

MORE THAN SATISFYING

K's India Visit

* FROM ZIAUL HAQ

MAY 10 1960

Boarding his Ilyushin 18 last Tuesday morning at the Dum Dum airport for Rangoon, the last thing Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchov had to tell pressmen, among whom were both Indian and Western correspondents, was to write truthfully.

"TRUTH will promote peace in the world," he had said, having answered the most important question on which they were so keen to know his views. He had given his opinion on prospects of the settlement of the India-China border dispute thus:

"I have had occasion to say in Delhi that we being good friends of both China and India, find it best to wait in the hope that the time is not far off when these good friends will do their best to do away with their differences and restore the good friendship they had till recently, for the sake of world peace."

On whether he was satisfied with his visit to India, he had stated categorically: "Undoubtedly, I am more than satisfied."

On the change he had found in India between his last visit and now, he had said that he had found great changes. India had become richer. Many plants and factories had come up. "Our relations with India have become stronger and our friendship has become deeper. The voice of India in defence of world peace is heard more and more in the world today."

He had particularly stressed "the noble role" of Prime Minister Nehru in defence of world peace and expressed his great appreciation for the cordial welcome accorded to him in India.

It was a bright sunny morning when N. S. Khrushchov took leave of the people of Calcutta to continue his latest Odyssey of peace. Again several tens of thousands of people had lined the streets to cheer him and

wish him success in his peace mission.

He was in high good humour. When introduced to Communist leaders of the West Bengal Legislature Jyoti Basu and Bankim Mukherjee he said: "You have Communists here. We have them too!" He exchanged pleasantries with the members of the Soviet Consular staff.

He had asked each of the sweet little Soviet children, their names and let them kiss him. There was nothing of the much talked of glumness or reserve about him.

Only the previous evening an estimated five lakh people had given him a grand welcome all along the eight-mile route. The streets had been decorated with festoons and bunting and flags and brightly lit.

Many arches had been erected — some of them by workers' unions like the Jessops workers and the Tramway workers. Thousands of people had occupied vantage positions three hours before the motorcade was to pass.

Standing in an open tourer with Governor Padmaja Naidu and Chief Minister B. C. Roy sitting by his side Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchov kept on waving to the crowds acknowledging their cheers as many amongst the throng waved red paper flags and displayed big red banners with golden letters: "Welcome Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchov."

His only speech in Calcutta was at the Governor's banquet on Monday night. He spoke without a prepared text as at the earlier Bhilai banquet. He pointed out at the outset that it happened in life that though

* See Back Page



Bhilai worker Radha garlands Khrushchov.

Bhilai Will Never Forget

Bhilai and the entire region around it will remember forever the visit of Khrushchov who, as Manubhai Shah repeatedly stated, is the one man more than anyone else who has been responsible for bringing life to this part of India which had long been depressed and poor and had consisted only of tiny hamlets.

KHRUSHCHOV'S profound humanism, his genuine and sincere admiration and affection for Indian workers and engineers learning and executing complicated and highly skilled jobs of decisive significance, as well as his great love and affection for his own people, the Soviet personnel helping in the job, came out fully at Bhilai. How earnest he is about

India getting up and standing on her own feet was demonstrated at every step for he showed keen interest and concern for the further progress and improvement of work at the plant. He was deeply impressed by the plant as he repeatedly stated.

At the same time he never halted at seeking ways of further improvement of work in every branch, studying everything closely—even though he repeatedly said it was only a hurried look he had. He met the Soviet and Indian engineers and specialists specially to discuss with them practical problems and give them concrete guidance.

All-in-all his visit gave great confidence not only to the builders of Bhilai but to the entire Indian people that the path of industrialisation, though difficult, was not only correct but will receive full practical support from the USSE.

His arrival and the welcome he received will for long be engraved in popular memory.

When he landed at the small Government of India airport of Mana, some eight miles off Raipur, he was literally mobbed and covered with garlands and bouquets. A sizable crowd had gathered at the airport itself.

GREAT WELCOME

Starting off on the thirty mile drive in the open tourer with Manubhai Shah in the scorching sun he was greeted in wayside villages by arches and flags and the climax came at Raipur where it seemed the entire town of over a lakh and more from adjoining areas had lined up the narrow streets that passed through low tiled dwellings.

The six-seven deep crowd all along the town greeted him with lusty cheers as he returned their greetings with his Namaste and waving of his straw hat.

Approaching Bhilai it seemed the poorest of the poor had come out to greet the erstwhile shepherd-boy who was now working for the prosperity of all the poor regions of the world.

Inside Bhilai, its well laid out streets were packed with Indian workers of all

* See Page 13



N. S. Khrushchov being received at Palam on February 11 by President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru.

NEW AGE
COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

IN KERALA...

In front of us was what remained of what was a shop a few days ago—broken pieces of soda water bottles and a partially destroyed hand-cart. Across the narrow lane, a poster prominently displayed in front of a shop said, "To regain democracy to re-establish law and order, vote for candidates of the Congress-PSP-League Alliance."

THIS was in Pandanad in Chengannoor Taluk in Alappay district—a place which even police officers agreed was not very safe for Communists and their supporters. The shop that had been burnt down belonged to a person who worked as a polling agent of the Communist candidate.

For four days in Central Travancore we saw how democracy was being "regained," how law and order was being "re-established" by the Congress-PSP-League alliance which has won the elections.

Just after the polling and the announcement of results, reports began pouring in of large scale attacks and organised violence against those who had voted for the Communist Party, specially the harijans, in certain parts of the Central Travancore.

Gopalan's Tour

It was to make an enquiry into these incidents and to make a first-hand study of the situation there that A. K. Gopalan made a hurried round of Alleppey, Quilon and Kottayam Districts in four days from February 10.

Accompanying the Communist leader, the picture I saw was one which would have been unbelievable, had we not seen it for ourselves, had we not heard from the victims themselves of the beastly treatment they had been subjected to.

It was a picture of political murders, homes razed to the ground, men and women with wounds still healing on their bodies, of large numbers of harijans who had fled their homes because their lives were no longer safe there.

Chathan was a 72-year-old harijan agricultural worker in Venmony. The day before polling, some Congress workers had gone to him and told him that he should not vote for the Communist candidate.

The old man, victim of oppression for years and years by the local gentry who are the Congress leaders, fearlessly told them: "I have the right to vote which you cannot take away. I will cast my vote for the Communist candidate, you cannot stop me from doing it." He was told he would be killed if he did it.

Callous Killing

Next morning the old man walked across the fields leading a group of ten or eleven voters, all agricultural workers like him. He was the first to stand in the queue and the first to record his vote in the booth.

That night, as he lay sleeping, the Congress hired goondas came back. They stabbed him with a dagger and ten days later we could still see the dried blood which had splashed on the floor and the mud walls. The people in the three or four huts left the place in panic and even today they have not come back.

appeared the moment they heard the sound of a car.

There we met Raghavan's elder brother who was beaten by the police when he was weeping over his brother's dead body. We met Raghavan's young widow—she had been married only for ten months. We met Pappu who had gone to the police station to give information and had been taken inside the station and brutally beaten. We met the old woman, Itt, who said as the police came to investigate she was beaten by them.

There were a number of other people, men and women, young and old, who said they had all been beaten. Any time of the day and night, the police and goondas would come and anybody who was found there would be beaten.

The victory of the Congress candidate in the Ettumanoor constituency was celebrated with the murder of a Communist worker Damodaran, who I found was everybody's favourite, specially of the poorer sections who used to look on him as a sort of a protector.

Murder At Booth

Polling itself had begun in Kerala State with the murder of a Communist worker, Kunhu Kunhu, in Kaviyur in Tiruvalla constituency.

We went to his house, saw his parents and his widow with her year-old child and heard the story of the murder from Kunhu Kunhu's brother, who was a polling agent of the Communist candidate.

Early in the morning on February 2, just after the result was announced, people be-

Stoned To Death

gan arriving in Neelimangalam in cars and trucks to celebrate the Congress victory. After they had assembled, they attacked an ayurvedic medicine shop nearby which belonged to a supporter of the Communist Party. Three people inside the shop were beaten, all the bottles and jars were broken.

Damodaran was in a nearby house and he along with two or three others came running to the shop which was being attacked. As he reached near the shop, he was beaten on his head with a stick from behind.

After he had fallen he was hit with huge stones on his head and the goondas were so angry with this comrade that they went on hitting with stones long after he died. I was told there was not a single injury below his neck, but there was nothing left of his head.

We went to Damodaran's house and A. K. Gopalan laid flowers on the grave. There we met Damodaran's father and mother and his young sister, who even in her sorrow, was cursing the Congress and its reactionary alliance for having murdered her brother.

In the Chengannoor Party office, two boys were presented to us—thirteen years and nine years old. They had lost their mother early in their life.

Their father Kutty was a supporter of the Communist Party and so he was being denied work in the fields by the landowners in Manar. He had been making a living catching frogs and selling them to the contrac-

tors supplying the freezing plants.

On January 15, at night, he had gone out as usual to catch frogs. There he was attacked by some goondas and brutally manhandled. He was taken to the hospital and died there on January 27.

During the four days of our tour we have seen scores of huts that have been razed to the ground, and there are scores of others which we could not see for lack of time.

In Alleppey town, visiting one of these places, we saw it belonged to a woman who had only two daughters and a son who was studying in the school. There are no men in the house and during the day, in the polling booth, some Congressmen had said they would set fire to some of these houses.

And the same night, they had done it. The woman and her children had got up feeling hot and they had seen their hut blazing. All that she remembers was that she was dragged out by her children. And she is still asking the question, "Why, why have they done this to us?"

In Punnappra, the hut that was burnt belonged to Thareparambil French. He was accused in the famous Punnappra case and had been sentenced to death by the Special Court. The High Court had later commuted the death sentence and given him a life term. He was released at the time of the jail delivery when

So they were there in Aranamulla and Chengannoor—refugees from their homes not knowing what to do. Where were they to go? How were they to live?

In Cheruvallur in the Cherunad Panchayat, two workers had been beaten; the goondas had threatened to set fire to the huts and kill the agricultural workers.

When we went to see one of these harijans who had been so badly beaten that he was still unable to go to work, he showed us a Congress membership receipt which the goondas had given him after the beating, telling him to keep it safely if he wanted even to draw water from the Christian houses in the area.

In some places in Venmony, the goondas had entered the hamlets of agricultural workers when it was getting dark to frighten away the men and molest the women. After two evenings of such attacks, now, whole families evacuate their homes before it gets dark and cross over to Mavelikkara Taluk for safety.

Women Dishonoured

They were being subjected to all sorts of insults and humiliation. Near the Pallippad market in Haripad constituency, we were told; agricultural worker women wearing red blouses were being stopped and asked to take off their blouses. One fifteen-year old girl escaped this humiliation only because some kindhearted people dared to intervene at the right moment.

There have also been attempts to dishonour these women. An agricultural worker woman, Ponnanna Chellamma, in a memorandum she submitted to A. K. Gopalan writes:

"On February 2, 1960 (the day results were announced), at about six in the evening, when I returning home from the market, I was forcibly taken from the road into a house nearby... and he attempted to violate me. When I cried out, he tried to smother me. But some people who heard me came running to the house and the man ran away."

While harijans are the special targets of these attacks, others are by no means being left out. In Chengannoor, we met Hamid, a beedi worker, who had just the previous day been released from the hospital. While he was working in the shop, a goonda with a sword had attacked him. He wanted off the blow which was aimed at his neck and his hand was still bandaged.

His old mother who had come to meet A. K. Gopalan said that her son was attacked because he was the only Muslim in that ward who had supported the Communist Party.

In Kaduthiruthy, the Party Office itself had become the target of attack. The goondas have removed the staircase and now no one can go up to the office situated in the first floor of a building.

They had, therefore, kept away from their homes in the night, gone to the booth in the morning, recorded their votes and then left the area altogether.

Some of them had tried to go back and had to flee for their lives again. Goondas were all over the place, throwing crackers into the huts and attacking anybody they could find with swords and daggers. No harijan's life is safe in that area.

What has really made the situation so bad in the area is the behaviour of the police.

All that did not happen in twenty eight months of Communist rule has begun again—indiscriminate police beating of people, lock-up tortures, etc.

(See Facing Page)

Punjab State Council. CPI. Calls

REPEL COMMUNALISM, OPPOSE GOVT. POLICIES

THE Punjab State Council of the Communist Party of India held a three-day session at Jullundur and thoroughly discussed the Gurdwara election results, the role of the Communist and other political parties in it and the present political situation in the State. The Council arrived at certain conclusions in the light of experience of the election fight and the reactions of the masses.

The Akali leaders claim that the Gurdwara elections are a political verdict and the phenomenal success of their candidates has demonstrated that the Sikh community has put its seal of approval on the policies and record of the Akali Party.

Meaning Of Akali Victory

The Council notes that the Akali candidates have registered success far beyond the expectations of our Party and even the Akali leaders themselves. But this success cannot be equated to a political verdict of the voters as in an Assembly election.

Because of the old traditions of the Akali movement, the continuous propaganda of the Akali Dal, its control of the SGPC for years and the fact that it is the only communal organisation of the Sikhs the majority of Sikhs consider the Akali Dal as the representative of the Panth in religious affairs.

Influenced by its "Panthic" propaganda and slogans a very large section also considers it

as representing them in the political field too and its ideological pull should not be underestimated.

The way the Sadh Sangat Board (SSB) led by the Chief Minister Kairon entered the Gurdwara elections gave the Akali Party the opportunity to raise and exploit fully the bogey of Government control and inflame religious sentiments.

Along with this the Akali Party has fully exploited the anti-Government and anti-Kairon sentiment among the Sikh masses. As a result many voters who are not otherwise supporters of the Akali Party voted for its candidates.

Thus the main issue in the elections so far as the mass of Sikh voters are concerned was not the programme and record of the different contestants nor the demand of Punjabi Suba raised by Master Tara Singh, though the latter also played an important role among some sections—but the issue as to who is to control the gurdwaras.

The Akali leaders were able to play on the religious sentiments of the Sikhs and exploit their urge to keep their gurdwaras free from Government control. It is a cause for anxiety that the Akali leaders and the interests supporting them are now seeking to use their election victory in their game of power politics.

It is no secret that most of the Sikh landlords, capitalists, contractors and big businessmen—and even those who owe allegiance to the Congress Party—

helped the Akali candidates. The Pepsu landlords who are behind the Swatantra Party, mobilised all their resources in their support.

Now all these elements seek to utilise the Akali gains for their own selfish interests. In view of the past record and present policies of the Akali leaders the Sikh masses will have to exercise the utmost vigilance to see that their religious sentiments are not made a counter for political trading.

Reactionary Rally

In this connection it is also necessary to keep in view the compromising policy towards the worst reactionary vested interests and communal reaction pursued by the Congress itself. These elections have again exposed how it gets badly divided and virtually paralysed when communalism has to be given a frontal battle.

The Council discussed the participation of the Communist Party in the elections and came to the conclusion that the line of the Party in fighting the elections was wrong and harmful. The Communist Party is a non-communal political party with a secular, scientific ideology. It had participated in the last two Gurdwara elections through Desh Bhagat Board (DBB) with a desire to safeguard the democratic control of the gurdwaras from being an arena of political party rivalries and a forum for reactionary communal politics.

and to help achieve reform in their management.

Desh Bhagat Board

In this connection the DBB did creditable work during the last five years and earned the appreciation of wide circles of the Sikhs. The DBB fought the elections again this time.

Experience has shown that the participation of the Communist Party in the Gurdwara elections — albeit through the DBB — is utilised and misconstrued by the Akali Party, which is the sole Sikh communal organisation, to spread baseless apprehensions among the Sikh masses that the Communist Party wants to interfere in their religious institutions and affairs for some ulterior motive. The Council declares that it has never had any ulterior motive nor the desire to interfere in Sikh religious affairs.

The Council, has come to the conclusion, in the light of experience that the participation of the Communist Party in the election struggle was wrong and it was also wrong to enter into electoral adjustments with the Congress-sponsored SSB for that purpose. The Communist Party has no hesitation in openly admitting these mistakes before the people as an earnest of its resolve to rectify them.

This does not mean that the Communist Party will not fight the communalism of the Akali Party and its policy of mixing up religion with politics.

tics and of using the gurdwaras and their resources for Partisan political purposes.

It will resolutely fight these policies in the political field and develop the consciousness among all sections of Sikh masses that religion and politics should be kept separate, that the gurdwaras and their resources should not be used for such illegitimate and reactionary purposes.

