

**MANIFESTO
OF THE
COMMUNIST
PARTY
OF INDIA**

SALUTE THE SOVIET UNION!

November 7, the Forty-First Anniversary of the October Revolution will be celebrated with joyous abandon by the Soviet people as their great national day. The rest of progressive mankind, every year on this occasion, expresses its genuine admiration for Soviet achievements and pledges fraternal solidarity in the common struggle of human happiness, world peace and independence of all nations.

- ★ **Bastion Of World Peace!**
- ★ **Land Of Triumphant Socialism!**
- ★ **True Friend Of Afro-Asian Countries!**
- ★ **Hearty Greetings! Fraternal Salutations!**

The Beacon

THE USSR was born as the first Socialist Power in our world. The history of the last forty-one years is a long complicated story of the never-ending efforts of imperialist Powers to wipe the USSR out of existence. But the USSR stands triumphant, stronger than ever.

Today the USSR does not stand alone but at the head of a mighty and unconquerable camp of Socialist States, embracing one-third of humanity.

Today, it is the imperialist world that has shrunk and become weaker.

Country after country in Asia and Africa, held long under imperialist subjection, is winning national independence and entering into friendly relations with the USSR and other Socialist States. The allies of the USSR are growing. The colonies of imperialism are being lost.

The balance of world forces has changed and is changing more and more against imperialism and the forces of aggression and reaction and in favour of Socialism and the forces of peace and progress. The USSR has played the most significant role in bringing about this historic change.

The all-round superiority of Socialism stands revealed to the naked eye. Rational and realistic thinkers and politicians in the capitalist world have begun to admit this new reality.

Soviet Might —An Asset

Patriotic India hailed the birth of the October Revolution and its ideas inspired our freedom fighters. In our struggle against the British imperialists, the USSR gave us support. After independence direct relations became established with the USSR. Patriotic and progressive forces in our country demand they become closer and warmer and the pro-imperialist reactionary elements intrigue to keep them formal and cold. This phenomenon is part of our own national struggle in the present context.



● The unconquerable nature of the Red Army, inspired by the new ideas of Socialism, defending its own Socialist Motherland, was revealed when the infant Soviet State smashed the early aggression of capitalist States.

● The military might of the USSR was again revealed during World War II when the Red Army played the biggest role in saving the world from Fascism.

● The military might of the USSR has held back the U. S. militarists, the Hitlerites of today, from launching World War III. They have, however, used the military superiority of the USSR in alliance with the other Socialist States, as a pretext to impose an armament race upon the world from which their own monopolists mint millions and impose military alliances upon other countries under their own political hegemony.

The Soviet Union and its allies have used their military might to defend their own Socialist soil. Imperialism and its allies have used their military power to hold or invade other countries. The just call of the USSR, backed by its military might successfully halted imperialist aggression against Egypt and Syria, forced them to

quit the Lebanon and Jordan and is holding them at bay in the Formosa Straits. The military might of the USA and other imperialist Powers is a menace to world peace but the military might of the USSR is an asset that has saved world peace so far and the guarantee that the aggressors will meet their doom if they dare.

For Peace: With India

As frantic preparations for war have been in the inherent nature of imperialist Powers, so has patient work for peace been the policy of the USSR. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet State, propounded the theory of peaceful coexistence and it became the basis of Soviet foreign policy.

It won new and unprecedented support when the Prime Ministers of China and India, the two greatest Asian countries, proclaimed the principles of Panch Shila, later endorsed by numerous other countries.

The ardent Soviet desire to live and let live in peace is writ large in the numerous disarmament proposals its representatives have submitted inside and outside the United Nations. It was further underlined when it proposed the inclusion of India in the Disarmament Commission. Soviet efforts were and are being sabotaged by the American side. The struggle for disarmament has entered a new and critical stage which calls for ever closer Indo-Soviet cooperation.

The sincere desire of the USSR to seek a peaceful solution of all outstanding world problems has been revealed by its sustained efforts for a successful meet

of the Big Powers which Eisenhower and Dulles have been resisting with their backs to the wall. It is no accident that the USSR proposed the inclusion of India in such a conference and the U. S. Government opposed it.

Greatly inspired by the ideas of the October Revolution and actively aided by the USSR, the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America have fought against imperialism and are winning their national independence.

Against Colonialism

Colonialism is going into the grave in country after country. The colonialists rave against the USSR and unfurl the tattered banner of anti-Communism for they know that it is the USSR that is felling all their efforts to restore colonialism. The people of colonial and newly liberated Afro-Asian countries, despite ideological differences, hail the USSR as the defender and guarantor of their own independence. Socialism alone could produce such a great liberationist power that selflessly aids the liberation of every country which has the courage to fight for its own freedom.

Living experience has demonstrated that whenever and wherever the Governments of the USSR and India have worked together, the colonialist aggressors have been defeated with ease.

An Indo-Soviet joint stand against moves of the colonialists is urgently demanded by the developments in the Arab world and we owe it to our great Chinese

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new age

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A BIG STEP BACK

notes of the week

ANOTHER AICC session has come and gone. It failed even to enthuse the delegates assembled. The nationalist Press that has been always supporting the Congress is disappointed that this session, meeting at such a critical moment, has given no fresh lead nor achieved anything substantial.

a military coup in our neighbourhood.

NOT ACCIDENTAL

The developments in Pakistan at least ought to have interested Pandit Nehru and the AICC. Did not the people of Pakistan, bound to us by innumerable bonds, deserve our sympathy and solidarity in their hour of travail and loss of whatever democratic rights they had? Pandit Nehru ignored diplomatic conventions in the case of Hungary and again in the Soviet ideological dispute with Yugoslavia. But this time his voice remained still even when his old comrades, the Frontier and the Baluch Gandhis, Maulana Bhasani and all the known patriots in East and West Pakistan were locked up.

These omissions in the AICC are not accidental. They are the inevitable price of the imperialist Bank-Fund aid. The imperialists are not so stupid as to nurse hopes of bringing about an open change in our foreign policy, but they have obviously achieved India's silence over concrete issues.

FOOD AND LAND

If over foreign policy, there was only silence, over economic policy there has been a serious reactionary reversal, which even the blind cannot ignore.

FOREIGN POLICY

The old complaint against Pandit Nehru used to be that, he talked too much and too loud glorifying and popularising India's independent foreign policy to hide the defects and serious limitations of Congress internal policies. This time, there was only one resolution on Disarmament and nothing more. Nehru defended this omission on the ground that the Congress is a responsible organisation and no more believes in loud proclamations like the Communists.

Big events are taking place in the Afro-Asian world that call for solidarity from India against the colonialists in terms of the Bandung declaration itself in shaping which we took a leading part. The U. S. aggressors have shifted their aggression from the Middle to the Far East. It is certainly not enough to say that the Government of India has spoken up for the Chinese claim to the offshore islands and Taiwan. Was it not Pandit Nehru's duty, not as the Foreign Minister, but as the leader of the ruling Party, to get the Congress express and campaign for solidarity with China? To keep the Congress paralysed is to weaken India's efforts to achieve the moral isolation of the aggressors against our great neighbour.

After the imperialists were checkmated in the Arab world and held at bay in the Far East, with the grim warning of the Khrushchov-Mao declaration staring them in the face, they rapidly pulled off

There was a debate about the meaning of treating food as a national problem. Influential and Right-wing leaders from U. P. argued that it did not imply all parties' cooperation, that the Congress was capable of itself of achieving the target of self-sufficiency and a 100 per cent rise, and let the Opposition parties come and help if they cared to. Their plea was not accepted but the very fact that they dared make them showed the way the wind is blowing—to make the all-parties committees formal and impotent.

Worst of all, an amendment was moved to refer the issue of ceilings and land reforms to a Committee of 15 and defer it till the next meeting, on the eve of the annual Congress session. This happened despite the reported recommendations of the earlier high-power committee manned by Messrs Dhebar, Pant and Desai that the progress of land reforms was "slow and halting".

that the State Governments were resisting to pass legislation fixing ceilings as recommended by the Planning Commission. The amendment was unanimously accepted—neither the High Command opposed it, nor Pandit Nehru.

LANDLORDS WIN

Landlord interests both inside and from outside the Congress have been demanding that the policy of land ceiling be given the go-by. In their opinion redistribution of land would disrupt agricultural production. So far the Congress leaders have been saying that their campaign did not matter, that they did not represent anybody except themselves. The big landlords have won the first round and this shows how strongly they are entrenched inside the Congress organisation and the weight they exercise on the State Governments.

Here is a clear-cut issue of the Congress leadership going back on its own declared policies.

Our readers are familiar with the imperialist demand that we must concentrate upon agriculture and only consolidate whatever industries we have in cooperation with their industrialists and financiers and give up the ambition of rapid industrialisation through building the public sector. This was the price they demanded for their foreign "aid". In our earlier issue we noted Sri Dhebar's surrender to their demand when in an article he put forward the idea of developing our economy along "agro-industrial" line and give up the stress on heavy industries. The Congress Secretariat prepared a note for this AICC session repeating the same idea of concentration upon agriculture, cottage and small industries in the name of achieving "greater production and fuller employment."

PLAN—NEW SHAPE

After Morarji's visit abroad and the Bank-Fund Conference in New Delhi, the demands made by foreign capitalists are being accepted more and more by the Government and the Congress leadership and this knocks out the progressive features of the Second Plan and will leave the Third Plan at the mercy of the imperialists.

The well-informed Correspondent of the Times of India (October 24) reports: "The first estimate of the quantum of external assistance likely to be available for the Third Plan will be forthcoming in about a year's time. However, it is becoming increasingly clear that a substantial part of it will come in the shape of private capital."

"The Government already has under examination the question of fiscal and other reliefs intended to attract foreign investors. This is apart

from efforts initiated earlier this year to conclude agreements with the various Western nations on avoidance of double taxation."

Mr. Waugh, the President of the Export-Import Bank of the USA, said in a Press Conference that he had distinctly seen the change that had taken place in the relationship between the private sector and the public sector. "I think now there is a slow, gradual and definite appreciation of the worthwhileness of the private sector in the development of the country."

"It was a serious mistake in a country of the size of India to pay too much attention to industrialisation." (Statesman, October 21)

DULLES UNDERSTANDS

India used to be a red rag to Dulles. Is it any wonder that after the latest shifts in Congress policies, he is happier and more understanding? After noting the reactionary changes in the Plan, he has now stated: "It is extremely important that it should succeed."

"We don't quarrel with the Indian decision not to join any military alliance. India is not neutral in the sense that it is indifferent to the threat of Communism. It is fighting it, fighting it vigorously, hard, and is attempting to demonstrate for its own people that a free way of life can improve human welfare."

THE INEVITABLE KERALA

The AICC endorsed the old Working Committee resolution on Kerala, which only means the anti-Kerala campaign will be kept up throughout the country. Pandit Nehru got angry when the Congress ex-Chief Minister of Kerala loudly demanded Central intervention on the ground that without it the "contagion" will be spreading to other States. Pandit Nehru could not stomach the open crudity and avowed helplessness of Kerala's Congress leaders.

But the very fact that such an unprincipled and untruthful resolution can be passed and Pandit Pant's attempt to popularise it in Kerala itself discloses that the Congress High Command is manoeuvring to

create a situation in which it can intervene from top.

MAHARASHTRA

The issue of Samyukta Maharashtra came up indirectly. Maharashtrian Congressmen have been demanding in growing numbers the acceptance of the Samyukta Maharashtra demand. Pandit Nehru had made equivocal statements before and made another now. But he went out of his way to attack the Samyukta Maharashtra and Maharashtra movements as practising "fascist technique". Nothing could be more off the mark. Both these organisations represent new and mighty national movements which have won support from large number of Congressmen themselves, both in Maharashtra and Gujarat. They have conducted their just movements in a peaceful and democratic manner. But Pandit Nehru's conception of democratic means implies only the use of parliamentary forum but not the mobilisation of the masses, and that is why he slandered these movements and forgot that all the shooting and killing was done by the police, under Congress Governments. This will not shake these movements and only discredit the Congress High Command in Maharashtra and Gujarat both.

SHIFT TO RIGHT

The Congress progressives had filed a series of resolutions but they were either not moved or withdrawn. Their debacle was big. Pandit Nehru characterised the demand for the nationalisation of banks as "irresponsible, not at all in keeping with the socialist ideal as defined in the official resolution." In his summing up speech, Pandit Nehru proclaimed that the resolutions passed revealed a "working class outlook" and that the session was "businesslike". Plain words have never been parodied better.

This AICC reveals the utter ideological confusion in the ranks of the Congress and a big shift towards the Right, away from the proclaimed policies of the Congress itself. It is a new danger that faces us all.

—P. C. JOSHI

October 29, 1958

NEW AGE

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EDITOR: B. T. RANADIVE

November Issue Contains:
Editorial: Forty-first Anniversary
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AFTER C. B. GUPTA CONCLUSIVELY SHOWED HIS STRENGTH, CAME THE ANTI-CLIMAX

Never before in the history of the U.P. Congress since Independence were such scenes witnessed as in the recent meeting of the U.P. Congress Committee and never before in their lives had Messrs Pant and Sampurnanand been so publicly and severely assailed as in this meeting.

