

Canadian, Swedish, Irish and

other servicemen and officials

who loyally serve the big fore-

It is not without reason that in attempting to restore the colonial regime in the Congo

colonial regime in the Congo Republic, the colonialists are striving in the first place to isolate it from its most relia-ble African friends — Ghana, Guinea, the United Arab Re-public and others, and are pressing for the withdrawal of the troops of these independe-

the troops of these independ-

ent states from Congolese ter-

However, not always and not by all African as well as Asian states was the neces-

sary unity maintained in

safeguarding the sovereign rights of the Congo Republic

which fell victim to the im-

The colonial powers cle-

verly 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"

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 social-

during the Suez crisis in the autumn of 1956, the criminal

designs of the imperialists in the Congo would have never materialised at all.

The events in the Congo show with utmost clarity the correctness of the position taken by the Soviet Govern-

ment ever since the beginning

of the imperialist aggression against the Congo Republic,

the reasonableness and the necessity of the resolute and

part of the Soviet Union of the actions of the United Na-

resolute and

Hammarskjoeld's

Disgraceful Role

in

countries for instance

their

perialist aggression.

ign monopolies.

ritory.

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

When it was learned that the Mobutu bands which have been created by and are in the the colonialists had pay of 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 com-mitted by these bands and to help the Prime Minister.

They boasted of their "nonintervention" in this case. This confirmed to the hilt the lackeyish role of the United Na-tions or, to be more exact, of

marskjoeld who acted as a to the attempt of the colonial-flunkey of the colonialists. ists to restore the old order in ists to restore the old order in the Congo by launching an offensive against the disgracerensive against the unstrated ful colonial regime 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 ravishers who are striving to strangle the independence of the Congo Republic. The pre-sent situation in the Congo makes it imperative that these actions should be undertaken without delay.

Above all it is essential: FIRSTLY, to release imme-diately the Prime Minister

Support Pledged the representatives of the co-

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

But when it came to protec-ting the head of the Govern-ment and other leaders of the Parliament and the Govern-ment of the Congo from outrages by imperialists and colorages by imperialists and coloni-nialists, they displayed "non-intervention" which actually amounted to complicity with these imperialists and coloni-"nonalists

And Its Results

It is exactly as a result of such actions of the repre-sentatives of the United Nations including its Secretary-General that they, as well as the troops under their com-mand in the Congo which had been sent there by a decision of the Security Council, far from carying out the assignment of the Council_ to put an end to the aggression against the Congo Re-public 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 Nige-ria, 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 con-solidate 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 le òf oples consistent criticism on the all the part of the Soviet Union of slavery. all the world against colonial

conclusion It is a foregone tions Secretary-General Ham- that the peoples will retaliate

MANNA D

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. 1.14

SECONDLY, it is neces-sary to disarm forthwith' Mobutu's territoristic mobs by the forces of the troops sent to the Congo in accord-ance with the resolution of the Security Council.

THIRDLY, to set up a special commission of repre-sentatives of African and Asian countries to investi-gate carefully the sources of financing and supplying of weapons to Mobutu's mobs. 1.14

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 Ge-neral 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 ren-der all possible friendly assistance and support to the people of the Congo Republic in their struggle against the colonialists....

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ANNOUNCEMENT

We are publising 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 Me the World adopted , af the Meeting.

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