The Council repudiates the slanderous campaign of the Akali leaders that the Communists have "gone over to the Congress government" and given up their fight for the people. No force on earth can deflect the Communist Party from the path of struggle for the interests of the masses.

Its record is incontestable evidence of the fact that the Communist Party is the only party in the State that has waged consistent struggle against the anti-popular policies of the Kairon Ministry and the Central Congress Government.

Principled Opposition

But for the Party opposition to the Congress regime is a principled opposition for advancing the interests of the masses and not a counter in the game of power politics as with the Akali leaders.

It also knows that the cause of the people can advance only on the basis of unity which has been and is under fire from Master Tara Singh and other communal elements — Sikh or Hindu.

It will fight these communal forces and leave no stone unturned and shrink from no sacrifice to build the unity of the people for determined struggle against the anti-popular policies of the Congress regime for the betterment of the conditions of the masses and the progress of the State.

(February 15)

Democracy Butchered, Lawlessness Reigns

(From Facing Page)

In Kayamkulam town, the police have made a regular practice of taking people to the police station on the basis of complaints filed by Congressmen and beating these people in the lock-up. Among those who were thus assaulted by the police and goondas are Janardanan, polling agent of the Communist candidate in the Mullasserri ward, Karunakaran Pillai, who was dragged out of the Puthiyoor booth and beaten and driven away and many other election workers of the Party.

Polling Agents Attacked

In Changanassery, we were told polling agents and voters were similarly assaulted and driven away, after which large-scale bogus voting was resorted to and presiding officers did not even accept challenging of such votes.

The day after counting, in Nuranad in the Mavelikkara constituency—here earlier the Communist candidates themselves had been stopped and no

action had been taken by the police—there was a quarrel between two persons.

One of them, backed by the Mandal Congress Committee President, it is said, filed a complaint with the police on the basis of which the police came at night and surrounded the house of a man belonging to the backward Velan community.

Everybody inside the house was beaten and the father and his two sons—boys studying in the high school in Padanilm—were taken to the police station and beaten again. The two boys were made the special target of the attack because they have been doing Katha Prasangams—a form of story-telling.

On the back of one of the boys we could still see the mark of police boots. The police were also told to kick the boys in the front of their father.

Another instance of this police attack and lock-up repression was given to us in Kannamangalam village.

On February 3, a gang of two hundred Congress goondas entered this village in the morn-

ing, rang the bell in the Catholic church, collected some more people and armed with lathis and daggers began raising the houses of agricultural workers.

It looked like a well-planned attack because just at that moment, a police party arrived accompanied by a Congress leader. The police instead of trying to apprehend the goondas who had surrounded the houses, began arresting the people who were victims of the attack. Nine of them were arrested and also three Congress-hired goondas who were brandishing daggers.

Police Tortures

These nine persons have themselves told the story of what happened afterwards in a memorandum they submitted to A. K. Gopalan:

"We were taken to the Mavelikkara police station at about 11 a.m. The next day, February 4, the police beat us and kicked us, while not a hand was laid on the three Congress goondas who had been arrested with us.

"The same day all nine of us and the three of them were transferred to the Chengannoor sub-jail. Two policemen (whose names are mentioned in memorandum) and a number of others began manhandling us. They pulled our hair, kicked us, dragged us. This was done twice. When some of us cried out, the sub-inspector came and threatened, 'I will kill you if you make the slightest noise.'"

"We were let out on bail on February 10 and during the intervening six days we were manhandled regularly twice or thrice daily.

"And as if the police beating was not enough, they also got the three Congress goondas to beat us in their presence. Twice when we were being beaten by the police, the Congress leader of the area was present. It was to satisfy him that the police beat us in his presence.

Another Victim

"While beating us, the earlier-mentioned two policemen asked

us to join the INTUC and do as the Congress goonda leader told us. 'Otherwise, they threatened, they will break every bone in our body.'"

As we were leaving Kottayam at about 11 p.m. at the end of the four-day tour, we were informed that the six persons who had been brought to the police station from Chingavanam—a place where four huts had been burnt down and which had been visited earlier—had been beaten in the police lock-up from morning till evening to get confessions from them to implicate the Communist Party in the case.

And when we reached Trivandrum, the first report we heard was that another agricultural worker had been murdered in Chengannoor.

The Congress-PSP-League alliance which has won the elections in Kerala has begun in earnest to "regain democracy and re-establish law and order."

—RAMDASS



Khrushchov visiting the Suratgarh farm that Soviet donated machinery has helped to establish.

DESERT COME TO LIFE

VISITING Suratgarh on February 13 N. S. Khrushchov made many offers of practical help to further improve the work and raise production at the farm. He suggested that a substantial number of people could be sent to Tajikistan, where conditions are similar to those here, for training and some people from there could be invited to show the entire process of mechanised cotton cultivation.

The entire farm is being run and managed only by Indians. In the three-hour long open jeep drive over dust raising kutch roads Khrushchov was accompanied by Food Minister S. K. Patil, Deputy Minister Krishnappa and Rajasthan Chief Minister Sukhadia could see Soviet tractors ploughing up the so far uncultivated land, combines working at harvesting and winnowing. He made several stops to have a close look at the ripening harvest.

high potato yield secured by the farm and also the lush green and yellow wheat and mustard crops standing in the fields. When the authorities of the farm praised the performance of Soviet machinery he told them the exact origin of these and said "they came from the oldest plant in Ukraine called the Red Star Plant in Kirovograd."

He particularly invited to the Soviet Union the General Manager of the farm, General Mahadeo Singh. He offered to send through the Soviet Embassy here a film showing the whole process of cotton cultivation. About 10 thousand people had gathered at the airstrip from the thinly populated surrounding areas to give Khrushchov a warm welcome.

At the first stop where harvested sheaves of mustard plant were lying Khrushchov had many keen observations to make. He pointed out helpfully how the method of using the harvester combine for mustard plant could be improved.

When Chief Minister Sukhadia said we Indians should be making our own machines soon, Khrushchov with an understanding wink said "You sure will."

At the last stop at the farm which was at the proposed 2,000-acre citrus orchard Khrushchov planted the first citrus sapling and said "If you grow a lot of citrus send some to us and we shall send you lot of wheat in exchange." The silver spade with which he removed the earth to plant the sapling was specially made by Rajasthan artists and given to him as a souvenir by the farm.

Slogans of "Russi-Hindi Bhai Bhai", "Premier Khrushchov Zindabad" went up from huge-turbaned people who carried placards of their multipurpose cooperative societies which said "No prosperity without cooperatives", "Long live cooperatives."

The same sun shines over India as over the Soviet Union and the laws of nature are the same everywhere, they have only to be discovered. Khrushchov told Krishnappa when the latter pointed out what he considered some difficulties in utilisation of machinery here.

Asked later whether a hundred Suratgarhs would solve India's food problem N. S. Khrushchov said thoughtfully that it would take at least a thousand such farms to make any impression on that vast problem.

Khrushchov made a thirty-five mile drive through the giant 30,000 acre State-owned Central Mechanised Farm that Soviet gift of machinery has helped to establish. What was barely forty months ago a shrub-covered desert waste where the Bikaner Maharajah used to organise sand grouse shooting parties for viceroys and other Burma Sahibs is today covered with flourishing fields cultivated to wheat, cotton, mustard and potatoes.

In doing this he had many things to say about specialists and experts who wrote dissertations and these only on the basis of experience which was actually gathered by the farmers. He told the farm people to boldly experiment and not to be bogged down by book-learning.

He had high praise for the farm and the results it had achieved in such a short period. In it he saw a symbol of India's flourishing future.

At later stops he praised the

—Ziaul Haq

Editorial

African Hiroshima

N open defiance of the decision of the United Nations, spurning the protests of the peoples of the whole world, General de Gaulle and the Government of France have carried out their first atomic test explosion in the Sahara region of Algeria and have announced their intention to carry out further tests. The radio-active cloud from this explosion is moving east and is expected over India in the immediate future, thus, threatening with the evil consequences of its fall-out the lives not only of the African peoples but of the Indian and other Asian peoples as well.

African Governments are acting against French imperialism in a totally unprecedented manner: Ghana has frozen the assets of all French firms and Morocco is withdrawing its Ambassador from Paris cancelling the Franco-Moroccan diplomatic agreement.

The African people are astir as never before, demonstrating their determination to halt the French imperialists in their insane desire to continue their domination over Africa by a show of their "strength."

Far from succeeding in its aim of striking terror in the hearts of the Algerian and other African peoples, France's explosion has given a new strength to the African struggle for independence.

Protests against the French action, which is a blow against the world-wide efforts for relaxation of tension, have come not only from Africa, not only from Asia and Latin America, but from all over the world, from Europe and the United States of America, from France itself.

Peace-loving people in France, and above all the Communist Party of France, have fully supported the Asian peoples in condemning the French Government and are continuing to take a leading part in the struggle to prevent the bomb tests.

The Indian people, devoted to peace and independence, have joined the world-wide protests against the French Government's heinous action.

The Afro-Asian solidarity and peace movements have called for actions of solidarity with the African peoples and in denunciation of the crime of the French Government. Political leaders, including the Congress President, have added their voice of protest.

The Government of India must make it clear to the Government of France that India stands wholeheartedly with the people of Africa and will not tolerate a continued defiance of the will of the peoples and of the United Nations.

The African Hiroshima is a call to all mankind to intensify the world struggle for peace and against imperialism. In the new period of relaxation of international tension, the imperialists continue to attempt to pull back the forces of peace. But they are doomed to failure. The death cloud from Africa is the death cloud of imperialism and not of the peoples.

(February 17)

Welcome Decision

THE Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India has issued the following statement to the press:

"In his latest letter to Premier Chou En-lai, dated February 5, Prime Minister Nehru has not only reiterated his sentiments for a peaceful settlement of the India-China border dispute and for the restoration of the friendly relations between the two countries but has also expressed in favour of an early meeting of the two Prime Ministers."

"All peace-loving humanity will deeply appreciate these sentiments and heartily welcome this decision for direct talks between the two leaders. Indeed, it is only through such an approach that a way out of the present tragic turn in India-China relations can be found."

(February 16)

"Opponents of India's policy of peace and non-alignment who have never lost an opportunity to denounce and undermine this policy and discredit Prime Minister Nehru are naturally upset by the prospect of the two Premiers' meeting."

"But we are confident that our people, inspired by ideals of peace and friendship among nations will know how to defeat their efforts and create the proper atmosphere for talks between Prime Minister Nehru and Premier Chou En-lai."

"In their endeavour for peaceful settlement of the India-China problem, the two leaders have the most fervent good wishes of all right thinking men throughout the world."

(February 16)

Strengthen Democracy, Advance The Economy

I fully share the sentiments of grief and sorrow expressed at the assassination of the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. Bandaranaike. It is good thing that this tragedy has been mentioned in this President's address.

SIR, this assassination, for us and indeed for every other country, for the progressive forces all over the world, is a forceful reminder of the lengths to which extreme reaction in political life can go in advancing its desires.

Sir, some clouds of reaction seem to have gathered over the political life of Ceylon and we hope that soon those clouds will disappear and parliamentary institutions and democracy in Ceylon will endure and prosper.

Tribute To People

Now, Sir, I welcome also the bifurcation of the billingual Bombay State which was an arrogant imposition, in defiance of the people's wishes, on the people of Gujarat and Maharashtra, because somebody got some signatures in the lobbies.

We said that what appears to be a settled fact today will be unsettled by the will and by the struggle of the people of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Here today I stand to pay a tribute to the fighting men and women in Gujarat and Maharashtra who have succeeded in a few years' time in unsettling a settled fact, in doing away with the gross injustice that was done to them.

I hope the Bill will soon come and we reserve our comments on the various arrangements till the matter comes up for discussion, but I would like to add here that if this wisdom had dawned upon the Government in 1955, probably the butchering of 126 people in the cities of Ahmedabad and Bombay would not have been necessary.

As such, Sir, I do not see as to why then the Congress leadership or the High Command or whatever the Command is, should have rejected this very legitimate demand when the entire country is upset by this statement, when the entire country is shocked at the statement made by a person of the stature of Mr. Deshmukh.

Deshmukh's Proposal

Then, Sir, the Address has referred to some problems of democracy. Mention has been made of strengthening democracy. In this connection I would invite the attention of the House to certain very striking observations made by a former Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, recently, in Madras and other places.

He has said that he has got information from very reliable sources regarding corruption and abuse of authority on the part of certain men in high authority, and on the strength of his knowledge and information he has demanded that an impartial independent judicial tribunal should be appointed to go into the complaints and allegations which he is in possession of. Sir, we do not know the details about them because we are not told.

We are told and are getting reports every day as to who these Ministers are—I need not go into them. They are Central Ministers according to our information; four are in the present Cabinet and one is outside. Now, Mr. Deshmukh is an independent person. No one—I do not think even his bitterest enemy, if he has any—would accuse him of trying to take political advantage of this thing or of being partisan in this matter at all. And as far as his integrity is concerned, I think the Treasury Benches, even though somewhat embarrassed by his statement, would bear out that he is a man of unassailable integrity.

When such a man has made the statement with full responsibility and indicated that men in high authority have been guilty of corruption and abuse of authority and requested the Prime Minister to conduct an impartial judicial enquiry, that should be done.

Institute Enquiry!

The Prime Minister wanted the names but Mr. Deshmukh did not give the names and said that he was prepared to place his information before an impartial independent enquiry.

though he believes in Mr. Nehru's integrity.

It is not a question of personal integrity alone. Public affairs should be handled in a particular way and in this particular case the only right course to handle public affairs is to order an impartial enquiry.

And since there is an indication that the colleagues of the Prime Minister in the Cabinet may be involved in it, it is all the more reason why he should accept the demand for a tribunal and appoint one to go into this question in the interests of the morale of public administration.

Andhra Panchayats

Now, Sir, about democracy many things have been said. The President has referred to Andhra Panchayat elections, or what is called the Panchayat Raj. I have tried to

Party, by people who enjoy privileges and advantages in society.

Bengal's Black Bill

Then, Sir, strengthening of democratic institutions has been mentioned in the Address. Democracy is being attacked in the States. You do not allow even the amendments.

In West Bengal, for example, fundamental rights are being attacked in a most vicious and treacherous manner. I know that the Supreme Court is open. That we shall see. But there the West Bengal (Control of Processions and Assemblies) Bill has been introduced.

It has been notified under the plea of controlling processions and so on. But actually it is designed to curtail rights of assembly, meetings and processions and so on. Sir, not only that but

from the Church if he worked for the Communist Party.)

Here is another thing, it is a letter by the Bishop of Mangalore, dated the 21st.

Which says: "While giving one's vote a Catholic should clearly bear in mind that he is forbidden under pain of excommunication to vote for Communist candidates..." This is a general letter to all the dioceses of the Catholic community under the Bishop in Mangalore and this letter was to the beloved clergy of the diocese. This is the position. This is to be taken note of seriously.

Again the revival of the Muslim League is coming all over the country. Some gentleman was telling me that it was a pity that the Congress did not unite with the Muslim League in fighting the British before the partition of the country, in which case, probably the country could have been saved.

Now, to fight the Communists—we are supposed to be very small, very insignificant, very weak, almost infantile—the Congress, which is a great and mighty organisation, with mighty leaders, united not only with other parties like the PSP but also went and hugged the Muslim League and in Bengal today, know it from me, the Muslim League is being revived. Sponsoring committees have been formed and I do not know what the Nationalist Muslims would say.

Astonishing Complacency

Then, about the economic assessment, what the President has stated, I find, is misleading. It is astonishingly complacent. There is not a critical word in the whole assessment of our economic situation.

First of all, take the food position. Yes, there has been a little increase in food production. Today we are having about 73 million tons but is there any stability in it? Where is the guarantee that next year the same crop will come? There is no guarantee at all. Sometimes when the season varies, we get a good crop and that should not be made much of. What we need is stability in the matter of food. We have not got it. Even with 73 million tons there was widespread scarcity in different parts of the country.

Then the National Development Council, last year, made a recommendation that State trading should be undertaken on a bigger scale. Significantly enough, it has been sabotaged, sabotaged from within and from without.

We told the Prime Minister and we warned the country that unless proper machinery was set up, unless people who believed in State trading in foodgrains

* SEE PAGE 12

by BHUPESH GUPTA

(Speech in the Rajya Sabha on the President's Address.)