To the charges of "betrayal" and "misuse" of confidence of their colleagues, which had been earlier levelled against Pant and Sampurnanand by C. B. Gupta and his group, were now added the charges of employing "double standards" in public life and using "dictatorial methods" to throttle the functioning of democracy inside the Congress organisation.

GLOVES OFF

Besides, Sampurnanand was charged by C. B. Gupta, boss of the anti-Ministerial faction, with suffering from a "complex". It was a fight with gloves off.

Earlier in none-too-pure a bid to save his "prestige" and Ministry from being toppled down, the Chief Minister, Sampurnanand, had again tried to use his power of patronage to curb the mounting opposition to him and the clique of scruple-less Congressmen he had come to head by telling the Ministers who are opposed to him that they could not take part in the factional struggle of the Congress.

He made it an issue of confidence in him as the leader of the Cabinet. He warned them that if they participated in the wrangles of the Congress organisation they would be doing so at the risk of dismissal from the Ministerial posts they were occupying!

Even the National Herald, the mouthpiece of the Congress, has been constrained to ask: "Why should one rule apply to Ministers and another to other members of the party in the legislature, when the Chief Minister is the leader of both? There cannot be a ministerial party within the legislature party..." (Oct. 21)

But these gentlemen have become so debased politically and so shamelessly accustomed to using Governmental power to crush their opposition that they, now that it is needed to keep them propped up, do not hesitate to use it inside their own organisation. And it is they who talk most about democracy!

"RESIGNATIONS"

Gupta-ites were, however, not to be put out by such manoeuvres. Nine members of the ministerial set-up, which includes one Cabinet Minister, Jugal Kishore Acharya, three Ministers of State, and one Parliamentary Secretary submitted a note to the Chief Minister asking for clarification of his "strange stand" and telling him in no ambiguous language that if his intention was to deny them freedom of expression in organisational matters they would not submit to him. This was understood to be their joint resignation from the Ministry.

These "resignations" in the hands of men of Sampurna-

on the failures of the Ministry.

The Ministry was attacked for sabotaging production, for pampering the bureaucracy, for abandoning its own functions of a people's (1) organisation, for neglecting Congress workers, for aiding and abetting hoarders and speculators, for encouraging corruption and for bringing about the collapse of the Congress in the State. In fact, no opposition party could have any more charges to level against the Ministry.

PARALYSED

The Minister for Food was hard put to pacifying the critics. He feebly opposed the amendments. He assured the critics and amendment-movers that the "Government would give the most serious attention to their suggestion..." but who would listen to him? Six amendments, totally alien to the spirit of the main resolution, were pressed to vote and overwhelmingly carried. The Ministers sat paralysed.

One of the amendments moved by Shradha Devi was that "some districts should be handed over to cultivators to organise production without any interference from the bureaucracy. The Govern-

ment should not encourage only 'yes-men' and 'Ji-huzoors', but allow free and frank exchange of ideas and opinions. That was the only way to save and strengthen democracy. Democracy would not be saved if people behaved like dictators while paying lip-service to democracy..."

He "regretted that leaders had become accustomed to lending ear to all kinds of stories and imputing motives without ascertaining facts..."

In this meeting every devil was quoting scriptures!

In the attack on Sampurnanand was also included a veiled attack on Pant. When Gupta said "leaders", everyone understood whom he was referring to. Vociferous shouting and wild clapping by his followers further served to underline the same. At times, he also mentioned Pant by name.

So far Gupta had sat in a far corner at the end of the gathering. As he got up and moved towards the dais, thunderous applause followed him. His punches were hard and heartless and they were punctuated with continuous clapping.

Sarcastically and venomously he said, he realised now what a "sin" he had committed in recommending to the PCC in its last meeting (ten months ago) to vest the power of nominating the Executive and the Parliamentary Board in Messrs Pant and Sampur-

namand! He repeated his charge that they had not kept faith with him. He took Sampurnanand to task for asking members of the Government to vote according to his dictates.

He said, "If Mr. Sampurnanand could consent to work with a Cabinet colleague who had accused him and other Ministers of grave charges, (the reference was to Revenue Minister Charan Singh) without raising any issue of prestige, why could he not agree to work with others who only wanted to exercise their vote freely in organisational matters of the Congress? Why cannot he agree to having an elected body? If he could patch up differences in the Cabinet, why should he not do so with Congress colleagues?"

SCRIPTURES

He went on in the same strain and declared, amidst applause, that Sampurnanand "was suffering from a complex." He recalled instances in the past when as members of Pant's State Cabinet he and Sampurnanand had voted together on issues against Pant. Pant, he said, had never raised the issue of "prestige."

He said, "The Chief Minister should not encourage only 'yes-men' and 'Ji-huzoors', but allow free and frank exchange of ideas and opinions. That was the only way to save and strengthen democracy. Democracy would not be saved if people behaved like dicta-

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE U.P. CONGRESS MEETING?

★ From RAMESH SINHA

gressmen mistook him to be one of them and pounced on him asking whom he would vote for! It was a difficult task for him to explain to them that he was far from a Congressman.

But so much is the discontent against the Ministry's misdoings and so well had Gupta done the job of organising his group that nothing could help the Ministry. To take no chances, Gupta's men had sent in, as one Congress leader told me, "at least twenty-five resolutions from all parts of the State to show no confidence in the Ministry and the leadership of the Congress organisation in U.P."

They were of course "non-official" resolutions and there were attempts by the great champions of democracy to crowd them out. The main resolution, signed by about 25 leading Gupta men, expressing no confidence in the PCC Executive and Parliamentary Board had got 14th place in the balloting of non-official resolutions.

THE ATTACK

Gupta was prepared for this contingency also. So when all the parleys to bring about some compromise failed, Gupta's men opened the attack on the innocuous-looking food resolution of the Executive. It was placed before the tension-ridden meeting by the Food Minister, All Zabeer. It was subjected to amendment after amendment and made the basis of a gruelling attack

The second wave of attack against the Ministry and the leadership was launched on the resolution on industrialisation of the State moved by Central Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

After the resolution had been moved a "harmless" amendment saying that "the UPCC was of the view that for the attainment of its desired objectives it was necessary to hold re-election of the PCC Council and the Parliamentary Board."

THE "HERO"

Whatever was left unsaid by his hard-boiled lieutenants was then said by Gupta himself who mounted the rostrum as the "hero" of the gathering.

So far Gupta had sat in a far corner at the end of the gathering. As he got up and moved towards the dais, thunderous applause followed him. His punches were hard and heartless and they were punctuated with continuous clapping.

TONE CHANGES

Sampurnanand was forced to stand up. First he tried to lash out saying that when the Congress Working Committee at Delhi was nominated these gentlemen did not say any thing, but "nomination of anybody in Lucknow would

standards. This is not even honesty. This way Congressmen are being demoralised and the Congress is being destroyed..."

"This way, the Congress Government might still continue for some time, but it cannot continue for long because the prestige of Congressmen and the Congress is being damaged irreparably..."

In this meeting every devil was quoting scriptures!

In the attack on Sampurnanand was also included a veiled attack on Pant. When Gupta said "leaders", everyone understood whom he was referring to. Vociferous shouting and wild clapping by his followers further served to underline the same. At times, he also mentioned Pant by name.

PANTJI SPEAKS

Pant's equanimity, maintained so diligently up till now, left him, although he tried to gain control of himself again and again in the course of his speech in reply to Gupta's. He was hypocritically platitudinous, and inane but cold-blooded. Can anyone believe it that this old, experienced and venerable man preached pontifically that a nominated body like the present Executive of the U.P.

(Continued on page 16)

STRUGGLE FOR FOOD AND LAND

Punjab Agricultural Workers' Conference

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

One hundred and twenty-seven delegates representing 38 thousand organised agricultural labourers and village handicraftsmen from eleven districts of the Punjab recently gathered together in Village Littran (in Jullundur District) to participate in their Fifth Provincial Conference.

THE Punjab Dehati Mazdoor Sabha is the only organisation of the rural poor, mostly belonging to the Scheduled Castes and backward classes. Though young in years, the organisation has a number of campaigns and struggles to its credit and it has already generated a new enthusiasm in the rural poor.

Tremendous Enthusiasm

The very participation of such a good number of delegates from places so far-fung as Hissar on the one side and Pathankot on the other, despite one of the heaviest downpours experienced in recent years is proof of their enthusiasm as also their loyalty to their organisation. Nine of them had cycled over 82 miles from Sangur District and seven cycled over 70 miles from Amritsar District through heavy rain and slush all the way to reach Littran.

Though the Fifth Session was meeting only eight months after the fourth, the organisation had spread to wider areas and almost one-third of the delegates were new-comers to the movement.

Pt. Bakshi Ram, General Secretary of the organisation, highlighted the problems of food, land, wages for casual as well as semi-permanent workers and the demands of the rural handicraftsmen in his two-hour report.

On the question of food he said that even in a surplus province like the Punjab prices had gone up by seven to eight rupees only three months after the new crop—causing great hardships to the rural workers whose wages had gone down by one-half to one-third because of the bad harvest and availability of harvesting labourers much in excess of demand.

The Dehati Mazdoor Sabha had given a call for cheap grain shops and food banks early in the winter anticipating this situation. Though over 30,000 signatures had been collected on a memorandum outlining these demands and demonstrations had been held in Ferozepore, Bhatinda, Sangur, Ludhiana and Jullundur Districts, the Punjab Government had not moved.

Govt.'s Land Policy

On the question of wages, the Secretary's report said that wages of agricultural labourers would go down still further and unemployment increase if the Government did not start public works and cottage industries in a big way in order to absorb the labour thrown out after the completion of irrigation works and the mechanisation of agriculture.

Coming next to the question of land, the report said that the Government's refusal to undertake thorough land re-

forms and to make land available to tillers of the soil, was responsible for the chronic food shortage which was eating away millions of foreign exchange and imperilling the success of the Second Plan itself.

He pointed out that not one plot of land had been secured so far by the Punjab Government from the surplus land of the landlords and the recent amendments to the Tenancy Act favouring the landed gentry doomed the land policy of the Congress Government to complete failure.

The report contrasted this with the policies of the Kerala Government in totally stopping evictions, taking measures to distribute Government fallow lands among agricultural labourers and bringing forward a fool-proof land reforms measure.

Experience Of Struggles

Pt. Bakshi Ram then dealt with the problems of rural craftsmen and said that only planned development of new cottage industries and Governmental protection to the existing ones could save this section of the population from extreme hardships.

He gave harrowing tales of police repression and oppression by landlords and their goondas resulting in rape, murder and abduction of young Harijan women and called upon the members of Dehati Mazdoor Sabha to put up a united resistance to this reign of terror.

The General Secretary concluded his report by emphasising the necessity of joint campaigns with the kisan sabhas and other organisations of the people on questions of food, wages, housing and land reforms.

The discussion on the report, which went on for over five hours, thirty-one delegates taking part, showed that the participants had come from the thick of struggles and had direct experience of the miserable conditions of the rural poor outlined in the report.

The speeches of the delegates revealed that the struggle for their rights and against police and landlord oppression had reached a new stage. Ferozepur District was leading both in the struggle against repression and oppression and the campaign for distribution of surplus land of the landlords and fallow land of the Government to the landless tillers. Nine demonstrations, participated in by 55,000 people, had been organised on the land issue alone in this district.

And it was a delegate from this district, Sri Bhagat Ram, who gave instructive details of how struggles had been run

along with constructive activities like road-building and help to the poor through co-operative banks.

The resolutions adopted at this session apart from dealing with the issues raised in the report, also dealt with other problems like housing, the development schemes of the Government, taxation policy, etc.

A resolution on peace condemned the United States for its aggressive actions in the Taiwan Straits, demanded the restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China in the U.N. and called for the withdrawal of American forces from Chinese waters. It also demanded scrapping of all military alliances and banning of use and test of nuclear weapons.

Another resolution greeted the forthcoming conference of Agricultural and Forestry Workers in Bucharest and pledged the support of the Punjab Dehati Mazdoor Sabha for its aims and objects.

The open session, attended by five thousand kisans and dehati mazdoors despite intermittent drizzle, was presided over by the President of the Dehati Mazdoor Sabha, S. Darshan Singh Jhual, and addressed by Ch. Bhala Ram, M.L.A., Ch. Phul Singh, M.L.A., S. Gurbaksh Singh Atta, Secretary, Punjab Kisan Sabha, Smt. Vimla Dang, leader of the Punjab Lok Istri Sabha, Sri Jagjit Singh Anand, Secretary of the Peace Council and Harkishan Singh Surjit, Secretary of the Punjab Committee of the Communist Party.

A significant feature of the Conference was the participation of a good number of women both in the preparations for it and in the openly organised on the last day.

Goonda Attack On Kisan Procession

- POLICE LOOK ON

A DASTARDLY attack on

a kisan procession right in front of a police station, by goondas armed with spears and swords—that is what "law and order" has been reduced in the Congress-ruled State of the Punjab. Perhaps this is nothing unusual in a State where even a senior Minister is not safe from being beaten up by rivals in his own party. It happened on October 19, in the town of Jandiala Gura, only twelve miles from Amritsar.

The victims were S. Dalip Singh Tapiala, Vice-President of the 120,000-strong Punjab Kisan Sabha, and Makan Singh Tarisikka, General Secretary of the Amritsar District Kisan Sabha.

These leaders along with S. Darshan Singh Jhual, President of the Punjab Provincial Dehati Mazdoor Sabha (Agricultural Workers' Association) and S. Mota Singh, Secretary of the Amritsar District Committee of the Communist Party, were leading a five-thousand strong kisan demonstration demanding relief for the flood-stricken peasantry.

Even before the procession started it was being said that about a hundred armed goondas had been collected right opposite the police station to attack it.

As the procession reached the crossing some fifty yards from the police station, a group of goondas came forward and shouted that the procession would not be allowed to proceed in the direction of the police station. Comrade Tapiala answered that no one could prevent a peaceful procession from marching on a public road. He took the Red Flag in his own hand and called upon

the demonstrators to follow him peacefully.

He had gone only a few paces when a group of goondas set upon him, snatched the Red Flag and began belabouring him. Other demonstrators came to the rescue of Comrade Tapiala, the whole procession surged forward and the goondas retreated, but not before they had torn the flag to bits.

A whole posse of police, led by half a dozen officials, were standing just opposite, but they refused to intervene. A lot of dry wood had been collected just outside the police station and one Assistant Sub-Inspector was heard shouting, "We won't let any one burn our police station." Comrade Tapiala said it was a pre-meditated plan of the police and the goondas and that no one had gone there to burn the police station.

During the attack on Comrade Tapiala, the goondas were shouting that they were out to kill Tarisikka but could not get him.

A huge public meeting was held later when Tapiala said that following the attack on Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, goondas belonging to Congressmen of the Chief Minister's faction were now attacking kisan demonstrations. He charged that the attack had been organised by the police at the instance of a police official, who was a close relation of Kairon and had specially been transferred to Amritsar recently.

Great resentment prevails against this attack in the entire district and a deputa-tion of kisan leaders is seeking an interview with the Governor, Sri N. V. Gadgil, to post him with all the facts.

Indian Literary Heritage In Soviet Eyes

by RAMBILAS SHARMA

In building their Socialist culture, the Soviet people have learnt to love and admire the culture of all the peoples of the world. They know no barriers of race, religion or nationality; all human achievements are of interest to them. This is not just a peaceful co-existence of culture; it is more an effort to learn from and assimilate all that is noble and valuable in the culture of all ages and peoples. India with her ancient and rich literary heritage naturally attracts the attention of the Soviet people.

THEY are making great efforts to understand and appreciate our achievements in literature, both ancient and modern.

In the course of our history, we learnt a few things from the British. This was in the process and as a result of British domination over India. Soviet interest in our literature has nothing to do with the domination of one people by another. West European Indology has confined itself to the narrow sphere of specialists and dilettantes. It has not aimed at making our heritage the possession of the average educated man and woman of the "free world". What distinguished Soviet Indology is its attempt to bring the average Soviet citizen in close contact with our literature and help in the growth of Soviet culture itself.

TRUE EVALUATION

It is often asserted that Communism has no use for the culture created in bourgeois and feudal societies. The disintegration of the capitalist system is taken to mean the destruction of world human culture also. The barriers of race, religion, caste and nationality have divided the people in the past; mutual animosities have been fostered and utilised for exploiting the people by the ruling classes. It is only Socialist society, imbued with the spirit of Marxist humanism that is capable of overcoming these prejudices and evaluating at its true worth the achievements of the people even in pre-Socialist systems.

The Soviet evaluation of our literary heritage is not a crude sociological interpretation of art and culture. It focuses attention on the artistic beauty as well as the humanistic content of our literature. Thus I. Rabinovich speaks in these glowing terms of the two great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharat, which have exercised a deep and far-reaching influence on all Indian culture: "These epic poems, the products of people's creative genius, contain in them great artistic value. The richness of ideas, subjects and images have rendered them an inexhaustible source for the creative work of the writers of diverse epochs and peoples of India."

That is about the epics. But do not the heroes of Kalidas belong to the feudal class? Why should a Socialist be interested in the culture of these

representatives of a dead past? Rabinovich provides the answer in his introductory essay to the volume of translations of Malvikagnimitra, Shakuntala, Vikramorvasiya and Meghadoot. He says, "Relying on tradition, Kalidas makes gods and legendary kings his heroes. But the images created by him, the significance of his heroes, their sensibility and relation to life—all this belongs to the epoch of Kalidas. The poet attentively looks at all that happens on this earth, all his work affirms the right of man to joy in this life. He sings of the richness and beauty of the real world."

This estimate indicates to all how the class origin of heroes and the mythical form of stories need not stand in our way of appreciating the genuine humanistic content of a poet's work. Speaking of the heroes of Kalidas's plays, Rabinovich says, "The greatness of Kalidas's plays does not lie in the perfection of the subject but in the complexity of dramatic development; their main value is this that the author succeeds, with amazing subtlety, in revealing the sensibility of his heroes in all its complexity and richness."

No doubt the human personality of even these heroes of a feudal class origin has a fascination. And this Soviet scholar finds the portraits of Shakuntala intensely intimate and alive for his Soviet audience: "The bright figure of Shakuntala is not dimmed by time. It is intimately intelligible to our readers."

TRANSLATIONS

An outstanding part was played by the late Academician A. P. Barannikov in popularising Indian literature in the Soviet Union. He specially focused attention on mediaeval and modern Indian literature and translated and wrote profusely about the works of our writers inspiring a band of devoted disciples to do the same.

His translation of Tulsidas's Ramayana was published when diplomatic relations were established for the first time between India and the USSR. But this was only the culmination of a long-term policy followed by the leaders of Soviet society. It is good to recall that Barannikov had formulated his clear constructive approach to our literary heritage when India was still in bondage.

For example this is what he

wrote about Kabir in his introduction to Prem Sagar published in 1937:

KABIR

"The most important of the disciples and followers of Ramanand was Kabir (1440-1518). A weaver by profession, Kabir all his life did not abandon his profession and sang his songs during his work which affected not only Banaras where Kabir lived, but also large masses of people beyond the confines of Banaras, the most popular centre of pilgrims."

"Born in a Muslim family, Kabir chose for his teacher a Hindu, Ramanand, and in his subsequent activity and poetry broke from Islam and orthodox Hinduism. The poetry of Kabir, religious in form, has great social value. In simple, almost crude language, in which the lower strata of the population conversed, in the language remarkable for its figurativeness and precision, Kabir zealously mocked at the idolatry of the Hindus and the rough fanaticism of the Mussalmans; he rebelled against social inequality, ridiculed the phenomenon of caste system, preached the ideas of universal equality, the necessity of labour for all, etc."

The translation of Tulsidas's Ramcharitmanas was accomplished during the anti-fascist war. Special facilities were provided for Barannikov to complete his work—the translation, the introduction and the commentary—away from the theatre of war. This in itself was an unforgettable act of friendship and contribution to the great human cause for which the world anti-fascist coalition fought.

Barannikov considered Ramcharitmanas "a monumental work" and wrote: "The Ramcharitmanas is an original artistic work belonging to the sixteenth century. It not only reflects the philosophical, moral and social ideas of that epoch but also presents whole pictures vividly portraying the social life of the times, in particular the moral conditions of the India of his epoch."

SYMPOSIUM

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of our national independence, the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences published a collection of articles dealing with various aspects of our life. In this symposium, "India Independent, 1947-57",

there is an interesting article, "The Literature of the Indian People and the Struggle for Independence," by E.P. Chelyshev.

It is remarkable for its insight into certain basic traits of our literature, its understanding of the relation of modern literature to its heritage and the specific features of different nationalities as well as the sense of Indian unity, reflected in literature. Chelyshev stresses the multinational character of Indian literature in these words:

MULTI-NATIONAL

"Along with the general tendencies and features characterising the development of the whole multi-national literature of the Indian people, the manifestation of the main general features of the historical processes taking place in the lives of the people of the whole of India, each literature also preserves its own national peculiarities.

"Each literature is created in the mother language, the language of the broad masses of the people, in which are reflected best the national traditions and the national spirit of each people. Thus for example the development of Marathi literature bears the clear impression of the heroic and freedom-loving traditions of the Maharashtrian people, where national pride is derived from the heroic Marathas

* SEE PAGE 12

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NEW AGE

PAGE SEVEN

Unceasing Efforts In The Face Of Western Obstruction And Hypocrisy

U. S. S. R. AND DISARMAMENT

★ by **MOHIT SEN**

The peoples unafraid look on at the imperialists doing their waltz in their warpaint. They have gone on through struggle and suffering to accomplish the changes which are the call of our times. They were confident in their own power mightier than any atomic fission and they knew that at their back stood Soviet strength. 1917 gives indomitable courage to 1958.

It is the first time that this has happened in all of history—that power upholds justice and truth, sustaining the dreams of man. It is the first time that this has happened—that a mighty State wants only that others be free. Lenin and the Bolsheviks did not win in vain.

To break this harmony comes the strident scream that all this is "power politics," that however inverted, this is "socialist positions of strength" policy. Some even smirk that here we have the "two Power Blocs."

It becomes insufficient then only to point to how the world—its peace and its freedom—has been saved by Soviet power. One must go further, bring forward the facts which reveal how long and how hard the Soviets have wrought to see that armed power is reduced, diminished and finally dismantled.

Take unilateral action first. We have had successive reductions of the Soviet armed forces, in 1955, 1957 and 1958 the handing over of bases in Finland and in China, and for many long

months the suspension of nuclear tests. But after all unilateral action cannot suffice however much it may testify to sincerity and help to mobilise.

For long years, consequently have the imperialists been pressed, urged and shamed in the councils of the world.

Even if one overlooks the fact that, as in much else, the Soviets were the first in the postwar world to submit the disarmament problem to the United Nations, one can perhaps ask for patience to review scrupulously the past five years.

In September 1953, we find the Soviets proposing the banning of atomic, hydrogen and all other weapons of mass destruction, the reduction in 12 months by one-third of the

armed forces of the USSR, U.S., U.K., France and China and the convening of an international conference to effect arms reduction by all States and the winding up of all military bases on foreign soil.

The United States could only pathetically respond to the challenge with the plea for the prior need to collect information, to control atomic power generation through an international super-authority and the final futility of the Eisenhower plan to donate some fissionable material to an international body. No banning of the hell bombs, no reduction of arms.

In 1954, the pressure was kept up through the Berlin Foreign Ministers' Conference and the U.N. Disarmament Committee to the Ninth Session of the U.N. General Assembly where the Soviet representative stated that an international atomic disarmament treaty be drawn up on the basis of the French and British proposals to the U.N. Disarmament Commission. The West responded by withdrawing these proposals.

In 1956, the Soviets first proposed to destroy all the atom and hydrogen bombs and a ban on increase of armed forces of all States beyond the January 1955 level as also of military financial appropriations, subject to international control.

Two-Stage Disarmament

Then in May of the same year came the two-stage disarmament proposals—first, among other things, to terminate nuclear tests, second to cease production of nuclear weapons and their destruction.

Concrete details were also supplied with regard to an international supervising body with control posts and inspectors on the territories of member States. The Soviet draft took into consideration every proposal on cutting conventional armaments submitted by the Western Powers, who now quietly again repudiated their own proposals.

In 1956 came the spectacular Soviet offer to first cut conventional armaments and armed forces, without making it conditional upon an agreement to ban nuclear weapons. The Western plea had always been that the banning of these weapons, without prior reduction of conventional arms, was a Soviet "manoeuvre" to weaken the West.

To their international control system proposals the Soviets added the aerial survey idea of Eisenhower.

Once again the West rested from their own positions. But the Soviets press-

ed home with the Supreme Soviet appeal to all Parliaments in the world and a comprehensive disarmament programme in November 1956, which was marked above all by the call for immediate cessation of nuclear tests.

In 1957 to meet the Western sophistry about limited disarmament the Soviet representative submitted a new draft to the U.N. Disarmament Sub-Committee. It proposed to come to an agreement for termination or suspension of atomic tests, refraining from using atomic weapons, reducing in two stages the armed forces of the USA, USSR and China to one to 1.5 million men and Britain and France to 650,000, as well as a 15 per cent cut in conventional arms and military expenditure. It also proposed air surveys for supervision over wide areas in Europe and the Far East.

Permanent Commission

Falling to make headway, to make the West stick even to their proposals, the Soviet delegation to the 12th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in November 1957 proposed that a permanent Disarmament Commission be set up of all U.N. members to replace the restricted Commission and its Sub-Committee. Down came the Western voting machine and up shot the fortunes of the armaments manufacturers.

In 1958 we have had the Soviet proposal to ban the use of outer space for military purposes and to conclude an agreement for international cooperation in the study of outer space. We have had in May the firm support to the Rapacki Plan for an atom-free zone in Central Europe. And in the present session of the General Assembly not only have arms cuts been proposed but also the dynamic idea that a part of the money thus saved should be used for economic assistance to the underdeveloped countries.

The Stark Truth

Through all the intricacies of the arrangements proposed and the subtleties of language comes forth the stark truth that never before has any State been so anxious to reduce the power of its arms. The world must thank, it seems, the Soviets not only for their strength but also for this example of the abhorrence of arms.