That only shows how serious he is. He knows what he is talking about. He is quite conscious of the responsibility of making a statement of this kind or demand of this kind.

As such, Sir, I do not see as to why then the Congress leadership or the High Command or whatever the Command is, should have rejected this very legitimate demand when the entire country is upset by this statement, when the entire country is shocked at the statement made by a person of the stature of Mr. Deshmukh.

Then, Sir, Ministerial interference at the village level took place in the division of work and so on. Landlords spent huge sums of money and it is reported by people from Andhra that in one single village they spent about Rs. 75,000 and so on. That was the way in which money was spent.

There were about 450 block and non-blocks set up in the entire State. More than 350 blocks were captured by big landlords zamindars, rajas and so on. In some cases, bribes of the order of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 40,000 have been given. That was the way how money was spent to capture this thing. Out of the twenty odd districts or Zilla Parishads, all have been captured by this landlord element.

When the majority was supposed to be on the other side, Congress M.P.s. from other districts were taken there to get the balance in their favour. That is how things were done. Therefore, what has been demonstrated in Andhra is not actually an expansion of democracy that way. It is a grotesque perversion of democracy.

What has happened there is an exhibition of how institutions could be demoralised, corrupted and perverted by people who occupy high social positions, by people who are connected with the ruling

Secularism!

That is provided for in our Constitution. It is the task of the President and the Central Government in particular to watch that this secular status of the State is maintained, is not violated, not encroached upon.

Here, Sir, I should like to draw your attention to only two things I have got a facsimile letter from Father Bonaventure, O.C.D., Director of Third Order, to Panikasser Francis (threatening the latter with excommunication

Kerala Election Results In Figures

1957: Electorate Votes polled	75,14,626 58,37,377	1960: Electorate Votes polled	80,38,262 61,93,127	No. of seats contested won	Votes polled	%age of votes polled	Seats gained lost
Communist Party	102 (101)	26 (60)	29,75,259 (20,59,547)	36.31 (34.98)	3	37	
Communist-Supported Independents	23 (16)	3 (5)	5,74,377 (2,64,653)	7.01 (4.53)	—	20	
Total of Communists and Allies	125	29	35,50,136	43.32			
Congress	80 (124)	63 (43)	27,91,294 (22,09,251)	34.06 (37.45)	20	5	
P.S.P.	33 (63)	20 (9)	11,46,029 (6,36,841)	13.98 (11.03)	11		
Muslim League	12 (15)	11 (8)	3,99,925 (2,36,629)	4.88 (4.09)	3	—	
Congress-PSP- ML alliance	125	94	43,37,248	52.92			
R.S.P.	18 (28)	1 (0)	1,06,137 (1,88,553)	1.29 (3.22)	1		
Lohia Socialists	4	—	21,297	0.25			
K.S.P.	14	—	5,938	0.07			
Jan Sangh	3	—	5,277	0.06			
Karnatak Samiti (one candidate returned unopposed from Manjeshwar in 1957)	2	1	38,630	0.47	1		
Independents	17 (42)	1 (—)	39,095 (2,40,103)	0.43 (4.70)	1		

(Voting figures, for 1957, given in brackets, are taken from the official publication of the Election Commission. Figures for 1960 are taken from the daily press.)

District-wise Break-up

TRIVANDRUM		KOTTAYAM		PALGHAT	
1957	1960	1957	1960	1957	1960
Total voters	6,89,316	7,32,499	8,32,798	8,99,133	8,88,530
Total polled	5,46,423	5,91,196	8,73,289	5,80,995	8,66,272
Percentage of poll	68.80	67.62	85.68	51.31	77.55
Communist and supported					
Independents	2,37,054	2,26,120	3,76,318	2,56,391	4,65,921
Percentage	43.38	38.25	43.09	44.31	53.79
Congress, P.S.P. and League	2,40,496	3,18,126	4,89,019	3,19,438	3,96,937
Percentage	44.01	53.81	55.99	54.99	45.82
Others	68,873	48,949	7,952	5,166	3,414
Percentage	12.61	7.94	0.91	0.88	0.39
QUILON		ERNAKULAM		KOZHIKODE	
Total voters	7,09,298	7,94,074	8,84,324	1,139,586	1,159,033
Total polled	7,86,312	5,66,905	7,31,640	774,376	1,044,062
Percentage of poll	77.14	70.39	88.38	61.49	80.99
Communist and supported					
Independents	3,44,895	2,48,473	3,25,074	1,91,826	3,79,856
Percentage	43.86	43.83	41.59	24.78	36.38
Congress, P.S.P. and League	3,29,959	3,07,919	4,51,063	5,80,648	6,62,982
Percentage	41.96	54.32	57.71	74.98	63.50
Others	1,11,458	10,513	5,503	1,092	1,224
Percentage	14.18	1.85	0.70	0.24	0.12
ALLEPPEY		THRUCHUR		CANNANORE	
Total voters	8,40,988	7,01,795	7,66,548	9,17,929	9,54,217
Total polled	6,95,094	6,34,098	8,78,554	6,62,179	10,32,177
Percentage of poll	72.82	68.69	86.22	56.72	82.95
Communist and supported					
Independents	3,44,024	2,43,658	3,71,009	2,85,321	4,17,643
Percentage	49.49	38.46	46.58	43.09	40.46
Congress, P.S.P. and League	3,25,849	4,09,196	4,62,523	3,69,084	5,50,374
Percentage	46.88	58.65	52.64	55.74	53.32
Others	25,221	18,331	6,835	7,774	64,160
Percentage	3.63	2.89	0.78	1.17	6.22

ETERNAL ALLIES

Nikita Khrushchov and Kliment Voroshilov have sent a message of greetings to the leaders of the People's Republic of China on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and China.

THE congratulatory message to Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai points out that this momentous date is a common holiday for the Soviet and Chinese peoples linked by the close bonds of unbreakable friendship.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, the message says, have developed all-round contacts which, growing wider and closer from day to day, meet the vital interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and contribute to the rapid progress of both countries.

The Soviet people, the message says, wholeheartedly rejoice in the achievements the Chinese people have gained in building socialism. By their heroic constructive labour, the Soviet and Chinese peoples are making a great contribution to socialism's triumph in its peaceful economic competition with capitalism.

Socialist Centre

Soviet-Chinese friendship, the message points out, is an important factor for the continued strengthening of the unity and consolidation of the great community of the peoples of the socialist countries and for the steady growth of the power of the entire socialist camp.

The unity and cohesion of our peoples, countries and Communist Parties, the message emphasizes, will continue to be strengthened in the interest of peace and socialism. The Chinese people can rest assured that the Soviet people are and will be their true and reliable friend.

A message of greetings to Chen Yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, has been sent by Andrei Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

A message of greetings to Nikita Khrushchov and Kliment Voroshilov was also sent by the leaders of the People's Republic of China—Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai.

The conclusion of this treaty has been an event of historic importance, the message emphasizes. It has had and will have, the Chinese leaders write, an enormous effect on the progress of China and the Soviet Union and on the cause of world peace and human progress.

The message emphasizes that the alliance of China and the Soviet Union is a powerful bulwark of world peace and that during the past 10 years, China, the USSR and the other socialist countries, closely cooperating in their common struggle, have made great contributions to the cause of world peace and to the struggle against imperialist aggression and war policies.

The Chinese leaders express the confidence that the cause of peace is bound to score still greater triumphs, thanks to the joint efforts of

assistance to China's cause of socialism.

"The great Sino-Soviet alliance constitutes a formidable bulwark in the defence of world peace. During the past decade, the imperialist forces of war headed by the United States have more than once launched armed aggression and war provocations in various parts of the world, but were defeated every time by the mighty world forces of peace."

Peace Bastion

"In putting out the flames of war in Korea, in restoring peace in Indo-China, in crushing the rebellion in Hungary engineered by imperialism and in halting the war and acts of aggression committed by imperialism in the Near and Middle East and other regions, the great Sino-Soviet alliance has forcefully safeguarded the security of the socialist countries and given support to the national democratic movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

The editorial recalls that in the past ten years, the Governments of the Soviet Union and China have put forward a series of proposals of peace and played an outstanding part in easing world tension and inspiring the people of all nations in their struggle for peace.

"With the forces of socialism, the forces of national revolution and the forces of peace and democracy now prevailing upon the imperialist forces of war, there has appeared a certain relaxation in the international tension created by imperialism," the editorial continues.

"The ruling circles in the United States have made some gestures for peace. This is, of course, welcome if they really wish for peace. However, events have proved ruthlessly that the peace publicised by the United States is a fraud."

"One can see that while paying lip service to peace, U.S. imperialism is accelerating its arms expansion and war preparations, building and extending missile bases everywhere and feverishly rigging up and reinforcing military blocs. In addition, it has threatened to resume its nuclear weapons tests whenever it pleases."

Unbreakable Friendship

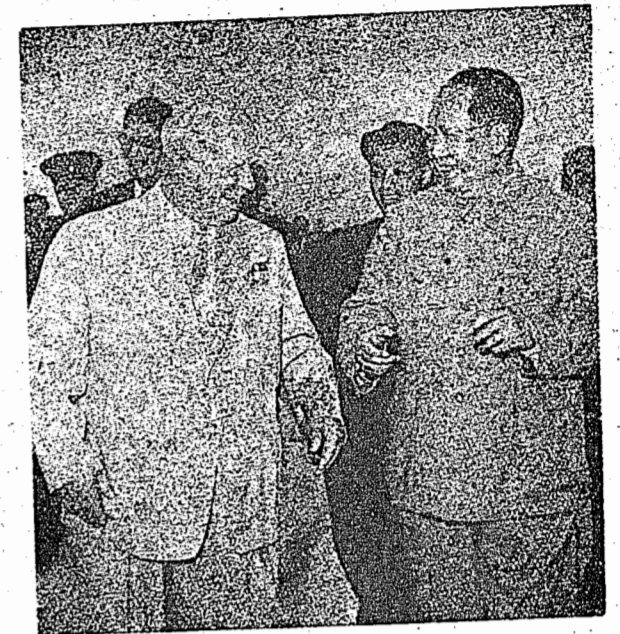
"The Chinese people will firmly fight to the end to smash all conspiracies of imperialism and international reactionaries to split the solidarity of the socialist camp and the international Communist movement. They will struggle to the end against modern revisionism—the main danger in the current international Communist movement."

"The Chinese Communist Party and people have always protected Sino-Soviet solidarity and that of the entire socialist camp as they protect the pupil of the eye. All conspiracies of imperialism and modern revisionism to undermine Sino-Soviet solidarity will be of no avail."

"The 1960s is a decade in which the East wind will continue to prevail over the West wind, a decade in which the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union will continue to make great development and strengthen its solidarity."

"In this decade, the Soviet people will score new, great achievements in Communist construction. The Chinese

"The declaration issued by



The Great Socialist Friendship.

the conference is the charter for the solidarity of the socialist camp."

The editorial says: "Through the test of the repeated and intense struggle between the forces of peace and the forces of war in the fifties, the Sino-Soviet alliance has been proved invincible. The Sino-Soviet alliance is becoming more and more consolidated and powerful and has been an insurmountable obstacle to the imperialist policy of aggression and war."

"Therefore, the imperialist bloc headed by the United States regards the Sino-Soviet alliance as a thorn in the flesh. By hook or by crook, they have tried to wreck Sino-Soviet unity. Day in and day out, they dream of destroying China, the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp."

"But in the past two years and more," the paper says, "the solidarity of the socialist countries and the international Communist movement inspired and guided by the Moscow Declaration has been strengthened further. The conspiracies of the imperialists, modern revisionists and all international reactionaries to undermine the solidarity of the socialist camp have met with ignominious failure."

Aggressive America

"The Chinese people will firmly fight to the end to smash all conspiracies of imperialism and international reactionaries to split the solidarity of the socialist camp and the international Communist movement. They will struggle to the end against modern revisionism—the main danger in the current international Communist movement."

"The Chinese Communist Party and people have always protected Sino-Soviet solidarity and that of the entire socialist camp as they protect the pupil of the eye. All conspiracies of imperialism and modern revisionism to undermine Sino-Soviet solidarity will be of no avail."

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"In this decade, the Soviet people will score new, great achievements in Communist construction. The Chinese

people, by relying on their general line, big leap forward and people's communes, will leap forward continuously, strive to build their country into a powerful socialist state with modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science, and culture at an early date.

"The entire socialist camp will have a common upsurge in high-speed development. The workers' movement, national independence movement and peace movement in the world will also grow still further."

SAHARA TESTS

RAMESHWARI Nehru, President, Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity, has issued the following statement to the press: "The Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity strongly protests against the recent atomic test in the Sahara by the French Government."

"This act has rightly infuriated not only the people and Governments of Africa, it has shocked the people all over the world. The French Government has very callously defied world opinion and the resolutions of the United Nations."

"This action has been taken at a time when the Big Powers have come closer on the issue of banning the tests, when the Summit Conference is being held in May to discuss the question of disarmament and the whole world is moving towards the ideas of peaceful coexistence."

"This test has vitiated the atmosphere and has created problems which will hinder the present efforts for banning further tests and for disarmament."

"The Association is shocked to note that the French Government is planning to have more tests in future."

"We appeal to the President and the Government of France to pay heed to world public opinion and help the world to attain disarmament and permanent peace."

"We call upon all organizations to protest against this action of the French Government and to express their solidarity with the Governments and peoples of Africa in their just struggle to stop these tests."

GRAND VISTAS OF PEACE—KHRUSHCHOV SPEAKS TO PARLIAMENT

Allow me first of all, to express my thanks for the opportunity afforded to me to speak in the Parliament of the Republic of India. I consider this to be a great honour for me personally and an expression of the profound friendly feelings which our two peoples entertain for each other.

ONLY four years have elapsed since I first had the privilege to speak before the Parliament of India. Four years is a short period of time if measured in terms of the life of nations and states. But this four-year period can, in its significance, contend with whole decades even in this eventful century.

During the past four years the forces standing for peace and peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems have grown immeasurably. A certain relaxation of international tension has been achieved as a result of the tireless and selfless efforts of the nations.

The peoples, and even those political leaders and statesmen who hold opposing ideological views are becoming ever more aware of the indisputable truth that peaceful coexistence of states is a historical fact, a vital necessity arising from the present stage of the development of human society.

The principles of Panch Shila have forced their way in history owing, in a considerable measure, to the efforts of peace-loving India.

We are strongly convinced that it is on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence that all international issues should be settled. And this means that the way out should be sought through negotiations based on equality, and not through pressure and diktat.

Dangerous Activities

The consolidation of peace is not an easy task since in some states influential forces are still active, who are interested in the continuation of the armaments race, in arresting the incipient relaxation of international tension and in fanning the "cold war" anew. These forces have no intention of laying down their arms, of giving up their efforts. The activities of these forces are especially dangerous in our time—the time of unprecedented scientific and technical achievements.

Indeed, by the might of his intellect and technological know-how man has now made his way into the infinite vastness of outer space. Man's deeds seem to be outstripping imagination although the latter always ought to be in the lead.

Put to the service of man, the atom works miracles—it can combat the most dangerous diseases, radically transform agriculture, introduce new technological processes which were inconceivable before, no need to mention the fact that the atom harnessed by man is becoming a gigantic source of energy on earth.

There is an ancient oriental legend about a genie which was accidentally let out of the bottle and then refused to obey man. But now man has learned much, he has grown stronger and, having harnessed the energy of the atom, he must keep it securely under his control.

For science has created not only atomic power plants and space rockets it has also created hydrogen bombs and inter-continental ballistic missiles for war purposes capable of deliv-

ering a nuclear warhead to any point on our planet.

No one who would wish to start a war to-day could count on impunity. If some advocates of the "positions of strength" policy could formerly hope that in the event of a war unleashed by them they themselves could sit snug, these hopes have now become empty illusions.

The past four years have also seen many changes in the countries of Asia, which, by pursuing their independent national foreign policies, have substantially consolidated their sovereignty and noticeably advanced their national economies.

We can easily foresee the time when the countries of Asia which only yesterday were oppressed colonies will be among the most advanced nations of the world in the field of national economy and culture. Like unbound Prometheus, the peoples of Asia and Africa are straightening their mighty shoulders starting to build a new life for themselves.

Radiant Prospects

The Soviet people sincerely rejoice in the achievements and radiant prospects of the independent national development of the countries of Asia. We also rejoice at the successes achieved in their struggle for liberation by the peoples of Africa who have awakened and ever more actively wage their struggle against the rule of the colonialists. The Soviet people wish the peoples of Africa fresh successes in this noble cause.

We are glad that the peoples of Latin America are also upholding ever more resolutely their national and economic independence and are struggling against foreign enslavement whatever disguise it assumes. Our sympathy has always been and will continue to be on the side of countries like Cuba which is actively defending her national and economic independence.

The Soviet Union has always rendered and is willing to render in future friendly and disinterested assistance and support to all countries in their struggle for freedom and independence, against age-old economic backwardness.

Naturally, one should not measure with the same stick all the industrially developed countries. It should be borne in mind that some highly developed countries attained economic welfare and high living standards by the oppression and plundering of colonial peoples.

And indeed the lack of development in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America is the reason why some Western countries succeeded in their development. It would only be fair if these Western countries, would now return to their former colonies at least a part of the plunder.

As for the Soviet Union, our wealth, our industry have been created in a historically short period of time owing to the strenuous efforts of all our people. While we have no surplus capital, we are, nevertheless, rendering ever increasing assistance to those countries which

need it. Hundreds of industrial enterprises as well as power stations are now being built in a number of underdeveloped countries with the assistance of the USSR.

We wish to see these countries stand on their own feet, build up their own industry capable of producing not only consumer goods but capital goods as well. This would facilitate the establishment of a national industrial base and accelerate economic progress in the underdeveloped countries.

We believe that any country striving to consolidate its independence should develop its national industry, its economy, in order to improve the living standards of the people and develop its culture.

In helping the economic advancement of underdeveloped countries, the Soviet Union renders assistance primarily in the form of credits and loans on most favourable terms. We get no profit out of it because we cannot and do not want to enrich ourselves at the expense of the countries whom we assist.

We are guided by the sincere desire to help in every possible way the peoples of former colonial countries to achieve genuine economic independence as soon as possible and to raise substantially their living standards.

It is understandable that on this fair basis the co-operation between the USSR and the economically underdeveloped countries has been making steady progress and, we hope, it will continue to do so.

In your country for whose people we, the Soviet people, entertain the best feelings, enterprises of iron and steel industry, heavy machine-building, mining, oil, and pharmaceutical industries, a thermal power station and an optical glass-plant are being constructed with the help of the Soviet Union; it also helps to carry out exploratory drilling for oil and other kinds of work.

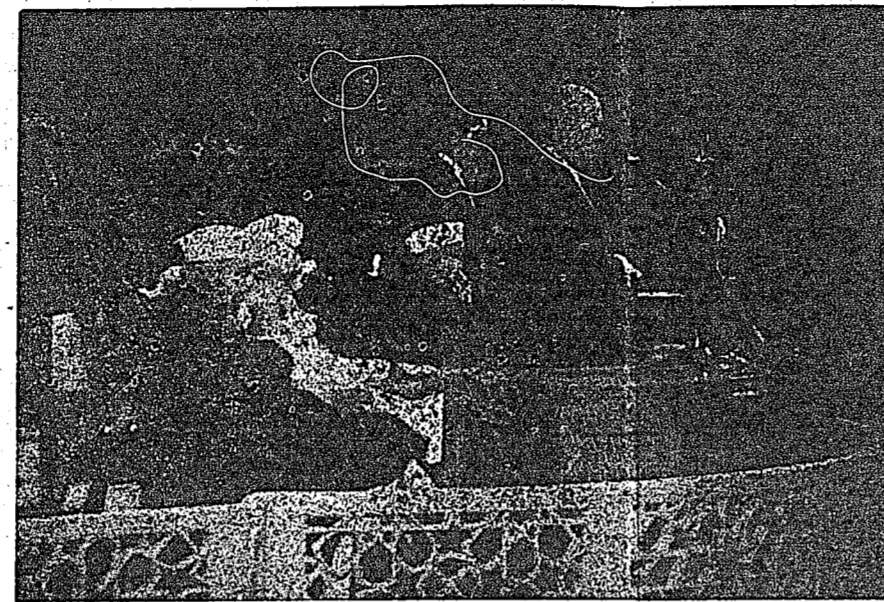
The Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant, the firstling of Indo-Soviet economic cooperation, is now producing an ever increasing quantity of steel and pig iron of which the Indian economy is in such a need, and it has become an enterprise with a complete cycle of production.

The Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant is a symbol of Soviet-Indian friendship. I was told that P. Dani, Chief Engineer of the Plant, had compared the Bhilai plant with a sprout which would grow up into a mighty tree of India's industry. Indeed, it is a good sprout, its roots have struck deep into Indian soil and we are happy that the Soviet people have made their friendly contribution to this great enterprise.

Creative Ties

Extensive creative ties enriching our two countries have been established and are developing; we can only wish that in the future things will develop in the same way. May each sprout develop into a mighty tree of Indo-Soviet friendship! May the friendship between our two countries be as strong as the metal produced at the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant!

The economic cooperation between countries, which have embarked on the road of independent development, and the Soviet Union has become one of



Khrushchov making his address.

the major factors in the industrialization of economically underdeveloped countries.

In the process of fulfilling its Seven-Year Plan of economic development which provides for a further upsurge of the national economy, our country will be able to allocate an ever increasing amount of material resources for aid to other countries, including the Republic of India.

The Soviet people rejoice in the achievements gained by the Republic of India for the past decade. By our own experience, we know very well how difficult it is to overcome economic backwardness and to build up modern industry which constitutes the basis of the independence of any state.

The Soviet people have created their own first-class industry, scored big successes in the development of agriculture and achieved great progress in science and culture. Now it is generally recognized that the Soviet Union holds second place in the world for the volume of industrial production, and in a number of branches of science and technology it occupies leading positions.

Various fables about the Soviet Union are still being spread in the West to the effect that our country allegedly has no democracy, no individual free-

doms. Some people even lower themselves to the absurd allegation that there practically exists slave labour in the Soviet Union.

Socialist Freedom

But can a country with no freedom for its people, with no democracy, and with the oppression of the individual so successfully develop her economy and culture?

We believe that the supreme right of man that secures freedom is the right to work, to a secure life today and tomorrow, his liberation from the dreadful threat of unemployment and poverty.

The highest manifestation of individual freedom, the guarantee of the rights of man, is his liberation from exploitation by those who concentrate in their hands the means of production, factories, mills, banks, houses, land and natural resources and use all this for their personal enrichment.

To work for your own self and for the society, and not for the exploiters—in this we see genuine social justice, the realization of mankind's eternal

dream, the manifestation of humanism.

In the Soviet Union, every citizen possesses the real right to work, to rest, to social security in old age and in case of disablement and the right to education. Our people have no fear of unemployment, everyone is afforded ample opportunities to reveal his creative forces and abilities.

Soviet Democracy

The opponents of socialism allege that there is no democracy in the Soviet Union because there is only one political party, the party of communists. True, we have only one party. Why? The explanation lies in the monolithic character of our society, in the fact that exploiting classes and exploitation of man by man have long become a thing of the past in our country. Neither have we any intermediate social groups or strata with special class interests.

The Soviet society is a society of working people: workers, peasants and people's intelligentsia united by the same interests and by the same goal. The interests of the Soviet people are expressed and protected by one party, the Communist Party. That is why there are no other parties in our country.

Why do several parties exist in a bourgeois society? Because there the society is divided into classes. Some of them own the means of production while the others possess only their own hands with which they labour. That is why the class of capitalists has its own party, landlords have also a party of their own, the working class establishes its own political party, the working peasantry, oppressed by landlords is also forced to organize, to work out their means of struggle, to establish their own party.

The petty bourgeoisie, in defence against monopoly capital, is compelled to establish its own political organizations, the intelligentsia also seeks to have its political organizations in order to protect its interests. These are the processes at work in a society consisting of various classes and social strata and that is the reason for the existence of a multi-party system.

As to the democratic principles of state administration, I can tell you that there is not a single country of bourgeois democracy where the people take such an active part in the solution of problems of the state as in the Soviet Union.

In our country an ever greater number of functions exercised by the state are transferred to public organizations and local authorities. For example, we have recently abolished the all-Union Ministry of Internal Affairs and its functions have been entrusted to local authorities. Another fact which testifies to the unity of our people and the democratic nature of the Soviet system is that, in recent years there have been no cases of people being brought to trial for political motives.

Owing to the rise in the material and cultural standards of the people, the growth of their consciousness and the wide participation of our public in preventing infringements of the law, the number of offences in the Soviet Union is steadily

going down and there is a sharp decrease in the number of criminal cases in courts.

In recent years, the Soviet Union has carried through a number of important measures aimed at further developing the democratic foundations of our state; the rights of the Union Republics and local Soviets have been extended, major changes have been effected in management of our industry, agriculture and public education and the role of our trade unions and other public organizations has been enhanced.

That is why we are witnessing such a powerful upsurge in the Soviet Union's economy and culture and the growth of political and labour activity on the part of the masses.

Ladies and gentlemen! We express a sincere hope that the cooperation between our countries in the field of economy will further develop successfully and fill with joy the hearts of all friends of peace and true civilization.

More than four years ago, when I was in India for the first time, speaking in Bombay I suggested that the relations between the Soviet Union and India constitute an example of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. Now that the life provides us with such vivid examples of the fruitful cooperation between the USSR and India in their peaceful constructive activities for the good of our peoples and for the benefit of peace, I am very glad to reaffirm my statement.

The enhanced prestige of the Republic of India and of her leaders and the prestige of the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru, spring from the policy of neutrality pursued by the Indian Government, from the policy of non-participation in military blocs. That is a source of wisdom and strength.

Prevailing conditions compelled the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp to set up as a counterbalance to the aggressive military alignments of the imperialist states a military alliance known as the Warsaw treaty. But we have repeatedly declared as we do it now that we would be happy to liquidate all military blocs since they lead not to friendship among nations but to the aggravation of international relations.

We acclaim India's peaceful policy, the policy of non-participation in blocs.

For our part, we are doing our utmost to bring about the liquidation of the "cold war," the creation of an atmosphere of confidence between states, the abolition of military blocs, the disbandment of all national armies and armed forces; we want to see peace and friendship among nations reigning all over the world. Our two countries stand for peace and against the "cold war."

Disarmament For Peace

The most radical way to prevent war, to remove the threat of war, is general and complete disarmament. As you are aware, a plan for such general and complete disarmament was put forward by the Soviet Union before the United Nations last September.

We attach great importance to the fact that the 14th session of the U.N. General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolu-

tion approving the idea of general and complete disarmament. Talks are now to take place on general and complete disarmament between the powers, and let me assure you that the Soviet Union will do everything in its power to ensure that the talks result in working out and signing a treaty on general and complete disarmament.

We are prepared for such disarmament, with the establishment of strict control. The solution of the problem now depends on the Western powers.

The implementation of a general and complete disarmament programme would no doubt usher in a new stage in the development of human society; a world without wars, without the nuclear and rocket armaments race.

A lasting peace under conditions of general and complete disarmament would have the most beneficial effect upon the lives of peoples all over the world without exception. It would make it possible to utilize all the world's available resources for a fuller satisfaction of people's material and cultural needs, and would open up immense opportunities for all-round progress of mankind.

Banish Poverty

The establishment of a lasting peace on earth would be a powerful incentive to eliminate resolutely poverty and backwardness, starvation and disease, ignorance and intellectual backwardness, which have been the sinister companions of mankind throughout ages.

According to the estimates of United Nations experts, the underdeveloped countries need to invest annually some 14 billion dollars in their economies in order to overcome, within a short period, their backwardness compared with the leading industrial powers, whereas the arms race devours annually some 100 billion dollars!

Will it not be possible to allocate out of the 100 billion dollars—which, with general and complete disarmament, will be snatched from the forces of destruction—fifteen or even twenty billion dollars for the solution of the world historic problem of saving hundreds of millions of people from poverty and starvation?

We hope that the forthcoming meeting of the Heads of Government of the USSR, the USA, Great Britain and France, which has now been agreed upon, will show a constructive approach to the settlement of the major international problems and, primarily, the disarmament problem.

The Soviet Government is determined to achieve the implementation of general and complete disarmament and it desires to facilitate the attainment of an international agreement on this question. With this end in view our Government systematically, from year to year, reduces military appropriations in the budget of the Soviet Union. In the last four years alone the unilateral reductions of the Soviet armed forces totalled 2,140,000 men.

On January 15 the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted "The Law on Another Substantial Reduction of the Armament Forces of the USSR". The armed forces of the Soviet

Union are being further reduced by 1,200,000 men, i.e., by one-third. After this reduction our armed forces will total 2,423,000 men, i.e., it will be below the level suggested in 1956 by the Western powers themselves for the armed forces of the USSR and the USA after the first stage of disarmament.

As you see, the Soviet Union decided to reduce its armed forces to an even greater extent than had been suggested by the Western powers, and it did so unilaterally.

Reducing our armed forces once again we say to the Western countries: let us reach agreement on disarmament, let us do our best to prevent war, let us compete in the reduction of armed forces and armaments and in the liquidation of the means of warfare and not in building them up!

We, Soviet people, hope that the parliaments and governments of other countries and, first and foremost, of those possessing the greatest military might will follow our example and will also cut their armed forces, thereby facilitating the implementation of general and complete disarmament.

Ladies and gentlemen!

Grand and joyous vistas open up before humanity. Peace and happiness can and should become the destiny of all people on earth. But to achieve that mankind should be delivered from the nightmare of the armaments race, people should be able to breathe in the full the fresh air of peace. For this reason, peace and friendship should govern the relations among all nations, just as they govern the relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India.

End Nuclear Tests

We realize with gratification that in the great struggle for securing a durable peace for all people on earth the Soviet Union and India have common interests. The Soviet people highly appreciate India's contribution to the attainment of this noble goal.

We consider that the efforts of India and other peace-loving states aimed at the speediest cessation of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests for all time are very important. We hope that further efforts of all peace-loving countries and people will make it possible in the near future to overcome completely the resistance of the forces which impede the settlement of this problem and seek to continue to poison the atmosphere of our planet with radioactive fall-out from experimental nuclear tests.

Concluding my speech, I would like to express the confidence that cooperation between our two countries in the common struggle for peace, for general and complete disarmament will in future be even closer and more fruitful. It is my profound belief that the forces of reason, the forces of peace will finally triumph over the forces of war and will secure for mankind a happy and bright future in conditions of a durable peace and progress.

Long live peace on earth! May the great friendship between India and the Soviet Union live and prosper!

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention.



Khrushchov, Nehru and the Soviet Ambassador among pressmen.

Refinery Workers' Demands

Over 1,500 men, the entire labour force of the Burmah-Shell Refineries Ltd., Bombay, went on a strike commencing on January 31, 1960.

BURMAH-SHELL Refineries Ltd., is an associate company of the Royal Dutch Shell Group with an authorised capital of Rs. 13,82,000, possessing approximately 2.6 million tons of crude oil a year and yielding finished products like gasoline, kerosene, high speed oil, furnace oil, bitumen, liquid petroleum gas, etc.

In the very first year (1955) when most of the units in the refinery came into operation at various stages, it made a gross profit of Rs. 4.83 crores. In subsequent years the profits have only grown.

That the workmen here have worked hard and efficiently is admitted by the Company itself. L. D. Mudie, the chairman of the Company told the sixth general meeting of the company on August 10, 1959 that "efficiency and drive have distinguished the efforts of all the employees who have worked in Burmah-Shell Refineries these past years."

However, it is these workers and their union, the Burmah-Shell Refineries Workers' Union who submitted a charter of demands on February 4, 1959.

It has to be added here that the agreement of 1956 was imposed on the union under adverse circumstances. The President and the Secretary of the union were charge-sheeted and suspended. It was under these compelling circumstances that the agreement was signed. Subsequently the

LABOUR NOTES

BY RAJ BAHADUR GOUR, M.P.
SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

efforts to persuade the management to come to terms and make the Government intervene in the dispute in this vital sector of our industry.

The Chief Minister of Bombay is reported to have intervened now after 11 days strike and a loss of one crore and 43 lakhs of rupees to the exchequer. He is reported to be convinced about the workers' case for arbitration and will take up the matter with the employees.

Govt. Employees In Action

NATH PAI, M. P., President of the Central Government Employees' Confederation, S. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the All-India Defence Employees' Federation and Peter Alvarez, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation would be jointly convening a convention of the representatives of the central government employees' organisations in Delhi in the last week of February to consider the best way to secure redress against the injustice done by the Second Pay Commission to these employees.