There is much talk these days of the power of unarmed truth. Let then all those who believe in this test their faith by urging their Governments to respond, at least once, to the Soviet proposals to disarm power.

U. S. S. R.

The difficulties of economic development which India has been currently facing are mainly attributed to paucity of foreign exchange resources to meet her import requirements. The set-back in export earnings—which alone can be the enduring means to make it up—particularly since the onset of recessionary conditions in the United States and other capitalist countries has aggravated the problems still further.

To solve them, therefore, what is needed is a two-pronged drive to increase exports—both in terms of quantity as well as value—and to arrange for import of machinery and equipment from countries willing to accept increasing amounts of our export commodities to pay for them. Understandably enough, the rich capitalist countries—preoccupied as they have been with their short-term interest of restricting the industrial growth of the less developed countries through decreasing the quantum as well as price of the latter's export commodities at the same time increasing the cost of their own exports to them—have shown little volition to enter into any such arrangements with us or with any other economy like ours.

The experience with Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, has, however, been different, and it is with this—more particularly in relations with the USSR—that this article is mostly concerned.

First Trade Agreement

Before December 1953, when the first Indo-Soviet trade agreement was concluded, commercial contacts between the two countries were few and far between. Only about eight million rubles (less than a crore of rupees) worth of goods were exchanged between them.

With the signing of the agreement, and later, as a result of the accord on economic collaboration concluded at the time of the visit of Khrushchov and Bulganin to our country, the trade too got a new spurt. Since then it has been increasing steadily with the turnover last year standing at nearly Rs. 60 crores.

Despite this big spurt, however, potentialities of the trade accord have not been fully tapped. Reasons behind it are diverse. For one, the agreements themselves suffered from a lacuna inasmuch as the quantum of commodities to be exchanged in terms of the schedules attached to it were not fixed. This reduced the inclusion of a good many of them to a mere formality since the traders in our country—belonging mostly to the private sector and hence not able to raise themselves above political considerations—were not expected to show any special enthusiasm for trading their goods with a Socialist country unless the Government persuaded them to do so.

For another, the half-heartedness of the Government itself in utilising the scope of the agreement to the maximum—typified in its excessive concern for the continuance of the "traditional" trade links with the capitalist markets—acted as a damper. In the latter respect,

too, ideological rather than economic considerations weighed more with the Government, since even in terms of prices and mode of payment the agreement with the USSR offered far better terms than other countries had been offering.

Payment In Rupees

When will our Government begin to use Soviet economic assistance to the full for building our economy instead of using it more as a weapon for pressuring the Western Powers?

While trade transactions with the Western capitalist countries had been always conducted in foreign currencies—with India paying for its imports in currencies of the exporting country or sterling—the agreement with the USSR prescribed payment in rupees, to be utilised by the Soviet organisations on purchase of Indian commodities. Only the surplus, if any, could be converted into sterling and placed at the disposal of the Soviet authorities for their own use. Even this stipulation, it is reported, is likely to be withdrawn in the new agreement which is currently under negotiation in Moscow.

With the problem of foreign exchange thus obviated the trade with the Soviet Union could be always balanced—with imports equalling exports in value—if the Government of India and Indian traders had been as keen for its promotion as the Soviet authorities have been.

Apart from opening new vistas for developing fruitful trade the Soviet Union offered—and in February 1955 concluded an agreement to give concrete shape to it—to establish an integrated iron and steel works at Bhilai with a rated output of one million tons of steel per year. With the commissioning of its first coke oven battery on October 25, the project has already attained the distinction of being the first to be fully operative among all the units of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.

Lower Costs

The unique success of the operations there, with the Soviet technicians and their Indian counterparts outstripping the West German technicians at Rourkela, where the work began earlier, provides ample evidence of the purposiveness behind the ventures launched with Soviet collaboration.

Bhilai's importance does not lie, however, so much in the quick results which it has brought as in the relatively lower cost at which these results have been obtained.

In contrast with the prevailing rates of interest—ranging between four to seven per cent

charged by the World Bank and other international Western agencies—as well as by the U.S. and Governments in Western Europe, the rate on the credit for Bhilai (totalling about Rs. 63 crores) is only two-and-a-half per cent. Apart from it, the agreement also provides for the training of Indian technicians in the Soviet Union to take over the operations at Bhilai from their Soviet colleagues.

Machine-Building Industry

In November 1957, the USSR concluded another agreement with India on the utilisation of 500 million rubles (Rs. 60 crores) credit which it had earlier offered it envisaged setting up of a heavy machine-building enterprise, an optical glass factory, a 250,000 kw thermal power station, a coal-

mining machinery-manufacturing plant and provided funds for the development of the Korba coal-fields.

This agreement is of historic importance to us, for our economic development, for its independence. It is not only to build a plant here or a factory there, however important that may be for us at our present stage. This agreement, for the first time in our history, will enable us to build our own machines—something the Western Powers have never allowed us to do in the past, will never allow us to do in the future if they have their way. It is a socialist country which is helping us to take this major step forward and there is nothing surprising in it, because it is in the nature of Socialism.

After the completion of the machine-building enterprise envisaging an output of Rs. 20

crores annually, we will not be bound to accept the irksome conditions which foreign suppliers of heavy machinery force on us. In terms of items also the plant, to be located near Ranchi, will be of great benefit since it will be turning out even in its initial stages items like blast furnaces, coke ovens, by-products plants, rolling mills cranes, etc.—all of which we shall be progressively needing for industrialising our economy.

The coal-mining machinery plant, producing 30,000 tons of machinery per year, will also be a great asset not only because it will give a fillip to mechanisation of mining processes, an essential pre-requisite to augmentation of coal resources, but also because it will lessen the incidence of accidents which have become a recurring feature of our collieries.

Similarly the establishment of

★ SEE PAGE 18

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SOVIET ECONOMY POISED FOR BIGGER LEAP FORWARD

THE forty-first year of Soviet power has been another year of tempestuous growth of economy in the USSR.

In the first six months of 1958, industrial production was up by 10.5 per cent compared to the corresponding period last year, Plan fulfillment being 104 per cent.

What it means can be better appreciated perhaps by the following:

The USSR in the first HALF of 1958 produced:

- As much steel and more pig iron and rolled metal than in the WHOLE year 1950;
- More coal than the WHOLE year 1949;
- More electric power than in the WHOLE of 1951;
- Almost as many tractors as in the WHOLE of 1953; and so on.

In its first forty years, Soviet industrial production

has forged ahead without **CRISES AND SLUMPS, and DESPITE TWO MOST DEVASTATING WARS**, at an average annual rate of development of ten per cent. In the USA, whose economy far from being ravaged to any extent was only helped by the last two wars, industrial production over the same forty years grew at an average annual rate of 3.2 per cent only and in the first six months of the current year, thanks to the recession, it was down by 10.2 per cent.

In the first years of the Soviet Five-Year Plans, investments in the national economy averaged 15,000 million rubles a year. At present an equivalent sum goes into investments **EVERY THREE WEEKS.**

During the last TWO YEARS alone, the country has invested as much in capital construction as was done during the 13 YEARS preceding the Second World War.

In this slightly over four decades, the Soviet Union from an extremely backward country has become one of the most economically advanced world Powers. Its share in world industrial production has gone up from a paltry two to three per cent to 20 per cent.

It is ahead of all European countries in the production of metal, electric power, machinery and coal and is rapidly approaching the standards of the USA.

There are at present more than 200,000 industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union and over 100,000 more are under construction.

Great advances have been made this year by the iron and steel industry. When the year comes to a close seven new blast furnaces will be in operation adding 4.5 million more tons to the iron output. This addition alone is more than the entire annual iron

output of Tsarist Russia. Five of these new blast furnaces are already in operation.

Similar advance has been registered in other basic branches of industry—oil and gas; chemicals; engineering—as well as in the light and food industries.

Agriculture has also forged ahead and there has been a bumper crop of grain, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetable, and fruit. The record harvest of 1956 when 3,304 million poods of grain were procured for the State, has been exceeded this year and procurement this year is expected to be far greater than in 1956.

Industrial and agricultural output has increased not only as a whole but per head of the population as well. The USSR has come close to the U.S. in per capita output as a whole and has exceeded it in some aspects, namely manganese ore, nickel, chromium, asbe-

stos, sugar, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, flax, the number of pigs and sheep.

The people's standard of living has registered a further rise. The change-over to the seven- and six-hour day, begun at the end of last year has been continued and many millions of workers are already enjoying its benefits; wages in a number of industries have been raised; taxes have been either abolished or reduced; expenditures on social and cultural services have been raised; and so on.

As a result, the real income of the workers, office employees and peasants has risen higher and their purchasing power has considerably increased. This is evidenced in the steady and rapid increases in retail trade and by the fact that more household amenities including durable goods are being purchased. The forty-first year of the Revolution will go down,

however, not merely as another year of spectacular economic advance by the first Socialist country.

More than this. The year has been marked by Soviet economy arriving on the threshold of a bigger-than-ever leap-forward—a "new and qualitatively different phase" in its development as I. I. Kuzmin, Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, has characterized it.

The year has been marked not only by further structural and organisational changes to prepare the country for this new breath-taking advance. It has also been the year of formulation and discussion at all levels—from the lowest to the highest—of the concrete Plan for this leap-forward—the Seven-Year Plan which will be finalised at the Special 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union opening on January 27 next.

areas on the basis of new iron ore deposits; the capacity of the enterprises now in operation in the Urals will be increased, notably, a considerable increase is planned for steel production at the Magnitogorsk combined works.

Electric power industry will be given a great impetus in the east. The Bratsk and Krasnoyarsk hydropower stations will be put into operation as well as a number of heat-power stations with a total capacity of 1,200 to 1,500 million kilowatts.

A number of large machine-building enterprises are to be set up in areas east of the Urals. Yet the main task faced by the machine building industry of the USSR in 1959-65 is greater specialisation and cooperation of enterprises now in existence, a fuller use of their capacities and the resulting considerable growth of the production of machinery and equipment at the new operating enterprises.

A vast-scale transport construction is also planned for the eastern areas. The greater part of the new railways will

Poitava and Sumy regions; a commercial oil deposit has been discovered for the first time in Moldavia.

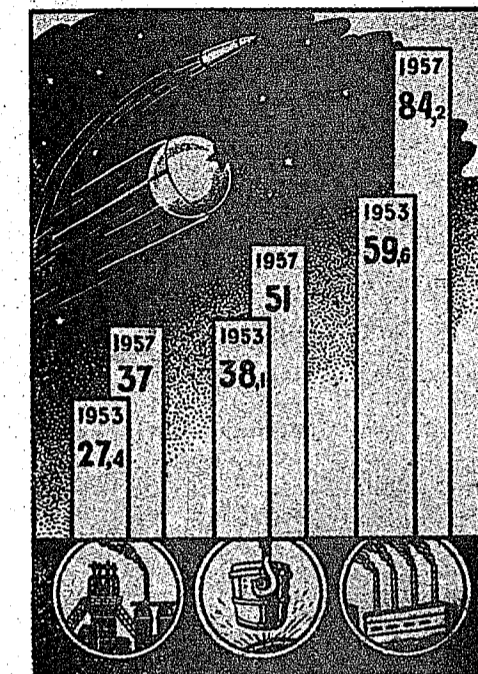
The perspective plan for developing the economy of the USSR in 1959-65 will have to accomplish a number of major economic tasks. One of them is an all-out increase of the productivity of social labour on the basis of technical progress and the utilisation and introduction of achievements of advanced science and engineering in all branches of economy. More scope should be given to the development of all branches of science, technical research and new major scientific discoveries.

At present, our science has scored major successes. There is no need to enumerate them, for they are known well enough.

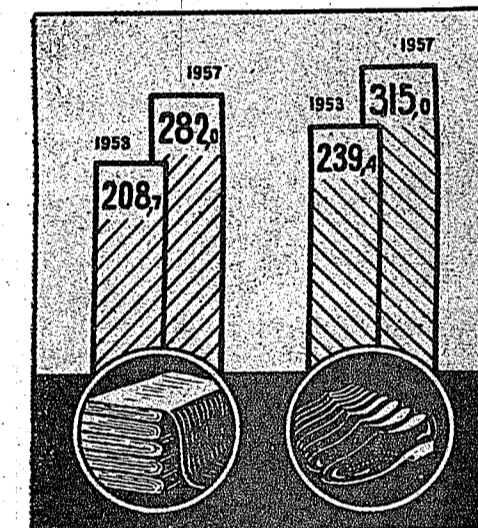
Advanced Soviet science and engineering are fully contributing to the creation and realisation of the country's Plan.