The union went on patiently trying for a negotiated settlement fully alive to their responsibility to the nation for refining oil for the country and securing Rs. 13 lakhs daily for the exchequer by way of excise duty.

The union even suggested that the company could declare bonus of 4½ months' wages and refer the other demands to voluntary arbitration. But the management remained adamant. In fact it planned to shut down the refinery in the event of a strike and starve and bend the workers to their will.

The strike commenced on January 31, 1960 when all efforts on part of the workers had failed to secure a reasonable settlement. The union however, continued to make

to the exchequer. He is reported to be convinced about the workers' case for arbitration and will take up the matter with the employees.

The strike has been withdrawn by the union on February 10, 1960. We hope settlement will soon be reached.

ing the recommendations of the Pay Commission and the Government decisions.

The All-India Defence Employees' Federation supported the formation of a joint committee of the representatives of all the central Government employees' organisations to guide this movement. The National Federation of Post and Telegraph employees welcomed the proposal.

The Parliamentary debates on the Pay Commission Report have high-lighted the vast sympathy and support the central Government employees enjoy.

And above all, the great "Pen Down" on February 13, 1960 in the central Government offices all over the country has demonstrated the universal disapproval of the employees of the decision to work on Saturdays fully and to cut down holidays and leave facilities.

The proposed convention is, therefore, not only a timely step but also a very welcome one.

The Government will be well advised to convene without delay a conference of the representatives of the central Government employees' organisations and arrive at an amicable settlement.

LIES OF A RENEGADE

M. Basavapunniah, Convener of the Secretariat of the National Council of the CPI has issued the following statement:

MY attention has been drawn to certain statements of Tushar Pawar made at a Press Conference in Poona on February 13. Pawar said that our Party is facing "a grave organisational crisis created by its stand on the Sino-Indian border dispute" and he gave his own version of the Party's line in the matter instead of showing the slightest deference to the resolution of the National Council of our Party.

Pawar also in this connection is reported to have told the Press what I spoke to the Maharashtra Council of our Party. He further alleged that "following the defeat of the Communist Party in Kerala, attempts were being made to revise the Amritsar Thesis, by which the Party pledged faith in Parliamentary democracy, and adopt an extremist line of action" (as reported in Times of India, Delhi Edition, February 14).

All I need to say is that Tushar Pawar's above statements are utterly false, and would seem to have been inspired. As for the Sino-Indian border issue, the Party's stand is well known in the Meerut resolution of its National Council. This resolution is what I explained to the Maharashtra Council of our Party.

In his press conference Pawar seems to have put words into my mouth and thus given a totally distorted and misleading account of what I had said. One really feels pity for the man who has had to take recourse to such low and mean tactics.

Amritsar Thesis

As for Pawar's allegation about our Party giving up the "Amritsar Thesis", this again is clumsy fabrication. After the Kerala elections, both the National Secretariat and the Kerala State Executive of our Party have issued statements which are before the public.

These authoritative Party statements would not only give a complete lie to Pawar's allegation but they would show our Party's sincere and deep concern for parliamentary democracy and our constructive approach to it. Evidently, Pawar thought fit to ignore these two statements before going to his Press Conference.

Pawar is so indifferent and unmindful to facts that he chose to describe me as the acting General Secretary, while he should know very well that we have no acting General Secretary and that I am functioning only as Convener of the Secretariat during Ajoy Ghosh's leave.

No one need attach any importance to Tushar Pawar's statement. It is a customary practice with political renegades to seek newspaper headlines by making wild and sensational statements.

DVC—ANOTHER SCANDAL

It is now common knowledge that much of the Rs. 110 crores spent on the DVC Project till now has gone down the drain. But the Project authorities do not seem to have learnt the lesson. Once again, they have managed to waste several lakhs of rupees.

THE lock-gate and the regulator of the proposed 80-mile-long DVC Navigation Canal at Chanchir, about 12-miles from Burdwan town, were completed only a year ago at a cost of Rs. 13 lakhs.

But huge cracks have already appeared in the concrete walls of these structures.

Some cracks were detected as early as November last, but they were allowed to widen into their present dimensions. It is now certain that the lock-gate as well as the regulator will have to be completely demolished and new structures will have to be put up.

C. P. I. Welcomes Khrushchov

DELHI was all set to give another hearty welcome to N. S. Khrushchov—the second in four years. There was bustle of activity all along the route that he [along with our President and Prime Minister followed after being received by them at Palam. It was all tastefully decorated particularly on a night at Place and the Jan Path Parliament House was agog for the Soviet Premier was to speak there tomorrow and the Ramlika Grounds again got into shape, for the day after it would be from here that Khrushchov's message of peace would be carried to the whole world.

Meanwhile the Secretariat of the National Council of the CPI welcomed the great visit in the following words:

The Communist Party of India joins with our people in extending warmest welcome to the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, N. S. Khrushchov to our country. The relaxation of tension and the reassuring developments that have recently taken place in world affairs brightening the prospects of lasting world peace owe much to untiring, constructive efforts of the Soviet Premier and his country. The proposed East-West Summit Conference to which all humanity so anxiously looks forward is the result of these devoted efforts by the great Soviet people and their leader N. S. Khrushchov.

The growing friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union in promoting which Premier Khrushchov together with Prime Minister Nehru has played so noble a part is one of the outstanding events of our times. This friendship and cooperation has benefited not only our two countries, it has indeed strengthened the forces of freedom and peace all over the world and brought an invaluable contribution to the cause of humanity. We are confident that the present visit of the Soviet leader to India and his discussions with our Prime Minister will go to further strengthen this friendship and widen the sphere of cooperation in the interests of world peace.

(February 10)

Cement Disappears

Another lock-gate and a regulation at Panna, situated about a mile from Chanchir, collapsed in September last.

There is little doubt that the damages to the structures are entirely due to their defective construction. In this connection, it is pointed out by the local people that while the lock-gates and the regulators were being put up plenty of cement was available in nearby markets. It is believed that large quantities of the cement belonging to

the DVC found their way into the black-market.

The collapse of the structures within a year of their completion has raised grave doubts in the minds of experts as to the future of the Navigation Canal itself.

This is not, however, the end of the sordid story.

While the DVC authorities are squandering away public money, peasants in the command area of the DVC irrigation canals are being harassed with notices for the realisation of last year's arrears of canal rates. Even those who did not receive any water at all or were severely hit by the floods, have not been spared.

Resistance To Bill

The Joint Committee of left parties against the black bill and increases in tram and bus fares has decided to observe March 15 as "All Bengal Protest Day" when meetings and demonstrations will be held throughout the State, demanding withdrawal of the proposed legislation.

After a rally at the Calcutta Maidan a mass deputa-

tion to the State Assembly will be organised. In the districts too, mass deputations will meet the local Government authorities. The Committee has also decided to organise an All-Bengal Convention in Calcutta in the middle of March to mobilise public opinion against the black bill and enhancement of tram and bus fares.

Employees' Strike

The stay-in-strike was so complete that there was none even to work the lifts or operate the private telephone exchanges. The employees signed the registers and took their seats but but did not handle any paper or file.

Over 300 members of class III and IV administrative staff of the Civil Aviation Department and Airport Health Authority at Dum Dum also observed a pen-down strike.

The employees at the Head Offices of the Eastern Railway and the DVC held meetings to protest against the decisions of the Central Government.

Saturday's stay-in-strike was in response to the call of the All-India Confederation of the Central Government Employee's Unions and Associations.

For the first time since the imposition of increased hours

of work on Saturdays and the curtailment of several facilities, over 25,000 employees in the Central Government's offices in Calcutta abstained from work from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday, February 13. All previous protest demonstrations by the employees after the Central Government's decisions had been announced, lasted half an hour or one hour.

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W. BENGAL PARTY EXECUTIVE MEETS

THE following Communiqué has been issued by the West Bengal State Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India after its meeting from February 8 to 10:

"The meeting was in session for three days. The meeting started with a condolence resolution on the death of Mohammad Yakub of East Pakistan. The issues discussed are of vital importance to the people as well as to the Party. They comprise the questions on food, high prices, the Bill controlling processions and meetings, increase of fares in trams and buses, increased water tax, question of rent reduction, refugee problems, etc.

"The meeting also considered the question of Rabindra Centenary and the centenary of the Indigo Revolt. Many important organisational questions have been discussed and decisions taken such as the Two Lakhs Party-Fund Drive, observance of the Party-literature month, starting of the eight page-Swadhinata, sales drive for both the Bengali and Hindi Swadhinata, Party Membership scrutiny and recruitment drive, Party-education, etc.

"On the issue of food and high prices the Committee has expressed grave concern and decided to unite the people through meetings, demonstrations and conventions for a powerful movement jointly with other political parties and democratic organisations.

(February 10)

"On the issue of the Bill controlling processions and meetings the Committee decided to continue and extend the movement already started through mass signatures, meetings and demonstrations throughout the State. When the Assembly will be in session a joint mass deputation under the auspices of the left parties will march towards the Assembly on a particular day. That day will be observed as an All Bengal Day in the mofussil districts and mass deputations will go to the district magistrates, SDOs, and local authorities. If the Bill is introduced in the Assembly active opposition will be organised.

"On the Rabindra Centenary, the Committee noted with concern the inactivity of the Centenary Committee, so far, with regard to the centenary celebrations. The Committee has decided to help in all possible ways to make the centenary a real celebration of the people, worthy of name of the great poet.

"On the centenary of the Indigo Revolt the Committee decided that the centenary will be observed this year by bringing out special articles in the Swadhinata, a special publication, and through mass meetings and functions.

"As regards organisational decisions the Committee has fixed May as the target month by which the Two Lakhs Fund drive, Party membership scrutiny and new membership enrolment drive should be concluded. March should be

Party Building

"On the issue of the fare increase in trams and buses the Committee has decided that the agitation started already should be continued as per decision of the joint committee.

"On the rent reduction campaign: The Committee extends its full cooperation and support to the campaign of 50 per cent general rent reduction started by the

observed as Literature month. The sale of Party literature should be organised throughout this month. The sales drive for the Bengali and Hindi Swadhinata will be continued along with it.

"The starting of the eight-page Swadhinata is a momentous event in the life of the Party. This inauguration day will be observed with functions and festivals. March 6 and 7 have been fixed for such functions and festivals.

"Regarding Party-education the decision has been taken to hold the Party-Education Convention on February 28 and the next Party school in the third week of March."

(February 11)



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PAGE TEN

NEW AGE
FEBRUARY 21, 1960

Time Ripe For Nehru-Chou Meeting

were put in charge, nothing would be done. Today we are told that the whole thing has gone wrong. Then the Food Minister has been in office for the last six months or so. What is his food policy? He has given us wholesome speeches, speeches about buffer stocks. Well, I hope, they may not turn out to be a colossal bluff. He has spoken about production but no policy as to how to raise the production.

There is no policy at all and it seems that the direction of the food policy is in a wrong way, and he is giving up whatever little was good officially, although not implemented, and entire reliance is placed on profiteers and hoarders.

Land Reforms Essential

In this connection the important thing is land reform. They expect to raise the target of food production in the Third Plan to 110 million tons by providing seeds, manures and by irrigation. I say that this is not going to succeed and I see now that there is talk of curtailing this figure to 105 million tons.

The problem is how to make another five million tons in order to reach the target of 110 million tons. It is clear that their approach is wrong. What is essential is to bring about agrarian reforms. The land must go to the tiller of the soil. That is the main crux of the matter.

Pressure had been coming on. You may call it the Swatantra Party pressure. You may call it Swatantra lobbying outside and inside the Congress, and you have yielded to that pressure and now there was not even talk. Even that was given up.

Take the rise in prices. Compared to the first two years of the Second Plan, the prices have risen. According to the official estimate it has risen by 30 per cent. That is the wholesale index. The retail figures must be much higher.

The result is the poorer sections of the community are very greatly suffering on account of the rise in prices. But there is no indication, not even a mention about this factor in the Address.

There is no indication of the policy or how the price line will be held without which your economic reconstruction cannot be conducted on proper lines. Nor can you without this extend to the people a decent standard of life or relieve their distress or suffering.

Unemployment Grows

And then unemployment is growing. During the Second Plan the new entrants to the labour market must have come to the figure of 10 million or one crore. What is the target? So far as new employment, according to their best and most optimistic estimates, it is there for about 4 million and so another 6 million new entrants have not got anything at all.

That is the backlog from the Second Plan period and, therefore, we shall be entering the Third Plan with a much bigger backlog of unemployed than we did at the time we entered the Second Five Year Plan.

Much is said about the Third Plan. Two important questions arise in the context of the Third Plan. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Government for their emphasis on heavy industry and on the machine-building industry. These we need undoubtedly, for making our economy self-reliant, for making our economy strong.

But the correct approach also should be there. There is no tendency, no inclination to learn from past experience. We shall be facing two problems. First, is the problem of priorities and the second one of resources. So far as the size of the Plan is concerned, no doubt, it should be big. Even Rs. 10,000 crores may not be big enough. It could be bigger. As far as resources are concerned we must come to a definite decision here and now.

Problem Of Resources

Where are we going to find the money from? They seem to think it terms of getting money by imposing more indirect taxes on the common man, by raising land revenue, by asking the poor peasants to bear more of the economic burden. That should not be so.

We suggest that money must be found from the rich quarters from those who are in a position to pay, before we approach the poor. The poor are already over-burdened with heavy taxes. What they need is relief.

I am not saying that the poor should not make sacrifices. They do make sacrifices of their toll and labour. They will be prepared to make sacrifices financially also, but before they are called upon to make that sacrifice, they are entitled to know what you are doing with the rich people, the big man, the multi-millionaires, the big landlords, the profiteers and so on, who are in a position to pay.

In this connection, it is important to break from the conventional ways of finding resources. Taxation will not yield much for the development of our economy and for the expansion of our economy.

What we need is a profit-yielding public sector. Therefore, we must run the public sector much better. And what is more important, we must nationalise industries like banking, the coal-mining industry and so on, in order to find the money for the Third Plan, apart from giving a dominant position to the State, to the Government, in our economy. Nothing of that kind is suggested or indicated.

As you know, Sir, Ministers are responsible persons. They are supposed to be, at least they claim to be. They occupy the Treasury Benches and that position imports some responsibility which Mr. San-

jiva Reddy may not like to have. Now, Mr. S. K. Patil, speaking in Trivandrum, according to the Indian Express—not a Communist paper—said this. The report says: "Mr. Patil was categorical when he said that there could be no coexistence within one country and more so in a single State between the democratic parties and the Communist Party."

This was at Trivandrum. Then again, he has said something else, something very interesting. He is a very great speaker, a speaker par excellence.

In another place Kottayam, the report says: "The days of the Communist Party were numbered. Mr. Patil declared, adding, it was the duty of the people of Kerala in this mid-term election, 'to save not only Kerala but India and the humanity from the evil of Communism.'"

Can a Cabinet Minister say that there shall not be coexistence with the major opposition party in the country? Is this your parliamentary democracy? Not only that, but he almost talked with a cold war mentality. It was in very bad taste and highly irresponsible on the part of a Cabinet Minister to have said this when the Soviet President was in the country as an honoured guest. There is only one more sub-

ject that I want to touch upon. It is a good thing that settlement has been reached between India and Pakistan over the border dispute arising out of the Radcliffe Award. It seems that the policy of peaceful negotiation does pay sometimes; at times it brings pressure on your patience but it does pay.

Negotiate At Highest Level

I am glad that this thing has been stressed in the Address in connection with the India-China dispute. Everyone is glad about this stress and also the stress on this other factor that war as a means for settlement of international disputes should be given up.

We welcome this stress but I think, Sir, the time has now come for the two Prime Ministers to meet. The case of China and the case of India is known to each other and I do not think anything is going to be gained now by long distance correspondence, by exchange of long notes and so on.

There should be negotiations under proper conditions. I say that the meeting of the two Prime Ministers would in itself be a favourable objective factor

in the interests of fruitful negotiations. That would be an event of historic importance today.

Some people are interested for their own narrow political purposes in keeping this tension alive. They do it in the case of certain parties and say such things but then, Sir, the Kerala elections are now over. It is most regrettable that the Congress President Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy, made full use of it and fully exploited this border dispute for partisan political ends.

I do not like tough words because that will not help matters if we stand for solution of the problem. Therefore, somehow or other, some words like "breach of faith" could have been avoided.

Your prestige has gone up because you have been upholding the policy of settlement of international disputes through friendly discussions. You have been preaching to the world this thing and you have been accusing us of using a tough language.