The Plan of developing the

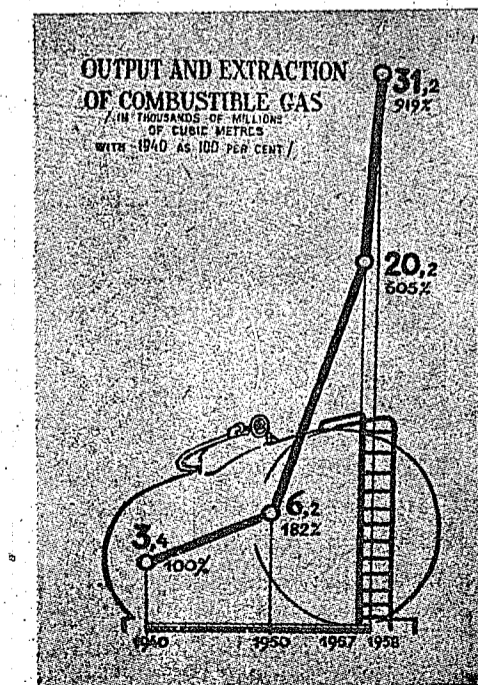
We present on this page a few figures about Soviet economic development. Figures are said to be cold, but these figures live—and live not only for the Soviet people who have made them but also for peoples of countries like ours who aspire to build their own independent economies—because added prosperity for the Soviet Union means more fraternal aid to the under-developed countries.



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SEVEN-YEAR PLAN: NEW PERSPECTIVES

BY I. I. KUZMIN

Chairman,

State Planning Committee of the USSR.

The new programme flows from the principal economic task of the USSR—to overtake and outstrip the most advanced capitalist countries in per capita production in the historically briefest span of time. It is planned to increase the output and production by the decisive industries from two to three times within the next 15 years.

To achieve this the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union envisages radical, qualitative changes in the development of the country's economy, paves altogether new avenues in accomplishing major tasks of economic construction, provides for efficient measures to stimulate the development of the productive forces and ensure the most effective use of the country's natural resources and the Soviet people's creative labour.

The draft long-range plan of the development of the national economy in 1959-65 provides for the priority development of heavy industry—the basis of the national economy—and especially of such branches as chemical industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and power industry.

It is on this basis that transport will develop further and agriculture, light and food industries will make swift progress. Full consideration will be given to the directive of the Central Committee of the CPSU to promote—at a higher rate yet without detriment to the further development of the heavy industry—light industry, notably footwear and fabrics, so as to be able within the next five or six years to fully meet the need of the population in these goods.

Considerable funds are allocated for housing construction, which will make it possi-

ble to attain the goal set by the Central Committee of the Party to overcome the housing shortage within ten to twelve years.

Great attention is paid in the draft plan for 1959-65 to still better distribution of the productive forces primarily through an accelerated development of the economy of the country's eastern areas, especially of Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. The balanced distribution of the productive forces in the country is one of the cardinal points in the Party's general line in economic construction and its national policy.

A solid and exceptionally varied base of minerals and raw materials has been laid down in the country as a result of geological surveys. The Soviet Union at present leads the world in the known deposits of iron and manganese ores, oil, coal, copper, bauxite, nickel, potash, and a number of other principal minerals.

The survey and study of mineral deposits in eastern areas have been crowned with brilliant success in recent years. New deposits of iron ores, coal, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals have been found in the area of the Angara, in South Yakutia, in the Chita and Tomsk regions.

To develop these natural resources, it is necessary to create a big base for mining coal and producing electric energy, a third powerful metallurgical base with an annual output of 15 to 20 million tons of pig iron, and also new centres of machine building, in eastern areas within the next ten to 15 years in accordance with the decisions of the 20th Congress of our Party.

Especially great changes are planned to be made in the distribution of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy. Three or four large metallurgical works are scheduled to be built in the country's eastern

part of the USSR. The network of highways will notably be extended.

New tracts of virgin land will be reclaimed in these areas and their role in livestock raising will increase. Large-scale irrigation projects will be undertaken in the areas of irrigated agriculture, which will allow for a fuller use of the area now irrigated and also reclaim for agriculture hundreds of thousands of hectares of new lands in the Golodnya Steppe and other regions of Central Asia and South Kazakhstan.

The major tasks in the European part of the USSR are to extend and strengthen the industry's fuel and power and raw-material bases. A steep increase of oil and gas output is provided for as well as that of coal peat and other fuels.

Big hydro-power projects on the Volga will be completed and the integral power grid of the European part of the USSR will be finished in the main.

In the last few years vast areas between the Volga and the Urals have been found to contain very rich deposits of oil. Over 80 per cent of the Soviet Union's explored oil resources is concentrated in these areas. Already more than 100 oil deposits and 250 areas with prospects of oil are known here at present. The explored oil resources here by far exceed those of the Baku oil area.

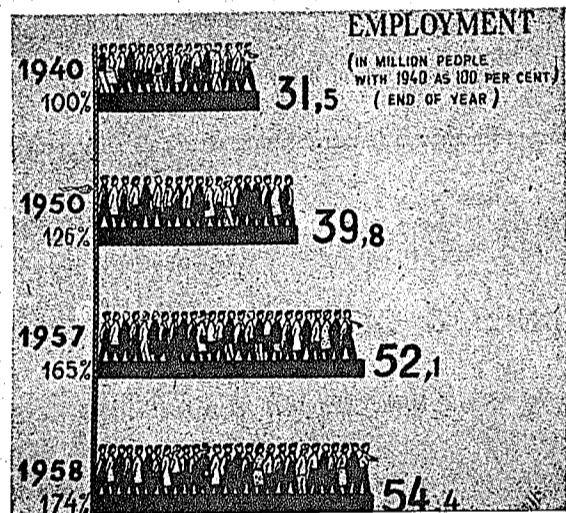
Large sources of natural gas have been discovered in the Saratov and Krasnodar territories and in the Ukraine. New oil and gas-bearing structures have been found in the very recent months in the

national economy of the USSR in 1959-65 which is bound to become a new embodiment of Lenin's great ideas of planning Socialist economy, is being evolved on the basis of scientific principles with due consideration for specific economic and political tasks posed by the present stage of Communist construction.

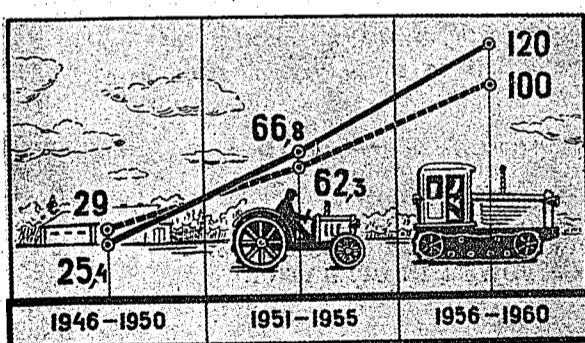
It should be emphasised that a good deal of attention is given in the perspective plan to the use of atomic energy for producing electric energy, for medicine and other purposes. Extensive work along these lines is being conducted at the Institute of Atomic Energy under Academician I. V. Kurchatov.

At present, increasing importance has been claimed by the problems of developing the productive forces of the country's individual areas. The importance now attached by the Central Committee of the Communist Party to the problem of developing scientific organisations in the country's eastern areas can be gauged from the fact that a powerful scientific centre—the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR—is being set up according to the decision of the Central Committee.

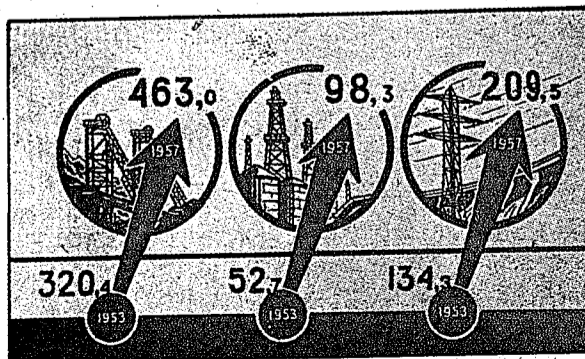
Construction of a Science Town with 12 new research institutes as well as of the laboratories of the future Novosibirsk University has begun near Novosibirsk. Over a thousand million rubles is to be allocated for the new research centres in the east according to the perspective plan.



Full and Constantly Growing Employment.



Investment in Agriculture in thousand million rubles. Solid line shows State investments, dotted line for collective farm investments.



COAL (Million Tons), OIL (Million Tons), ELECTRICITY (Thousand Million Kwh)

USSR-USA: Here's The Contrast

Here is the data on the average annual rates of growth of industrial output in the USSR and the USA for 1918-1957 (the plus sign means increase and the minus decrease in percentages of the preceding year):

	1918 to 1957	1947 to 1957	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1st quarter	
USSR	+10	+15	+20	+23	+16	+11	+12	+13	+12	+11	+10	+11
USA	+3.2	+4.7	-7	+15	+7	+3	+8	-7	+11	+3	0	-11

Characteristic of the industry of the USSR, as can be seen from these figures are not only high rates of growth, but also steady progress without any crises or drops. American industry, as the table shows, moves in zigzags, it "jumps" and then drops down and figures vary much like the temperature chart of a patient suffering from fever and lags sharply behind the Soviet Union in its rate of development.

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The Song of Peace Resounds Throughout, China.

Soviet Indologists On Indian Literature

*FROM PAGE 9

of the past, their self-sacrificing struggle for the freedom of the country under the leadership of the national hero Shivaji. The Maharashtrian people are also proud of their compatriot Tilak, of his great contribution to the movement for the independence of India.

"The legends and traditions, songs and ballads, existing among the peoples of Central, North Western India, in Rajasthan, Andhra and other regions where, a century ago, there was the centre of the people's great anti-British uprising, constitute a living fountain source, flowing into contemporary Hindi and Urdu literatures. It is in these literatures that the events of 1857-59 are most clearly imaged.

"The freedom-loving, militant spirit of the people of the Punjab who waged a struggle for independence for several centuries is reflected in contemporary Punjabi literature.

"The glorious traditions of the great masters of culture in the times of the empires of the Pallavas, Vijayanagar, of Cholas and Chalukyas, are alive till now and are reflected in the literatures of the peoples of South India."

Chelyshev says about Vallathol:

"Vallathol is truly a people's poet. His poems, musical and clear, have absorbed in them all the richness and wisdom of the oral creative work of the people. In his works Vallathol brought literary Malayalam close to the spoken language of the people and made his poetry the possession of the people."

VIRESHLINGAM

About the renaissance in Andhra and its leader Vireslingam Chelyshev says:

"The writer Vireslingam laid the foundations of the modern literature of the Andhra people. His literary legacy is many-sided and voluminous. He has written about 120 books. He is the author of numerous novels, stories, plays, scientific works dealing with various problems of language and literature and historical tracts. Vireslingam devoted much attention to the problem of the emancipation of Indian women. He made a big contribution to the development of the Telugu language."

IQBAL

It is worth noting that Chelyshev does not ignore the contradictions in a writer's work while assessing his positive achievement. Thus he says about Iqbal:

"Reflecting the viewpoint of the rising national bourgeoisie, Iqbal did not eschew in his works its peculiar vacillations, doubts and searchings. But despite the idealistic perception of reality inherent in his work, certain contradictions and errors, it surprises one by its deep and large humanistic sensibility; it calls for active struggle and for fully sympathising with the downtrodden and the oppressed."

With Premchand, Indian literature entered a new phase—that of critical realism.

PREMCHAND

Commenting on the influence of Gandhism on Premchand, Chelyshev says:

"The strong and weak aspects of the world outlook of Gandhi are embodied in the works of Premchand (1880-1936), a great humanist and genuine people's writer, with a deep understanding of the life of the common people of India. Premchand developed and strengthened the method of critical realism in Hindi literature. All his work is permeated with the desire of serving the people and his whole life was a great endeavour for the happiness and independence of his people."

Chelyshev has given his comments on many other writers of India. There is an ever-increasing group of Indologists engaged in the transition and critical study of the work of ancient and modern Indian writers. Their estimate of some of the writers quoted above is sufficient to indicate the broad non-sectarian nature of their approach and their effort to popularise our literature in their country. Such a truly humanistic approach is possible only in a Socialist society, whose advent was heralded by 1917.

VALLATHOL

Commenting on the relation of poetry and folk-culture,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SQUANDERED

Day in and day out, whatever be the occasion, Parliament sessions or public meetings, Fund-Bank conferences or the Industrial Exhibition, declarations galore come forth from the Congress Governments.

OUR people are led to place fond hopes in quarters from whom nothing better can be expected than the demand for their pound of flesh. Simultaneously instances abound that show not only a gross neglect, but what is worse, even deliberate manoeuvring, in favour of certain foreign interests at the expense of our national interests.

of foreign exchange and at the most advantageous terms to us.

But the actual practice prevalent in various Ministries presents a totally different picture.

There have been a number of cases where tenders were not invited at all for import of goods, but orders were placed on direct negotiations.

Or some announcement is made a few weeks or just a couple of days before the final date for the submission of tenders thus excluding the possibility of the widest participation from many countries. Of

Every aspect of this picture can be illustrated with plenty of facts. Cited here are a few.

The first case relates to the import of chemical fertilisers whose importance for our agriculture no one can deny.

Here Are The Instances

The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply intends to import about 25,000 tons of chemical fertilisers worth about Rs. three crores. The last date for submitting the tenders, it is reported, is fixed for November 10. But the specifications of the actual requirements were drawn up only a month before this date and, what is more, the announcement calling for tenders has not yet been issued.

THIS BUSINESS OF CALLING TENDERS HAS BECOME A HOAX

course, this precludes the chance of getting the most advantageous terms.

Even then it happens that despite such short notice some firm or other (belonging usually to the USA or UK) turns up with a complete well-prepared tender and carries the day. There is no mystery about it—ask the bureaucrat calling for the tenders about this prompt response by firms from only certain countries.

Sometimes tenders are filled with specifications which are absolutely non-essential and which are specific to the products of a particular firm. This really amounts to placing the order directly with that particular firm whose product has the specifications mentioned and the whole process of calling tenders becomes a huge hoax.

Finally there are cases where tenders are invited in time and the response also is large, but the authorities concerned seem to have developed a weakness for some particular firm and the order is placed with it, despite the fact that there are other offers giving lower quotations and offering more advantageous terms. In many cases, orders on the tenders are not passed for a very long period, even years at times—perhaps in the hope that at least some of the parties who have put in tenders would give up all hopes about getting the order. And then the favoured firm get it.

The Ministry is perhaps waiting for November 9 when it can put on record that tenders have been called for and at the same time restrict participation because many who are interested will not have time to prepare their tenders.

The next case relates to the Ministry of Railways which announced October 15 as the last date for submitting tenders for the supply of couplings for connecting railway wagons. But only a month's time was given.

And the announcement included such specifications that are considered not only absolutely non-essential but the experts in the field, but are specific to the products of one American firm. Obviously, right from the beginning the idea was to give the order to this particular firm.

Then comes the case in which there are being advised to pay fabulous prices to an American firm to buy barges. In September 1957, an oil refinery delegation was sent by the Government of Assam to the USA and some West European countries for preparing project reports for the purchase of push-tow-tugs and barges for transporting crude petroleum over the Brahmaputra. The three-man delegation was headed by Assam's Minister for Major Industries K. P. Tripathi, and the other two members were Dr. R. K. Trivedi, Industrial Adviser, and J. M. Bazaz, Marine Engineer.

Much Above World Prices

The delegation's report recommended the purchase of barges and tugs worth about three million dollars at prices far higher than the world price of about £100 to £120 per ton.

Considering the time that was spent in preparing the project reports, the foreign currency squandered for telling us

about "air-conditioned", "insect-proof" vessels, and the recommendation made to buy at prices much above the world market prices, one begins to wonder at the "concern" that is shown about the foreign exchange shortage.

Nevertheless, a number of firms from a number of countries participated in the bidding. Comparing the prices quoted, for diesel hydraulic locomotives of 400 to 600 horse-power range, even after allowing 25 to 30 per cent for increased horse-power requirements, the quotation from Hungary is the lowest. The Hungarian terms are also very advantageous: 70 per cent non-convertible rupees and 30 per cent convertible into pound sterling.

It has yet to be seen how our Government will finalise this transaction.

If those who talk so much about the foreign exchange crisis are really serious about what they say, they have to

★ FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Finally the case of diesel locomotives. May 12, 1958, was fixed as the last date for bidding for the supply of 106 diesel locomotives. Only short notice was given though it is generally known, and by the Railway Ministry all the more so, that firms participating in the bidding require at least six months to study the specifications of such a big tender and work out the modification costs of their production accordingly.

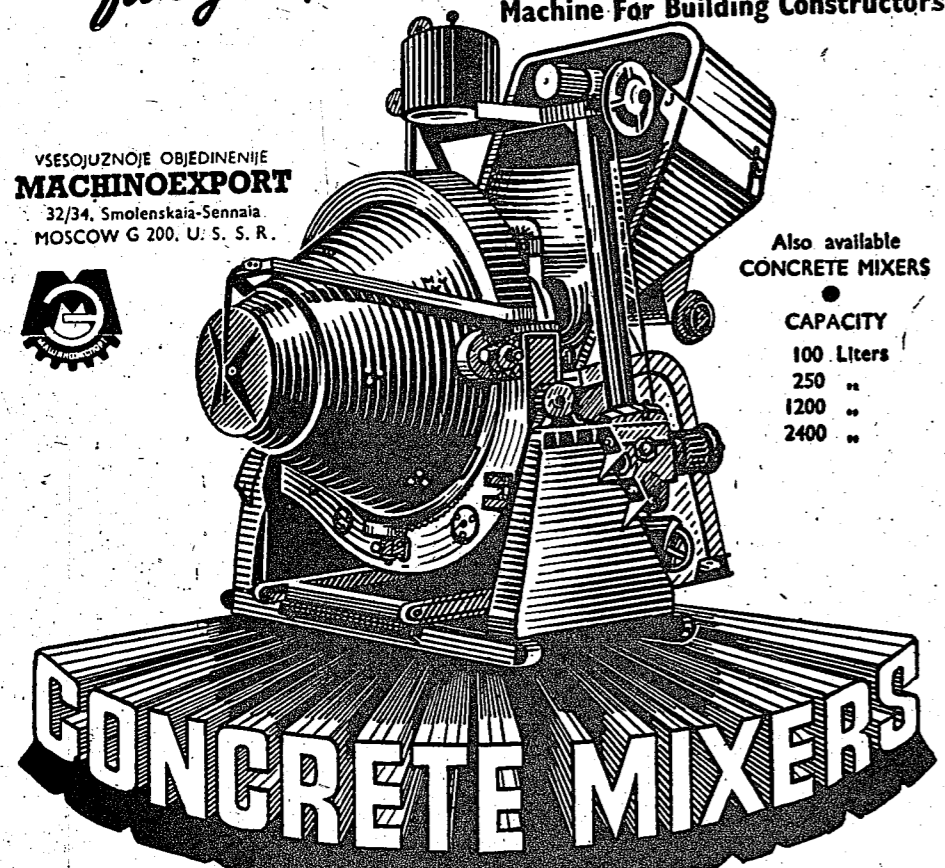
To ensure that no such malpractices continue, the Government should call for tenders in time and invite them from all interests. And when a deal is finalised it must publish the list of firms which participated and the terms of the finalised transactions. This is the absolute minimum that has to be done.

Advantageous Terms

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It may sound odd to turn to John Foster Dulles for an appreciation of the Soviet Union. But Dulles, in a fit of realism, while trying to seek an answer to the question "Why Soviet Communism Wins" makes a candid confession: "So Soviet Communists have devised a programme that has a tremendous appeal to all men everywhere who feel oppressed or cheated by the existing order and also to some of the idealists who want a better world." (Dulles: War or Peace)

WHAT Dulles, however, finds difficult to understand is that it is not a mere "programme" that rallies millions of the oppressed all over the world to the side of the Soviet Union. It is the record of the Soviet Union itself since the October Revolution that has helped to show in concrete terms to the colonial peoples the way to their own emancipation.

In fact, the revolutionary movement in Russia, even before the great upheaval of 1917 had had a tremendous impact on the subject peoples, particularly in Asia. The Russian revolutionary rising of 1905—itsself facilitated by the tsarist defeat at the hands of a rising Asian Power, Japan—in its turn shook the entire continent of Asia.

In that very same year, 1905, a revolution broke out in Iran. In 1908, there came a revolutionary explosion in Turkey. And the ferment in China had begun which was to culminate in the Revolution of 1911.

In our own country, the impact of the Russian revolutionary movement on our early revolutionaries cannot be gainsaid, and it is no accident that 1905 opened a new chapter of revolutionary actions in Indian politics which disturbed the placid calm of well-groomed liberalism.

Lenin's Foresight

The eagle-eyed Lenin did not miss the importance of these developments. He noted the significance of the newly-awakened working class as it came out in protest strike in Bombay in 1908 against the arrest of Tilak. He wrote: "The class-conscious workers of Europe now have Asiatic comrades, and their number will grow by leaps and bounds." After the Chinese Revolution of 1911, Lenin could detect the new winds in Asia: "Everywhere in Asia a mighty democratic movement is growing spreading and gaining strength," and he was enthusiastic that "hundreds of millions of people are awakening to life, light and liberty."

NOVEMBER 7 INSPIRED COLONIAL PEOPLES

by NIKHIL CHAKRAVARTY

Champions Of Freedom

It is this clear understanding of the workings of imperialism that perhaps marked out the Bolsheviks most conspicuously from the other Social Democratic Parties of Europe. The Social Democratic Parties—including the British Labour Party—hesitated to champion the cause of full freedom of colonies, because they fell for the usual imperialist propaganda that the higher standard of living of the workers in the advanced countries depended on the roaring profits that were fetched from the colonial markets.

IN 1958

The Iraqi people celebrating the fall of the Bastille that imprisoned them.



stories not only in Finland but even on her Southern borders.

The Russian Communist Party announced in its Programme at the Eighth Congress in 1919 "the wiping out of any and all privileges of any national group whatsoever, complete equality of nations, recognition for the colonies and nations with unequal rights the right to separation and form States of their own."

Friends Of Mankind

Despite all the gruesome propaganda in the West about the Bolshevik Revolution, its significance was not lost sight of in the East.

Amanullah of Afghanistan wrote to Lenin: "Because you and your comrades, friends of mankind are concerned with world peace and welfare and have proclaimed the principle of freedom and equality of the nations all over the world, I am for this reason now, for the

hope that the day will soon come when the U.S.S.R. will welcome a friend and ally in a mighty, free China, and that in the great struggle for the liberation of the oppressed peoples throughout the world the two allies will go forward, shoulder to shoulder, to victory."

How true the prophesy has come!

Apart from the material success that the neighbouring countries received from the Soviet Union, the October Revolution made an extraordinary impression on every national movement in the colonial world. The happenings in Petrograd and Moscow—the Bolsheviks coming to power and the revolutionary measures that they took, as also the remarkable stamina of the new State in warding off the most powerful war of intervention in history—all this made it clear to people all over the world that the might of imperialism was after all not invincible.

It demonstrated that even a backward country like tsarist Russia could generate a powerful movement which,

they saw in these struggles of the colonial peoples an effective means by which the entire system could be weakened, if not brought down.

The importance attached by the Bolsheviks to the national and colonial question even before the November Revolution could be seen in the special study they made of the problem, both inside the Russian empire—recognising the aspirations of the different nationalities inside the tsarist empire as proving a potential ally for the Russian working class—as also outside, in the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

In 1913, Lenin warned: "No force anywhere in the world can restore the old serfdom in Asia and will not wipe off the face of the earth the heroic democracy of the popular masses in the Asiatic and semi-Asiatic countries."

The effects of the November Revolution on the colonial world could be seen almost immediately. With their coming to power, the Bolsheviks renounced all imperialist aggressive claims on Russia's neighbours, and unique in the history of the dealings of great Powers, Russia literally ceded terri-

first time, happy to send you in the name of the Afghan people craving for progress, this friendly message of independent and free Afghanistan."

Turkey, in the throes of her new-born freedom, received succour from the first Socialist State, herself beleaguered by a rising of imperialist armies. It was, therefore, natural for Kemal Ataturk to write to the Soviet Government in 1920 about "the admiration the Turkish people feel for the Russian people."

This recognition of revolutionary comradeship that the Soviet Union has from the very first day extended to peoples striving to throw off the colonial yoke perhaps found its most memorable expression in the famous testament of Sun Yat-sen, who wrote from his deathbed to the Soviet Government in 1925:

"You are the head of the Union of free republics—that heritage left to the oppressed peoples of the world by the immortal Lenin. . . ."

"Taking leave of you, dear Comrades, I want to express

Revolutionary Pilgrimage

And during this period also, we could see the pilgrimage of hundreds of Indian revolutionaries to the Soviet Union. Many of them were drawn to it even without fully grasping the social implications of the November Revolution. They took it as the greatest blow that had ever been struck against imperialism.

In this period, it was no ordinary coincidence that the first trade unions appeared in Asian countries—in China, India and Indonesia. The organisation of the

* SEE PAGE 18

October Revolution And The Indian Working Class

-AITUC's GREETINGS

THE victory of the people of "backward" Tsarist Russia over their own oppressors in October 1917 had a profound impact on the national movement of the Indian people, and created in the minds of the active elements of the Indian national movement a new consciousness of Socialist ideas and of the role of the working class and peasantry in the struggle

against imperialist rule.

It was therefore not a fortuitous development that when the AITUC was founded in 1920, its Constitution declared its objective to be the "establishment of a Socialist State in India."

And it was precisely in the early years of the AITUC's growth, that prominent leaders of the national movement like Lala Lajpat Rai, C. R. Das, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas

Bose, and J. M. Sen Gupta associated themselves closely with the AITUC and supported many of the workers' strike struggles.

Throughout the twenties, the influence of the ideas of the October Revolution could be seen in the struggle, within the national movement, for a bold and well-defined democratic programme and for an unequivocal declaration demanding complete national independence

from British rule.

Powerful strike struggles of the workers and peasantry in various parts of the country led to a gradual adoption by the national movement of the democratic aims such as abolition of the British-created landlord system, introduction of land reforms, nationalisation of key industries and so on. In this period too, the Indian proletariat witnessed a concrete manifestation of international solidarity when the Soviet trade unions sent financial assistance for the starving families of Bombay textile workers who were conducting a prolonged strike.

Under the influence of the progressive ideas unleashed by the October Revolution, the trade union movement in India acquired a militant ideology of class struggle and anti-imperialism. It is a noteworthy fact that in the years prior to the achievement of national independence, the ideas of social-reformism which played havoc with the working class movements of many advanced capitalist countries were never able to dominate the Indian trade union movement.

It was, therefore, not surprising that when the anti-imperialist upsurge of the Indian people rose to new heights in the period just after World War II, the working class came forward as a most militant and active freedom-fighter and organised mighty political and economic strike actions and demonstrations, which shook the foundations of British colonial rule.