You were all along talking about peaceful negotiations. Take steps towards that end. All that I am saying is that the two Prime Ministers should meet. I do not say that immediately after this meeting things will change at once, but all the same there will be a change.

AMERICAN NEGRO COMMUNIST'S LIFE IN DANGER!

Arime by the U.S. Government against Henry Winston, a foremost leader of the Communist Party, USA has brought him to death's door in a New York hospital after prison authorities long neglected treatment of a brain tumor.

"Even now, medical opinion can but agree that his recovery is endangered by the Government's refusal to grant him parole to which he was entitled after the first third of his eight year prison sentence was served many months ago," a release issued by the Press Department of the Communist Party, USA declared.

The statement declares: "Official and lawless brutality has long been a characteristic of the penal system in our country, especially against Negroes and political prisoners. But few official crimes surpass that being committed against Henry Winston, leader of the Communist Party, veteran of World War II, outstanding son of the American Negro people.

"Winston, at 44 not only a veteran of the war against Nazism but against oppression in this country, was brutally sentenced to eight years in prison: five under the notorious thought-control Smith Act, and three more years for contempt of court. He has served four of those years and has been eligible for parole since he served a third of the time of his sentence. This has been denied him.

"Because he is a political prisoner and a Negro—he has not been given the consideration of the ordinary run of prisoner gets. So it was not surprising that he was refused, many months ago, adequate medical examination and treatment for his illness.

"Winston complained of pains in his head, a blurring of his sight and increasingly, of dizziness and loss of the use of his limbs. Staggering painfully about his prison duties, his appeal to the prison doctor in Terre Haute penitentiary for medical aid and examination brought charges that he was malingering.

"When it became clear that he had trouble standing on his feet and kept falling when he walked, the doctor gave him pills for sea-sickness. Only the most vigorous protests of his attorney, John Abt, brought medical examination. Abt protested to the head of the federal prisons, James V. Bennett, and suggested diagnosis by a famed surgeon.

"Only then did the prison doctor make a real examination whereupon Winston was rushed to the Federal Prison Hospital in Springfield, Mo. Finally, after intervention by prominent citizens, Winston was brought to the Montefiore Hospital in New York City for the tragically long overdue operation.

"Even here the authorities continue to hound him—federal guards stood by his hospital cot until outraged

protests by Winston's attorney and friends had them moved to the hallway.

"Even now it is clear, and medical authorities certainly would unambiguously agree, that the continuation of his status as a prisoner—with about two years more to serve—is impeding his recovery.

"We believe that every decent American, every democratic citizen of the world, will speak out against this travesty of justice and violation of human decency.—once they know these facts.

"Protests demanding Winston's immediate release through parole or amnesty should be sent by wire or by mail or by personal delegations to Attorney General William P. Rogers and to George J. Reed, Chairman, Board of Parole, both at 101 Indiana Avenue, Washington, D.C."

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India in a statement states that it registers its emphatic protest at this flagrant violation of all norms of decent and democratic procedure on the part of the U.S. Government. It demands the immediate release of Henry Winston so that his life may be saved. It calls upon democratic opinion in our country to raise its voice in support of this courageous fighter, who is sought to be sacrificed on the altar of political and racial discrimination.



Posing for photograph with the young Indian blast furnace man.

BHILAI'S PROUD DAY

★ From Front Page

ranks and the Soviet engineers and their families all attired in their colourful best—among them the dark aboriginal women with bright coloured saris attracting the greatest attention.

Various contractors like Uttam Singh Duggal, too, had erected gates and added a commercial touch to the whole show.

Arriving at noon Khrushchov toured the steel plant and the steel city for two hours from four to six. He first drove to the coke ovens and the by-products plant and then came to the blast furnace where iron is reduced to its molten state.

Without the least hesitation he climbed up to the furnace area itself and a huge crowd of officials, photographers, pressmen and lot of others followed him in that narrow staircase.

He stood near the furnace, saw the pig iron being tapped and the stream of red molten iron flowing through the channels down to the waiting open railway cars which receive and carry it to the next stage.

He was all admiration for the Indian boys who were operating the blast furnace, embraced and shook them by the hand and posed for photographs with them—right at the mouth of the furnace with a jostling crowd all about him. Then he walked into the control room and saw it being operated by Indians.

WITH THE CHILDREN

After the tour of the plant a children's function had been arranged. Both Indian and

Soviet children were gathered. They welcomed Khrushchov with songs and demonstration of physical exercises.

He was deeply moved by the scene and particularly by the fact that Soviet and Indian children were learning and growing up together. He told them that they should not bother about exams but learn and equip themselves for building the country.

He asked them to obey their parents and teachers. As he had first come from the plant, he could not help saying very briefly how impressed he was with the plant as well as with the excellent atmosphere of cooperation that pervaded it.

The sensation was Khrushchov's banquet speech. As he was being relayed at the loudspeakers of the Bhilai Hotel, all the Indians and Soviet people had gathered to hear it.

Manubhai Shah, speaking earlier said of Khrushchov that he was not only responsible for the Bhilai Plant coming up but had inspired India to start on the road of building heavy industry and metallurgical plants.

SIGNIFICANT COOPERATION

"You have supplied us with equipment later than the latest in your country" Shah gratefully acknowledged on behalf of the Government of India and also mentioned the excellent job of training Indian technicians that the Soviet Union had done and was doing.

Khrushchov started with gratefully acknowledging the cordiality of Manubhai Shah's remarks: "You have spoken very well of the significance of the plant and of the coope-

ration established here," he said. He enumerated the projects being built in India on the basis of Indo-Soviet cooperation and said the list by now had become really imposing.

He again voiced "the gratitude of our Government for the warm words and good understanding of our cooperation in construction of such projects."

He proceeded then to state that the main thing in this cooperation is the fact that the Soviet people who have built their own economy on socialist lines are interested in helping others to build their own independent economy. It would be incredible he said if the capitalist countries would do so.

Khrushchov said that it could be said that capitalist countries were building two steel plants in India and, therefore, there was nothing incredible in capitalist countries giving aid to an underdeveloped country.

He did not know the terms and conditions of credit they had given, but he was certain that capitalist countries would not invest their capital anywhere unless it yielded good profits. Still, he would say it was incredible.

It was incredible because it would be sheer stupidity on their part to help an underdeveloped country to come up economically for then the profits of the capitalist countries would go down and their markets would shrink.

We a socialist state, he proceeded to say, are free from such desires. Our is a planned economy, planned on the basis of internal requirements and resources as well as possible international trade on the basis of cooperation and exchange.

Hence in giving aid to you, said Khrushchov, we are not afraid of creating competitors. We are interested only in helping you stand on your feet and build your independent economy, standing confidently and enhancing your independence. This is to our mutual benefit and hence there is complete harmony between us, he said.

CAPITALIST PANIC

Reading Western statesmen and commentators like Harriman and Lippman he felt that they were seized by panic after visiting India and seeing the success of Bhilai. They openly say that if India is not given aid they are afraid that India might take the socialist path.

"We for our part" Khrushchov said, "will welcome such a development"—i.e., India taking the socialist path. He proceeded to make it clear that this job of choosing a social system was entirely an internal affair of the Indian people to be decided by them alone.

Khrushchov said that the reason thus for the offers of aid to India from capitalist countries was their openly proclaimed fear of India going out of the orbit of what they called the "free world" and we call capitalist slavery. It is not bad for India, nor for us. We welcome their giving aid to India, Khrushchov said adding: "Let them compensate to some extent the plunder they have carried on so long."

NOT INCOGNITO

One might say that he was carrying on Communist propaganda, said Khrushchov. He had come as a representative of Soviet Government and Soviet people and he was proud of it. He was a Communist, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It was no secret and he was not travelling incognito!

The present situation in the world is such that socialism is forging ahead and capitalist countries were afraid of being left behind. Hence their panic over the possibility of India, Burma, Indonesia and others breaking out of the capitalist orbit.

Later he expressed his gratification over the fact that Prime Minister Nehru was following a bold policy of industrialisation and building basic industries in India. He strongly supported this policy. "From newspapers I learn" said Khrushchov "that not everyone agrees with him in this country".

He recalled a discussion in Madras during his first visit when he had been told that not industry but handicrafts should be given main attention.

He had expressed disagreement with this view and even now he said he would point out that metallurgy and other basic industries were absolutely essential and the rest flows from these.

Next morning at 9-30 at the workers' reception 50,000 people had gathered and Khrushchov greeted them in three languages—Namaste to Indians and the Soviet people in Russian and Ukrainian.

On behalf of all the workers four of them, two men and two women (Kaura from the blast furnace and A. K. Roy from the coke oven plant, Radha and Suraj Bai from the women) were selected to garland Khrushchov. They were lustily cheered and Khrushchov looked truly proud and humble and moved by the ceremony.

Manubhai Shah welcoming him on behalf of the Government of India, called it a great day for Bhilai and reminded people that four years ago this whole area was nothing but a wilderness.

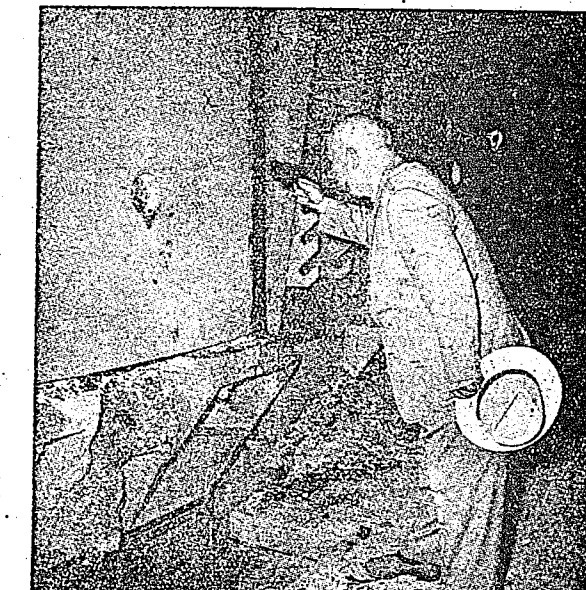
The plant that had risen was equally a testimony to Indian people's determination to change their destiny and the sincere cooperation of the great Soviet Union in the accomplishment of that task. It was a great day for Bhilai that the greatest leader of the Soviet Union was in their midst.

MESSENGER OF PEACE

Khrushchov is a messenger of peace for the whole world, said Manubhai Shah, and pledged on behalf of the Indian Government and people full support to him in his mission of peace.

Khrushchov in his address called metallurgy the foundation of foundations of the political and economic independence of any country. He assured continuing support—

★ See Back Page



In a typical pose at the blast furnace.

Soviet Aid For India's Advance

Since this meeting is attended by Indians, Russians and Ukrainians, permit me to address you with greetings in your native tongues. To the Indian workers and specialists I would like to say Namaste; to the Russian comrades, Zdravstvuyte; the Ukrainians I would like to greet with the traditional words Zdorovenki Bulvi.

PERMIT me, first of all, to warmly thank all those present here for the friendly words of welcome, for the hearty reception and hospitality you have accorded us, for the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the Plant and the life of its engineers and workers, which gave us immense pleasure.

We note with satisfaction the great transformations in the life of the Indian people and rejoice over the fact that the landscape of independent India is changing with every passing day. Only four years have elapsed since the time when I first visited your wonderful country. But you have scored great successes during this period.

On what was a wasteland only yesterday one can see today the scaffolding of plants and factories being built, the lights of power stations going up, the tracks of new railways being laid. In the desert you set up agricultural farms. Such is the pace of modern India.

Expressing the national interests, the Government of the Republic of India headed by the esteemed Prime Minister Mr. Nehru has taken the course of establishing large industrial centres which will help strengthen the economic independence of the country, advance its entire economy and raise the living standards of the people.

The large industrial enterprises are visible sprouts of the economic progress of your country which has freed itself of colonial dependence. However, in order to liquidate the grim legacy of the colonial past and to secure a better life you have to traverse a very difficult path of struggle.

Difficult Path

What was gained by the peoples of former colonies and semi-colonies is but the first step towards genuine independence. To achieve complete independence it is necessary to have a highly developed national economy.

And the successful economic development of any country is possible only through industrialisation. We know it well from our own experience.

Having thrown away the yoke of colonialist rule, your country like other countries of Asia and Africa which have won freedom and independence, began a persistent struggle for establishing a truly national economy, for improving the living standards of the people.

Many Western economists allege that such countries as India should better renounce industrial development and concentrate henceforth on agricultural production as well as on the production of certain kinds of mineral raw materials, exporting them at low prices abroad and receiving equipment at exorbitant prices.

These "theories" reflect an attempt to justify the desire of monopoly capital to perpetuate the abnormal international division of labour created by colonialism which doomed hund-

reds of millions of people to poverty.

"We have always opposed such theories" and have maintained that all countries can and must have their highly developed home industry—the cornerstone of a state's independence.

Internal Resources

Dear friends, the history of our country shows that the mobilization of internal potentialities and resources is the basic and decisive condition for industrial development. The Soviet Union, as you know, did without foreign assistance, overcoming all difficulties on its way by itself.

We had to do this not because we did not want to take advantage of foreign aid, but because nobody wanted to help us. On the contrary, the imperialist states tried to strangle our country. They launched an armed intervention against it and then subjected our country to a financial and economic blockade.

Today a comparatively new phenomenon — economic and technical assistance by industrially developed countries to countries which have taken the road of independent development—has come into being in international life. It was simply out of the question but recently.

And surely not because the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America were not in penury and privation. In many respects their position was worse than it is now, but they were without rights and had no say.

Besides, the only socialist state in those days—the Soviet Union—did not possess sufficient economic potential in order to allocate any substantial means for helping the underdeveloped countries.

Only such victories of world historic significance as the rise and the tempestuous growth of the world socialist system, the downfall of colonial empires, and the competition of socialism with capitalism in the world arena have placed the problem of assistance to underdeveloped countries on the agenda of world politics.

As far back as before the October Revolution, V. I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, said that "we shall exert every effort in order to come closer and merge with the Mongols, Persians, Indians, Egyptians", that "we shall do our best to render these peoples, who are more backward and oppressed than we are, disinterested cultural aid".

In its policy, the Soviet Union invariably follows these behests of Lenin. We deem it our inter-

The experience of recent years has shown distinctly that two different approaches to the problem of rendering aid to the economically underdeveloped countries exist in the world. The Soviet Union and other socialist states are striving in order that their economic and technical co-operation could help accelerate the development of these former colonies and semi-colonies and strengthen their independence.

Some people in the West use their "aid" as an instrument of a new colonial policy, as a means of promoting the interests of monopoly capital and deepening the political division of the world into hostile groupings.

Your country possesses great potentialities for developing its economy and culture and for improving the people's living standards. Therefore, all who have hampered and who would like to hamper now the development of the economy of India as well as of other countries which have freed themselves from the rule of colonialists will cover themselves with disgrace.

They are talking high of their economic "aid" to these countries, while supplying them with consumer goods. But these goods are used up quickly. And the recipients of such aid are compelled again and again to

national duty to help the peoples who have thrown off the political rule of colonialists, to finally free themselves from all fetters of dependence, to liquidate economic backwardness, to attain social progress and prosperity.

Our economic and technical cooperation with the countries of Asia and Africa is the logical continuation of the fraternal support which we have always and consistently offered to the anti-imperialist liberation movements of the oppressed peoples.

Your plant made an exceptionally strong impression on me when I saw it yesterday. This is truly the newest and most modern metallurgical enterprise. The Indian workers and engineers I talked to in various shops told me proudly that this plant was the best metallurgical enterprise in India.

Best Plant

The Soviet workers and specialists, who have helped our Indian friends to build the plant and are now helping them to master the production better, also told me that your plant is better than many of our plants of the same type.

And it is quite natural because in building the Bhilai Plant all the best achievements

KHRUSHCHOV SPEAKS TO BHILAI WORKERS

of modern metallurgy have found their application. But the next plant which we shall build will be still better than this one. This phenomenon can be easily explained for science and technology are progressing and perfecting all the time.

Many of our own plants which were built earlier are now inferior to those built on Soviet licences and with our equipment in other countries. For example, a motor works has been built in the People's Republic of China, which possesses more up-to-date equipment than the Soviet motor works built in the years of the First Five-Year Plan. We have supplied our Chinese brothers with the most modern machine-tools, which, we have just made.

Your plant is growing stronger and the Indian Government has adopted a sound decision to increase the capacity of the Plant up to 2.5 million tons of steel annually. Perhaps you will whet the appetite still more and it will be thought desirable to increase the production of steel at your plant still further.

Brotherly Advice

In connection with the long-term plans of the development of your plant I would like to say a few words about the production of refractories. The Soviet specialists working here have said that India gets refractory materials from abroad.

And she, you know, possesses wonderful raw material for making them herself.

Perhaps, it is one of the immediate problems you are facing. I would request you not to regard my words as interference in your home affairs. I realise very well that this matter concerns only the Government of India. I only want to say as a friend that it is a very important branch of industry because the blast-furnace and open-hearth processes depend on refractory materials.

It is highly important to have good refractories. And if there is high quality raw material in India, then why not start the production of refractory materials here on the spot.

Indians Take Over

This is a wise saying: "It is better to have hundred friends rather than hundred roubles!" We ought to do everything according to this saying in order to win more and more friends. Everyone must remember it and strengthen constantly the friendly and fraternal relations with the peoples of all countries.

Mostly it was Indian engineers, technicians and workers who were explaining things to me at the plant. Our Soviet engineers were specially pleased with it, displaying proper tact and reserve.

Though I am not well versed in metallurgy, neither am I entirely ignorant of it because I picture to myself the blast, open-hearth, and rolling processes in a fairly concrete way. It was pleasant to me to listen to the explanations of the Indian engineers and workers who spoke of their work with thoroughness and with great love for it.

Society needs metal, power and coal, just as man needs bread, water and air, all that is necessary for his life. You produce metal without which contemporary human society cannot live, without which the material and spiritual requirements of people cannot be satisfied.

Permit me on behalf of the Soviet people and the Soviet Government to congratulate the people of India, the Government of India, the Republic of India and you, dear friends, on this wonderful enterprise which you have built and the great contribution you have thereby made to the cause of industrial development of the Republic of India.

Further Prospects

I would like to share with you some of my thoughts concerning the prospects of India's further economic development. Your country possesses enormous deposits of iron ores with a 60-70 per cent iron content. They are wonderful ores.

Experts have told me that the deposits of such ores extend to vast areas, so you may boast of rich reserves of iron ores. They provide great scope for the development of your own iron and steel industry.

True, India faces difficulties in this respect, for only limited reserves of coking coal have been discovered. But you have plenty of coal for generating power. If the scientists work hard they will probably be able to evolve a process of obtaining coke from these coals as well.

* See Facing Page

FEBRUARY 21, 1960

A-BOMB TESTS MUST END!

While a hopeful breeze is blowing over the world and mankind awaits the Summit meet in the spring, this year, the "cold warriors" of the U.S. have again injected a dose of chill into the atmosphere.

THE so-called "new proposals" for ending the nuclear weapons tests, announced by the U.S. President on February 11, and placed before the three-power nuclear Conference at Geneva by the U.S. delegate on the same day, turn out, in fact, to be a signal for the resumption of these tests.

Anyone, following the proceedings of the test-ban talks must have, by now, become familiar with the U.S. game at Geneva. No sooner is an obstacle for the settlement of this problem removed than the U.S. puts up another. In fact, one might say that this very "new plan," announced so pompously, contains a chronological record of the demolition of such obstacles, and throws up yet another in the way, only to be demolished likewise.

The U.S. raised a long controversy over effective controls of nuclear weapon tests programme. Ultimately they had to yield. The first and second proposals accept the ending of (1) all nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere and (2) all nuclear weapons tests (3) testifies to the demolition of yet another obstacle of theirs, by admitting to end "all nuclear weapon tests in these regions in space where effective controls can now be agreed to."

The controversy then shifted to the detection of underground tests. Soviet experts presented a strong case. Perspectives for a final solution looked bright. No nuclear weapon tests had taken place since the beginning

of the conference on October 31, last year.

So, at the 170th session of the talks the U.S. came out with a device for prolonging the talks further. Point No. (4) of their proposal concedes to the ending of "all nuclear weapons tests beneath the surface of the earth which can be monitored," only.

Shorn of all demagogic verbiage, the "new plan" means that the U.S. wants to continue with nuclear tests on the false plea that effective controls cannot be established over subterranean nuclear explosions producing seismic effect below a definite limit.

False Plea

The "technical" argument trotted by the U.S. as the basis for this proposal is that underground explosion equal to 20 kilotons (20,000 tons of T.N.T.) or less might be confused with earthquakes. Therefore, they should be excluded from an agreement ending tests.

Soviet scientists, however, drawing on the well-known works of prominent American seismologists Gutenberg and Richter, have created a single unified scale making it possible to differentiate confidently seismic shocks caused by explosions from those caused by natural earth tremors.

In a recent article in Pravda some Soviet experts have pointed out that observations have shown that seismic surface waves caused by explosion have period considerably—several times—smaller than the waves produced by earth-

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

quakes. Besides, there are other particularities of seismic signals, too, which may be used for distinguishing between explosions and earthquake shocks.

Given the sufficient number of observation posts equipped with suitable sensitive instruments, this problem can certainly be tackled.



De Gaulle's Cloud of Death.

But the U.S. ruling circles have other aims in view. Not only that they ignored the above mentioned facts, but the U.S. scientists attending the Geneva talks, produced evidence based on the use of instruments whose number and quality did not, even, come up to recommendations made by the 1958 conference of nuclear scientists at Geneva!

Who, then, can give credence to the U.S. President's words that these proposals "if adopted," would "allay world-wide concern"?

Soviet Patience

The Soviet delegate, Tsarapkin, whose country has won the world-wide admiration for its peace efforts—was, therefore, right in rejecting the U.S. proposal and declaring "the main meaning of the U.S. proposal today is to permit the continuance of nuclear weapon tests in principle and to push the armament race ahead"

There are enough facts and more to show that there are still nuclear-happy maniacs in the Western ruling circles who are busy working against time and plotting against humanity.

In the U.S., according to U.S. papers, tests would be formally resumed in nine months. The Nevada testing site is completing final preparations. Even the chairman of the Federation of American scientists, the nuclear physicist David R. Inglis has pointed out that the U.S. proposal would result in the resumption of nuclear weapons tests.

In Europe, the nuclear armament of West Germany is proceeding at such an alarming pace that the New Statesman has to come out with the following biting comment: "We have been repeatedly as-

ured that Germany will never have uninhibited possession of nuclear warheads.... But last week President Eisenhower gave us a plain indication of where we are really heading. His Government, he said, would like to have the power to hand over bombs and warheads to allies which have proved their reliability. And by Pentagon standards, Germany is eminently "reliable."

In the Far East, it was recently disclosed, that a new missile battalion would be sent to reinforce the two Nike-Hercules battalions now stationed in Okinawa. The U.S. Assistant Army Secretary Courtney Johnson, was to go to Okinawa on February 16 to discuss facilities for the hawk missile, a ground-to-air rocket.

Eisenhower has made a statement at a recent Press Conference about sharing atomic weapon secrets with the U.S. "allies". Would not the French ruling circles feel inspired to pollute the air of Africa with further atomic explosions?

Sahara Explosion

The French atom bomb test in Sahara is no isolated incident of the whim of a self-centred individual. It once again shows that the Western ruling circles have yet to take the turn away from insanity. On the other hand, the Sahara test has also shown the wide awakening of the peoples of the world to the dangers of nuclear explosions. In London, Bertrand Russell the philosopher—President of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and Canon L. J. Collins of St. Pauls Cathedral, who is chairman, have handed a letter of protest against the test explosion to the French Embassy, while over 200 demonstrators carrying anti-nuclear tests placards paraded outside.

A wave of indignation has swept over Afro-Asian countries over this outrageous flouting of the public opinion by the French Government. Our Prime Minister has expressed his disapproval of it, and a number of organisations and personalities in our country have condemned it. From Tokyo to Tunis, from Jakarta to Damascus, everywhere, people have condemned this offence against the African people.

Such, in fact, is the "world-wide concern" to end the nuclear tests, which the U.S. sought to "allay" by their "new proposal!"

A day before making these proposals, Eisenhower is reported to have made an inspection tour of the test centre for guided missiles in Cape Canaveral. The missile, intended to demonstrate the U.S. "successes" to the President, flopped before it left the launching ramp, and only a Matador guided vehicle could be fired while Eisenhower was inspecting the base.

No doubt, the new U.S. proposals for obstructing the conclusion of a nuclear test ban agreement, will turn out to be a flop before the united will of the peoples of the world, and will meet at the hands of the Soviet Union the same fate as that of the earlier U.S. obstacles.

The Soviet people are brought up in the spirit of respect for other peoples. We sincerely wish that not only ourselves but all people on earth live well, and we are striving for it.

The Soviet people are brought up in the spirit of respect for other peoples. We sincerely wish that not only ourselves but all people on earth live well, and we are striving for it.

—RAZA ALI

PAGE FIFTEEN

From Facing Page

Friendship Of The Heart

And it seems to me the lack of coking coal may prove not a disadvantage but a positive factor, for the production of coke from coal used for generating power will make for the development of your chemical industry, with coke as only a by-product.

The basic products will be other items which will provide great quantities of the necessary raw material for the production of consumer goods, chemical fertilizer, etc. Thus the

production of coke from power-generating coal may prove, to be of great advantage for the development of India's economy.

It seems to me that the time is not far off when India will not only satisfy her own requirements in metal but will also emerge on the world market and be able to successfully compete with other countries, for she will produce the cheapest and high-

quality metal from her wonderful ore.

Moreover, mankind stands on the threshold of new, great discoveries in many spheres including power engineering, when scientists, making use of the atomic and nuclear energy, will probably soon be able to obtain exceptionally cheap power. All this can considerably accelerate the development of economy and technological progress.

Respect Others

The Soviet Union takes part in the construction of a number of major enterprises of India's industry which, apart from the Bhilai Plant, include a heavy machine-building plant and a mining and coal processing enterprises in Korba, etc., which are to play an important role in the economic progress of your country.

As is known, the Soviet Union has granted to the Government of India a long-term credit to the sum of 1,500 million roubles for the purposes of assisting in the implementation of India's Third Five-Year Plan.

NEW AGE
Political Monthly of Communist Party
Editor: B. T. Ranadive

February issue contains:
S. G. Sardesai: Interpretation of History
N. S. Khrushchov: International Situation
W. Bengal Committee, CPI: Food Policy for W. Bengal
Vo Nguyen-Giap: 30 Years of Indo-Chinese Communist Party

Mohit Sen: Science and Positivism
Price: 50 naye Paise
(The issue has been unavoidably delayed)

PAGE FOURTEEN

NEW AGE

NEW AGE

FEBRUARY 21, 1960

AID, NOT DOLES

★ From Front Page

countries could have between them differences of social structure, they could be one — as India and the Soviet Union were in the matter of the basic policy of ensuring peace in the world.

In that speech at the West Bengal Governor's banquet, N. S. Khrushchov dealt specially with the fight against colonialism. He said the Soviet Union, like India, had sympathy for the colonial people fighting for liberation. "We hold in high esteem the banner of nations fighting against colonialism and for freedom."

He did not hope that everybody would be agreeing with him. But he would like that "a good policy must be upheld by good words and the force of logic." He could not understand, for instance, why India which had recently freed herself from colonial rule was not as awakened against colonialism as the Soviet Union which had never been a colony directly.

Suez Episode

He recalled the Suez episode and said: "Our share in the cessation of the (Anglo-French-Israeli war against Egypt) was certainly not the least one," adding, "I assure you that the Soviet Union will never abuse its might and strength."

Khrushchov then referred to his visit to Bhilai and said he

was happy that Indian and Russian engineers had been working in cooperation and friendship which he believed would go on increasing.

The only difference he had discovered between Indian engineers and Russian engineers at Bhilai was the colour of their hair, of course "when one has any hair," he added amidst a burst of laughter.

He said: "We are doing our part to see that India should become strong—not only strong and stable politically, for which it had won esteem—but also strong economically so that she can raise the standard of living of her people."

It was gratifying to note, he said that "it is our privilege to build the high Aswan Dam—the dream of the entire Arab people," and added that the dam would be built.

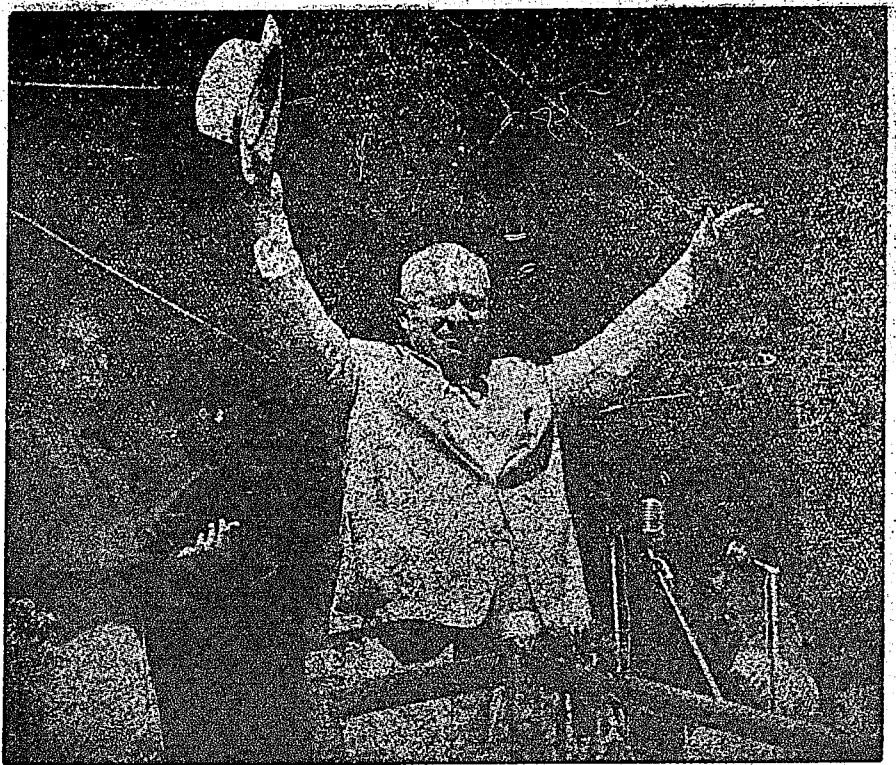
Return Plunder

Khrushchov then referred to the suggestion of a "common pool" of resources to help under-developed countries and said he could not understand this.

He would not name them but there were many States who had plundered countries and become rich, making the plundered countries impoverished. "Now they come forward and want us to render assistance in the name of

common pool to those very countries." If aid was to be rendered, he said, the Soviet Union would do it directly.

He said, there were countries which wanted to help with wheat and tinned milk which they had in excess. "We are against such aid. This is not aid; this is dole," said Khrushchov.



Greeting the builders of Bhilai.

"When a peasant is in need of a horse (for ploughing his field), give him a horse and he would be on his feet again. And for a State in need, help it to build plants and factories. Because, for a State, these are its horses," he said.

At the very beginning of his speech he recalled his first

visit to Calcutta in November, 1955. "I remember many of you," he said. "We established cordial relations four years ago when I was in Calcutta, in this great city of Calcutta."

It was a rare occasion, he said that he got this opportunity of proposing a toast to the health of a woman who was the Head of the State.

● FROM PAGE 13

Khrushchov's Advice

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Immediately afterwards he met the Indian and Soviet specialists and discussed practical issues connected with the working of the plant.

Manubhai Shah and General Manager N. C. Srivastava spoke, the latter surveying the principal stages of building and commissioning the various installations in the plant.

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"Your plant has made a very favourable impression on me. I will say frankly

that we would be proud of such a plant if it were built in our country. It is a good plant, with the latest equipment conforming to the latest achievements of science and technology in the sphere of metallurgy.

"Steel plants in your country are also being built by the British and the Germans. Consequently you can compare and check just how modern this equipment is. In any case, as I have been told, they started building earlier, and

we started building the Bhilai plant later. However, our plant gives several times more metal than the plants which were started earlier.

"I should like to tell you," declared Nikita Khrushchov, "that I am an ardent supporter of replacing metal constructions by reinforced concrete. This is cheaper because less metal is needed. Reinforced concrete is now widely used in our country.

"It is common knowledge that reinforced concrete needs probably 90 per cent less metal than metal structures do. You have not so much metal that you could waste it. But even if the saving is not 90 but 80 per cent, this will be a big gain for you. It is also well-known that reinforced concrete is more reliable than metal. That is why I am in favour of reinforced concrete.