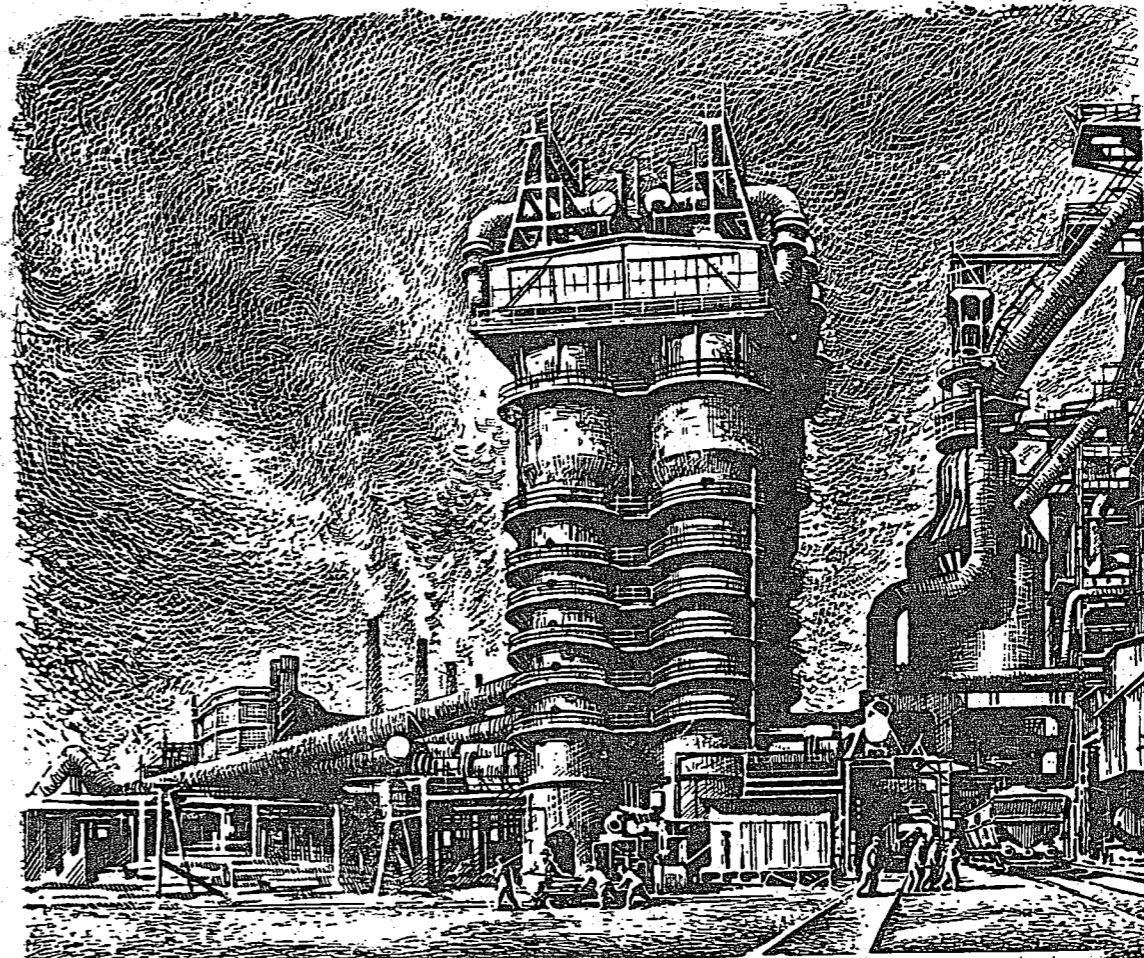
Today India is an independent State and her people are actively interested in defending and strengthening their national independence by all possible means. In today's conditions also, they are witnessing a positive contribution to their struggle by the Soviet Union, which is consistently and faithfully carrying forward the anti-imperialist principles of the October Revolution.

This contribution is most marked in two spheres of Indo-Soviet relations. FIRST, the USSR's leading role in the worldwide struggle for peace lends powerful support to the defence of the national sovereignty and independence of all countries, including our own, which are threatened by direct or indirect imperialist aggression and intervention. This is of particular significance to India in the light of recent developments on her borders, especially in Pakistan and Burma.

SECOND, the Indian people are profoundly grateful for the fraternal economic and technical assistance given to the Indian Government by the Government of the USSR for the purpose of establishing and developing certain strategic sectors of the Indian economy such as steel, oil, machine-building, etc. This sincere and disinterested Socialist aid of a new type is a vital factor for the independent development of our economy and the prosperity of our people.

On the 41st Anniversary of October, therefore, Indian workers, along with the entire Indian people, send their warm fraternal greetings and affection to the Soviet Union as an old and trusted friend—one who has never failed, during four decades, to inspire, encourage and help us in our strivings for freedom, democracy, peace and Socialism.

NEW DELHI, October 25, 1958



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We Are In The Commonwealth, So Is Canada—But . . .

INDIANS ARE FOURTH-CLASS CITIZENS IN CANADA

Veteran Baba Gurmukh Singh, Back from Visit Narrates Conditions

Baba Gurmukh Singh, veteran leader of the Ghadr Party, had been away in England and Canada during the last six months, raising funds for the Desh Bhagat Yadgar Committee which is setting up a memorial to the Ghadr heroes. Babaji and his companion, Baba Karam Singh Cheema, have been able to collect over Rs. one lakh in cash and they expect more money to follow.

BABAJI had been around the globe a number of times during the British period when imperialist repression had forced him to long years of underground activity, but this was his first open visit abroad. He had been connected with the growth and development of the national movement in the Americas from the beginning and I was anxious to share his impressions of this latest visit of his. What follows is a resume of his talk on the present-day situation in Canada.

The first Indians to migrate to Canada went there in the beginning of this century. They were loyal to the British Crown. They would proudly display their British medals and awards and they imagined that in the new country they would be treated with equality and respect as they were the citizens of the same empire.

From
JAGJIT SINGH ANAND

But the British were afraid of a sizeable Indian community settling just across the borders of the United States and getting into their heads the ideas of a free and prosperous life. Hence they acted fast and in about 1908, the first legislation against the immigrants came which forbade them from bringing in their families.

The Indians put up a fight in the courts and in isolated cases won the right to bring their families. One such Indian, S. Bhag Singh, who was the priest ("gran-thi") of the Vancouver Gurdwara (Sikh temple) was shot dead by the notorious

British agent, Bela Singh, at the instance of the immigration chief Hopkins. His only crime was that he brought his family to Canada after winning a court case in the teeth of opposition from the immigration authorities.

Only three years after that, in 1911, another law totally prohibiting immigration of Indians to Canada was adopted.

This greatly disillusioned the Indian settlers, but their first efforts were still on the agitational plane. They elected a deputation from amongst themselves and led by Bhai Balwant Singh, it visited England and India to rouse public opinion for getting the unjust immigration laws scrapped.

In India though it was well received in places like Lahore and Lyallpur and people like Maulana Zaffar Ali and S. Harchand Singh supported the cause, the leadership of the Indian National Congress, as well as the Sikh leadership of those days treated them with indifference.

From their own bitter experience, the Indian immigrants took to the path of militant

political organisation. It was under the impact of these developments that the famous Ghadr Party was born in December 1913. As all political activity by immigrants was banned in Canada, the founders of the Ghadr Party had to launch it from San Francisco in the USA.

Soon after, the Kama Gata Maru, a Japanese ship full of Indian immigrants, came to Vancouver and was sent back after long detention offshore. On reaching back, the patriots of the Kama Gata Maru were shot at and arrested at Budge Budge, Calcutta.

This set the whole immigrant community in the Far East and the Americas ablaze and the Ghadr heroes decided to shift their scene of activity to India. Their great battle against imperialism during the years of the First World War need not be recounted here. Suffice it to say that the Indian community in Canada made a heroic contribution to this battle.

The leader of the earlier deputation, Bhai Balwant Singh, was hanged by the British in Burma and one of the first seven to be hanged

in the first Lahore Conspiracy Case, S. Jagat Singh of Sur-singh (who mounted the gallows with the famous young martyr Kartar Singh) was also from Canada.

Ever since then the Indian community in Canada had continued to suffer the indignities and hardships imposed by the unjust immigration laws. But despite their suffering, they acquired a good economic and social position inside Canada and contributed liberally to the anti-imperialist movement in their homeland. Since independence, they have been sending huge sums for educational institutions, hospitals, etc., of their home villages.

They had placed great hopes in the political change that came in 1947. After the advent of freedom, they imagined they would acquire complete equality with other citizens of the British Commonwealth and the unjust immigration laws would be repealed.

But despite India's decision to continue in the Commonwealth, the Canadian authorities stuck to their discriminatory immigration policies which placed Indians in the fourth—and the lowest—category of permissible immigrants.

In the first category are citizens of all Commonwealth countries except India and Pakistan who enjoy unrestricted rights of immigration and settlement.

Next come Europeans and citizens of countries like Egypt and Turkey in whose case there are some financial restrictions only.

The Latin American countries come in the third category with fixed—though liberal—quotas for immigration.

The fourth and the last were Indians and Pakistanis who were permitted to send in 150 citizens every year, with a preference for those whose relatives were already there. Except for this totally inadequate quota, there was absolutely no change in the hated laws which had led to events like the Kama Gata Maru struggle.

When Prime Minister Nehru visited Canada in 1956, the Indian community there organised a grand reception. In their address of welcome, they placed their grievances before him and requested him to secure them equality with other Commonwealth citizens.

The Prime Minister did take up the question with Canadian authorities, but the only result was an additional quota of 150 for "new entrants." This did not relieve the distress of the old settlers, but it definitely added to the feuds and dissensions that had started with the grant of the earlier quota.

The situation today is that despite their struggle lasting over four decades and their great sacrifices in the freedom movement, Indians in Canada continue to suffer the same indignities and hardships as before and among the immigrants their status is that of un-touchables. So long as the present, highly discriminatory immigration restrictions continue, their formal rights of citizenship inside Canada do not count for much.

Recently a new society, called the Indian Welfare Association, was formed for this very purpose but it has achieved little success. Only the mobilisation of strong public opinion inside India and firm intervention by the Government of India can secure the Indians in Canada justice.

MUNNAR STRIKE SUSPENDED

Employers Agree To Negotiate

TRIVANDRUM, October 29

The strike in the Munnar plantation is to be withdrawn this afternoon in response to the appeal of the Convener of the Joint Action Committee for conducting the general strike in the Kerala plantations, to facilitate negotiations with the employers. Today is the twenty-sixth day of the strike.

The general strike which was called from the 25th was suspended for a week after the first day for the same purpose of facilitating negotiations for a settlement.

COMRADE Rosamma Punnose, MLA, started a hunger-strike yesterday evening to protest against the unhelpful attitude of the managements in Munnar who have resisted all the attempts for a settlement. Thousands of people had gathered in Munnar to greet the hunger-striker when Comrade P. Jeevanandam, Tamilnad Communist leader, inaugurated it.

Behind Their Adamance

Reporting earlier on the adamance of the planters in refusing to come to a settlement even after the most reasonable proposals made by the Labour Minister and accepted by trade union leaders, our Correspondent, K. Unnikrishna Warier says that indications are that there is more than meets the eye in this attitude of no compromise. He writes:

It is believed here that they are resisting a settlement for political reasons. The visit of KPC President Damodara Menon to Munnar and his statements criticising the strikers and the State Government, the attitude of INTUC leader Ramanujam to the strike though the Kerala INTUC is participating in it and his call for Central intervention, the visit of the British Deputy High Commissioner to the plantation area and the High Commissioner's confabulations with Central Government leaders and the complicity of some police officials in some incidents that have taken place—all point unmistakably to this conclusion. And events have also confirmed it.

For instance, when the Labour Minister proposed a formula for interim bonus which would not have prejudiced either the case of the employers or the workers the Acting General Manager of the Kan-nan Devan Company, Mr. Souter, stated in the night of the 16th that he was personally in favour of such a settlement but that he wanted time to consult other managers and also his head office in Calcutta. But after these consultations the reply he gave was that the proposal was not acceptable.

Again, when the Law Minister visited Munnar after the firing incident there, Mr. Souter told him in writing that he was prepared to negotiate with the union for a settlement. The Minister informed the union about this, but when Mr. Souter and other employers met the Labour Minister in Kottayam on the 22nd, they all said that they were not prepared for any negotiations unless the strike in Munnar was called off and the general strike for the 25th given up.

Their political game became clear when one of the first things they did was to raise the cry of lawlessness to bring political pressure on the State Government. Many are the frantic appeals that have been sent to New Delhi during the last few weeks by the planters individually and through their associations.

Immediately after the meeting of the Plantation Labour Committee at Kottayam on October 10 which failed to bring about a settlement, the Secretary of the APK sent a telegram to the Union Home Minister "acquainting him with the failure of the meeting. After citing one or two instances of alleged violence on the part of the strikers, he had said in that telegram that "it is feared that a general strike may worsen the law and order situation badly especially in view of the Chief Minister's policy of non-intervention until violence has

Political Game

actually occurred." It is the Kerala Government's prompt steps and efforts at conciliation and the workers' determined yet ready-to-negotiate attitude that have kept the situation from exploding.