"I should like to advise you to send your building engineers to our country for a thorough investigation of the matter. Reinforced concrete has a future because it is cheap, rational and lasting."

Touching upon the development of standard designs for the more rational construction of industrial plants with the use of prestressed building sections, Khrushchov said that the introduction of these more progressive methods would enable the Soviet Union to save approximately 50 to 60 billion roubles in the Seven-Year Plan period.

and are always ready to share experience with our friends."

He made several remarks concerning housing construction. "In my opinion," he said, "you have shortcomings in this important field which it is impossible to keep silent about.

"Much of what I have seen in your housing construction is largely a result of primitiveness and stems from peasant psychology. Every peasant is an individualist and wants to have his own home. You follow this habit.

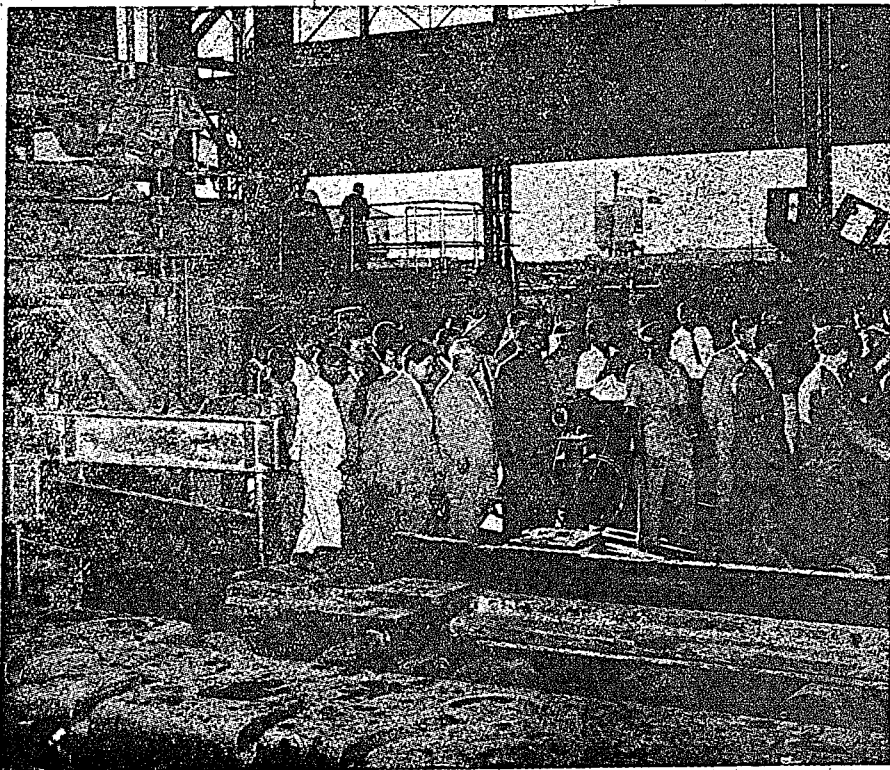
"But in town-type settlements it is necessary to build 4-5 storey buildings with due account taken of the local climatic conditions. The architects should consider all this in their planning.

"We could design for you such a model housing estate if you want. Experienced designers, engineers and architects could be selected for this job. They would work out the draft and you would examine it and adopt it if suitable or reject it if unsuitable. We have great experience in house-building. If our Indian friends are interested we are willing freely to share our experience with them."

After he had spoken, the head of the Soviet Government replied to questions about industrial production in the Soviet Union and the assistance which Soviet specialists could render in the industrialisation of India.

Thus came to end a historic visit to a historic construction site which promises a new future for India and a significant pointer for all under-developed countries.

—ZIAUL HAQ



Going round one of the shops at the Bhilai Plant.

Peasant Psychology

"We shall gladly share this experience with you, he said, because we do not keep these building achievements in se-

AID, NOT DOLES

From Front Page
countries could have between them differences of social structure, they could be one — as India and the Soviet Union were in the matter of the basic policy of ensuring peace in the world.

In that speech at the West Bengal Governor's banquet, N. S. Khrushchov dealt specially with the fight against colonialism. He said the Soviet Union, like India, had sympathy for the colonial people fighting for liberation. "We hold in high esteem the banner of nations fighting against colonialism and for freedom."

He did not hope that everybody would be agreeing with him. But he would like that "a good policy must be upheld by good words and the force of logic." He could not understand, for instance, why India which had recently freed herself from colonial rule was not as awakened against colonialism as the Soviet Union which had never been a colony directly.

Suez Episode

He recalled the Suez episode and said: "Our share in the cessation of the (Anglo-French-Israeli) war against Egypt) was certainly not the least one," adding, "I assure you that the Soviet Union will never abuse its might and strength." Khrushchov then referred to his visit to Bhilai and said he

was happy that Indian and Russian engineers had been working in cooperation and friendship which he believed would go on increasing.

The only difference he had discovered between Indian engineers and Russian engineers at Bhilai was the colour of their hair, of course "when one has any hair," he added amidst a burst of laughter.

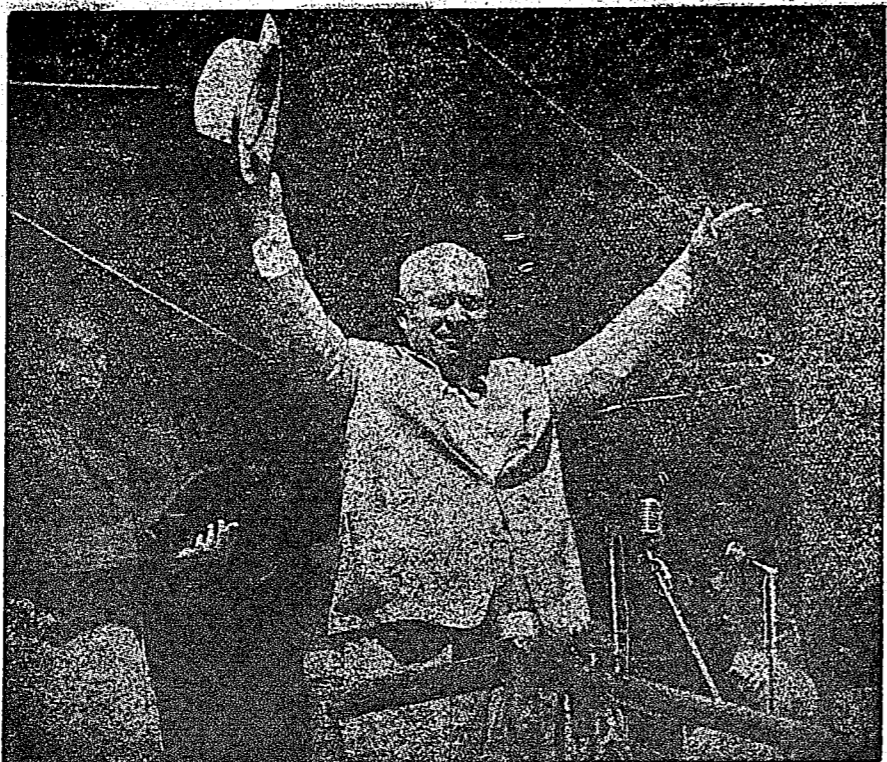
He said: "We are doing our part to see that India should become strong—not only strong and stable politically, for which it had won esteem—but also strong economically so that she can raise the standard of living of her people."

It was gratifying to note, he said that "it is our privilege to build the high Aswan Dam—the dream of the entire Arab people," and added that the dam would be built.

Return Plunder

Khrushchov then referred to the suggestion of a "common pool" of resources to help under-developed countries and said he could not understand this.

He would not name them but there were many States who had plundered countries and become rich, making the plundered countries impoverished. "Now they come forward and want us to render assistance in the name of



Greeting the builders of Bhilai.

common pool to those very countries." If aid was to be rendered, he said, the Soviet Union would do it directly. He said, there were countries which wanted to help with wheat and tinned milk which they had in excess. "We are against such aid. This is not aid; this is dole," said Khrushchov.

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THE GLARING CONTRAST

MINISTRY MAKING THEN AND NOW

On February 22 morning when I got down from the plane at the Trivandrum airport I was told that the new Congress-PSP Ministry would be sworn in at 12 o'clock. My informant who happened to be my colleague in the outgoing as well as newly constituted State Legislature belonging to the Muslim League could not give me the name of the ministers which he said had not yet been finally decided.

A FEW minutes later my comrades from the Party office came to take me home. They too gave the same information and added that about an hour ago there was a phone call from the Chief Secretary saying that swearing-in will take place at 11 o'clock and asking us to be present. No written invitations were issued.

I was then reminded of the way in which our Ministry was sworn-in nearly three years ago. The names of all the ministers had been announced a couple of days before the swearing-in took place. Formal invitations had been sent to the leading citizens of Trivandrum. Everybody in the State knew beforehand that at such and such a time the ceremony would take place. There were meetings and demonstrations in the evening in various towns and villages of the State to mark the occasion.

Behind this contrast between the two ways of Ministries being sworn-in lies the contrast between the composition of the two Ministries and the way in which they were formed. Ours was a Ministry named by a Party with a unity of political outlook, that is singularly absent in the combination which well deserves the title given by the Prime Minister in Parliament to the combination

and jeeps. During the election campaign one of their all India leader Sri S. K. Patil had no hesitation in telling the voters of Kerala on the eve of polling that a composite Ministry including a representative of the League would be formed after the elections (although for obvious reasons, he had added that it was his personal opinion).

All this had created in the minds of the Triple Alliance supporters the impression that the Congress would not stand in the way of a really and fully joint government, composed of the representatives of the Congress, PSP and the Muslim League.

After the elections, however, the Congress could not continue to be vague as it used to be during the election campaign. It had to decide one way or the other. Immense pressure was put on it by the nationalist-minded sections of Congressmen in the rest of the country against the formation of a Coalition Ministry including the League. This was further fortified by the fact that the Congress on its own was in a position to form a single-party Government even if the PSP and the League refused to offer cooperation.

The Congress Parliamentary Board, therefore, took the decision that it cannot afford to smear itself with collaboration with the Muslim League. It told its own and the Muslim League's electoral ally, the PSP,

that the outlook of the Muslim League organisation was not now but from its inception has been one of discouraging any tendency towards limited, sectarian, approaches and that, therefore, it cannot agree to include a League representative in the Cabinet. The PSP is supposed to have opposed this stand of the Congress and defended the right of the Muslim League as a political party to a proper place in the political set-up of the country.

Actually, however, the PSP was only making an exception in the case of Kerala as Asoka Mehta told Sanjiva Reddy in his letter: "We understand and share your attitude towards communal parties. However, special conditions of Kerala brought the League and both our parties together. We are convinced that these conditions necessitated the maintenance of that close understanding and, therefore, pleaded with you that the local committee of the League be so maintained as to be of maximum service to the State. The Muslim League is aware of our position in other parts of the country. The Congress too agrees that the State of Kerala stands on a different footing and that it requires special treatment." Sanjiva Reddy told Asoka Mehta in his letter: "In view of the situation obtaining in Kerala and having regard to



the fact that the Muslim League had worked earnestly in the elections, I suggested that we should require its free and willing cooperation to the maximum extent possible and for that purpose we were prepared to go as far as we could consistently with our basic all-India approach to all communal organisations."

This exchange of views on the evil of communalism and the necessity of giving special treatment to Kerala in that regard reminds one of the justifications made by Sri Asoka Mehta's predecessor Acharya Kripalani who said in justification of the PSP having allied itself with the Communist Party in the 1954 elections in the then Travancore-Cochin State: "The Sanjiva takes alms from both the Brahmins and Chandalas. But after receiving the alms the Sanjiva goes his own way."

The aims of the Muslim League CHANDALA were necessary for both the Congress and the PSP at the time of elections in the form of votes. Even today these aims are necessary for the PSP in order to secure for itself a place in the Ministry. The Congress, however, is today in such a position that it can go its own way disregarding the Muslim League CHANDALA.

* SEE BACK PAGE

CONGRATULATIONS CHANDRANAGORE!

February 22
It has now been officially announced that out of the total of 22 seats for the Chandranagore Corporation, as many as 19 have been won by the Citizens Association, sponsored by the Communist Party.

The Congress has had a shattering defeat and been able to secure only three seats. This is the second time that, on the basis of adult suffrage, the Citizens Association has been able to win so thumping a victory. In the previous election also the Congress had to rest content with only three seats.

The Congress had gone flat out with venomous anti-Communist propaganda and its leader Atulya Ghose had waxed eloquent about making "a Kerala out of Chandranagore. But to no avail.

The people of Chandranagore deserve hearty congratulations on their great triumph and all good wishes go out to the members, workers and leaders of the Citizens Association for their devoted service and splendid achievement.

PRIME MINISTER ON KERALA

The Prime Minister's Press Conference has brought forth a whole series of the most amazing statements on election results, the electoral alliance and the ministry formation in Kerala.

He expects people to believe that he and the rest of the Congress High Command were blissfully ignorant of the programme of the Muslim League till they—long after the election battle was over—took the trouble of actually acquainting themselves with the League's election manifesto.

Only when the question of sharing power was posed the top Congress leaders decided to display "great surprise" over the League's platform, realising for the first time that, "it is more or less a repetition of the programme of the old Muslim League."

Roused in holy indignation at this late stage Pandit Nehru declares, "If that is the open policy of a party, well, however much we may otherwise

Editorial

net. Thus in fact the offer amounted to asking the PSP to go ahead with a PSP-League coalition which the Congress would support.

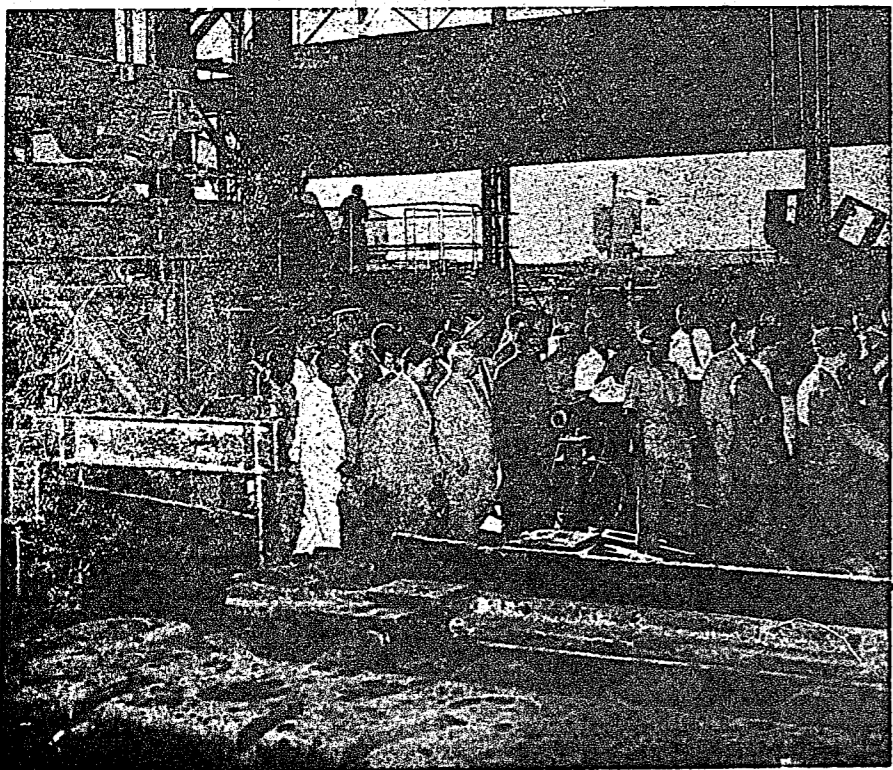
Still Nehru insists that after the High Command had acquainted themselves with the League's platform and realised that it was a repetition of the programme of the old Muslim League they were fully roused to the danger and were not prepared to touch the League with a barge-pole.

The Prime Minister has also hazarded his "personal view" that "if the Congress had contested every seat, we would have won many more seats." It is for the partners of the Congress in the Grand Alliance to concur in that view or to dispute it.

The people are well aware that till only the other day avoiding three-cornered fights was considered the key to which all principles had to be sacrificed. It was announced as the main reason for each of the three parties getting as many seats as they have done.

Keeping principles in cold storage when it suits your convenience and parading them when it is safe and profitable to do so is in common parlance described as "opportunism". The high-falutin talk of principles at this stage, far from deceiving anybody, is only sure to make a laughing stock of the Congress leadership.

(February 21)



Going round one of the shops at the Bhilai Plant.