New Delhi,
October 25, 1958

★ From AJOY GHOSH

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W. Bengal : Anti-Profiteering Ordinance At Last

But Prices Not Yet Fixed: Effectiveness Questioned

★ From AJOY DAS GUPTA

AFTER long procrastination the West Bengal Government has at last promulgated the Anti-Profiteering Ordinance by a notification in the Gazette on Wednesday, October 22. The Government has, under the Ordinance, assumed powers to fix maximum prices of commodities at different stages of transactions and also to punish offenders for profiteering.

At the first instance, rice and paddy, wheat and wheat products, different kinds of pulses and spices, edible oil, sugar, baby foods, paper and medicine and medicinal products have been brought under the purview of the Ordinance.

But what surprised both traders and consumers alike was the absence of any price-schedule for the products along with the Ordinance and it was given to understand by a spokesman of the Government that the Ordinance would not be effective on any article until its price was fixed.

Till October 27, the day of writing this, maximum prices have been fixed by the Government for wheat, atta, flour and suji—and the prices are somewhat lower than those prevailing in the open market.

The West Bengal Government first mooted the proposal of an Ordinance when the people of the State, groaning under high prices of the essentials of life, launched a vigorous Statewide food movement and demanded taking measures under the Central Essential Commodities Act.

But it took the Government nearly two months to frame

the Ordinance and get Presidential assent for it. Meanwhile, Puja the main shopping season has passed.

Naturally the long delay and intermittent forewarning have given enough scope to unscrupulous traders to evade the law and prepare channels for blackmarketing. Further delay in fixing maximum prices, even after promulgation of the Ordinance, have given them more scope. And it is feared that the West Bengal Government, ever considerate to the big traders, will do its best to save their interests, even when forced to issue the Ordinance.

The provision in the Ordinance that action will be taken if "reasonable information and complaint are received" almost relieves the Government and its agencies from taking any initiative to track the offenders and punish them.

It is felt that while the big traders will be allowed to escape the provisions of the Ordinance, the small retailers will be harassed and put to difficulties, because they have to buy from the big merchants and will not dare to launch complaints against them.

Non-inclusion of cloth and garments as well as fish, which is one of the staple food of the Bengalees and is now selling at five to six rupees a seer, in the list of scheduled commodities has also caused criticism from various quarters.

Another, and quite a significant, aspect is the Government's attitude to Opposition parties and people's

organisations. Before issuing the Ordinance the Government did not consult the Opposition parties, not even the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, nor was the Food Advisory Committee summoned.

The food committees which the Government promised to form at different levels when the food movement was withdrawn are still long way off. It is only such popular committees that can really enforce the spirit of the Ordinance. But the Government seems to rely solely on the "good will" of the traders and power of the police.

The adverse effect of the Government's omissions are already visible—wheat and wheat products have almost disappeared from the market.

Voicing the sentiments and demands of the people, Comrade Jyoti Basu in a statement said: "Due to the dilatory tactics of the Government and more than adequate notice given to dishonest big traders and profiteers, people do not feel optimistic about the likely effects of the Ordinance."

Comrade Basu criticised the delay in fixing maximum prices and said this would only lead to rendering the Ordinance ineffective.

Deploping Government's refusal to consult the Food Advisory Committee to fix the schedule, he demanded the immediate convening of the Committee to discuss the Ordinance and to take effective measures for its implementation.

BEHIND C. B. GUPTA'S RETREAT

★ FROM PAGE FIVE

Congress is "more democratic than any elected body"? He said, "either one could write a letter or dictate it." In this case, by giving authority to him and Sampurnanand to nominate the top Congress bodies "the PCC had dictated the letter!"

I cannot describe the feeling of sickness this speech of the man "next to the Prime Minister in the Central Cabinet" evoked in me. Where had that idealism, those noble objectives which once moved this powerful national organisation gone? Were these the men who once held the reins of our country and strode the national scene like invincible giants? I was not surprised that scores of Congressmen—yes, even Congressmen—felt the same way.

Sidetracking Issues

Everything was used to sidetrack the issues and to cover up the running sores which had appeared in the Congress organisation. To the eternally handy bogey of Red danger and Kerala was now added the bug-bear of Pakistan. If you do not obey our dictates, if you do not applaud every anti-people and corrupt thing we do, the same fate will overtake you that has overwhelmed the people of Pakistan, they whined. Whereupon, a Congressman, who sat by my side, bitterly commented, "Are we really any better." But even Pant could not deny the rot that has set in in the Congress organisation. Referring to the conditions

that existed when the last PCC had decided to do away with democratic elections, he said, "At that time it was feared that an election would lead to bitterness, factionalism and disunity. Those conditions unfortunately still prevail."

However, when the tension had mounted the most, when Gupta's men had inflicted sweeping defeats on the official group and when he seemed most determinedly poised for the final crushing attack, there were some last-minute confabulations and he came on to the dais to announce, amidst the opposing voices of his own supporters, that the amendment was being withdrawn. After that what followed was dull routine affair. Ministers Pant, Lal Bahadur, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, Ajit Prasad Jain, B. V. Keskar, etc., left for Delhi.

There are several versions about the cause of this anticlimax.

FIRST, that at the last minute, Sampurnanand made a personal appeal (plus some promise) to Gupta to withdraw the amendment. They were seen talking together for a minute or two just before Gupta made his dramatic gesture.

SECOND, that Gupta had shown his strength and felt that nothing more would be obtained by pressing the defeat further. He was not in the Assembly and he had no man who could become Chief Minister. He can defeat Sampurnanand any time, but if, after his defeat at this time, the Congress High Command were to impose some outsider as Chief Minister on the State to defeat him he would have to defy the entire High Com-

mand. So he chose to bide some more time.

THIRDLY, that some of his men like, for instance, Algu Rai Shastri, who had earlier in the meeting been "unanimously" elected member of the State's Parliamentary Board in the place vacated by Gupta's resignation, had re-crossed to the other side and he was not sure whether he still commanded a majority.

Whatever the reason, it does not redound to the glory of the Congress.

So, it would appear, the crisis has passed and some people, like Sampurnanand, have expressed their rejoicing at it. Nobody need deny them the transient pleasure. But the question is: Has the Congress in the State really come out of the woods?

Not Much Confidence

Statements apart, I have met nobody who seems to think so and I have met quite a few people, including some Ministers. Is it not strange that everybody and every paper here now talks only in terms of "disintegration" of the Congress?

For instance, this is what the Congressite National Herald says: "The UPCC meeting has ended on a note of compromise, but there is no room for complacency. The Congress in U.P. has been shaken to its foundations, and if last week's events do not compel self-questioning among Congressmen nothing can prevent the eventual disintegration of the organisation in this State..." (October 21)

This does not seem to be-

speak of much confidence in the future. The local Pioneer also in its "Appraisal" of the session speaks of threatened "disintegration to the organisation itself" and comments, "The UP Congress has weathered the storm. It will however be rash to say that it has entered calm waters and the boatmen will henceforth pull as a team. The political sky is still overcast, the prevailing climate is one of grey gloominess. Expediency rather than a union of hearts dictated a last moment patched up settlement..." (October 21)

Some people have tried to find satisfaction in the fact that Gupta withdrew his amendment. They say he had thus committed "suicide." His followers are angry and will not any more stand by him. They are angry undoubtedly. They feel they have been denied the opportunity, which they thought was theirs, to get into seats of ministerial power which are being occupied today by their rivals and opponents. But to think that Gupta and, above all, Gupta-ism, is finished is only to deceive oneself.

So long as the discontent against the Ministry exists, so long as the vested interests, specially the magnates of Kanpur, have the power to interfere in and influence the decisions of the Congress, or so long as the Congress is not supplanted from power in this State, it is impossible now to get rid of people like Gupta or the phenomenon of Gupta-ism from the Congress organisation. Now everybody knows it is impossible to prevent the disintegration of the Congress and its Ministry in this State.

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NEW AGE

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UNITED NATIONS TODAY

—POLISH AMBASSADOR'S EVALUATION

SPEAKING on United Nations Day, October 24 at a meeting at Sapru House organised by the U.N. Association of Delhi, Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy, Polish Ambassador in India, who was associated for ten years with the working of the U.N. as his country's permanent delegate, evaluated the work of the U.N. in a realistic manner and said: "While it is timely not to forget what has been done, the burning question remains: What should and must be done? Because on that depends the future and the very existence of the United Nations."

He referred to the fact that for some years the U.N. had been a sounding board for cold war and attempts had been made to draw it into direct action against some countries, contrary to the principle of non-interference and sovereignty. He noted the persisting trend of "not recognising present realities" pointedly referring to the question of China. This, he said, was directed not only against China but was also an attempt to stem the tide of freedom of the peoples and halt the social changes in Asia and elsewhere.

Characterising it as a futile policy, he continued: "The



laws of history cannot be overcome by force, by planes or navies. This policy haunts the United Nations, limits the sphere of its activities and is greatly responsible for the fact that in many fields, the work of the U.N. has not yielded success.

"Indeed, the course of such big and important international gatherings like the Geneva Conference on Indo-China and Korea, and the historic Bandung meeting of Asian and African countries prove conclusively that the active participation of China is the indispensable condition for solving world issues."

Praising India's consistent stand in support of China, he said, "This matter has been recorded with full appreciation by the overwhelming

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October's Message To Underdeveloped Countries

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working class began appropriately with the birth of the first Socialist State. And the success of the Bolsheviks inspired the formation of Communist Parties in these countries in the early twenties.

Lenin expressed his conviction about the future in 1922: "Tomorrow in the world's history will be precisely the day on which the awakened peoples oppressed by imperialism will fully wake up and then will begin the long and difficult final battle for their emancipation."

The heritage of the October Revolution has been enriched during the forty-one years of the Soviet power. With each blow that weakened imperialism in these years, the forces of independence, democracy and socialism have gained new strength in the colonial countries.

The power of the Socialist State destroyed the menace of world fascism and thereby wiped out the most powerful combine of imperialism. In the context of this victory came the liberation of a number of countries from the yoke of capitalism itself as also the attainment of independence by a number of countries till then under imperialist subjugation including our own. If the Red Army had not halted the march of fascism at Stalingrad, the dawn of freedom for many of the Asian countries would have been delayed.

The heroic liberation of

China by the true disciples of the teachings of the October Revolution has been the biggest blow to imperialism in Asia. The ignominious defeat of U.S. imperialism in Korea has infused fresh courage into the countries of Asia. The destruction of the French army at Dien Ben Phu—again by a people inspired by the teachings of the October Revolution—has extended the frontiers of Asian freedom.

Lord Curzon wrote about Asia sixty-four years ago, confident of the glory of the British empire: "The future of Great Britain... will be decided not in Europe but in the continent whence our emigrant stock first came and to which as conqueror their descendants have returned."

Today these conquerors are put on the run and the awakened peoples of Asia and Africa are settling scores with their oppressors and exploiters. This has been made possible because of the November Revolution.

In our country despite all the subservience shown by the TTKs and the Morarjis to the imperialist Powers there can be no denying the fact that the first bit of disinterested aid that we have received from a friendly country in the building up of our national economy came from the Soviet Union, with her offer to build the Bhilai Steel Plant on the most generous terms.

Unlike the protagonists of the World Bank, every item of economic cooperation

that has come so far from the Socialist world has helped to strengthen our economy, to reduce our dependence, on outside succour—in a word, to take our country out of the backwardness to which imperialism had reduced it.

At the recent Moscow reception to the Vice-President of the United Arab Republic, Comrade Khrushchov contrasted the position of imperialist countries with that of the Socialist countries in the matter of economic assistance: "Rockefellers cannot help underdeveloped countries to build up their own industry so that that industry compete with them, or the country in question need no longer buy goods manufactured by the capitalist monopolies."

And he explained the principle that moves a Socialist country in the matter: "If underdeveloped countries are to be assisted, they must be assisted in a way as would enable them to increase their economic potential, to strengthen their States, to help them find their own feet. But the imperialists cannot accept this because this contradicts the essence of imperialism..."

Lenin's teachings and the Soviet example are the common rich heritage whose study and mastery lead to the path that alone strengthens freedom, brings prosperity, helps to build democracy and ushers in Socialism. No amount of Western aid, nor anti-Communism can help.

(October 27)

41 TRIUMPHANT YEARS

FORTY-ONE years ago salvos of the Great October Socialist Revolution sounded the birth of a new era for human society, the era of Socialism.

These forty-one years have seen the triumphant march of mankind towards a Socialist society.

The first Socialist State in the world, the Soviet State, was born with the words, Peace and Freedom, on its lips. Its first decree was the Decree on Peace. And since then it has proved itself to be the most consistent upholder of the cause of peace and national liberation.

The Soviet Union, at the head of the mighty Socialist camp, is playing a pivotal role in resolving all issues in favour of the forces of progress, peace and national liberation.

Around the United States gravitate the forces of reaction, of imperialist aggression, of colonialist domination and today, thanks to the Soviet Union's mighty advance, every major crisis is being resolved against it.

There is hope and confidence on one side, dismay and desperation on the other.

Events reported in the columns of the world Press during the last seven or ten days speak for themselves.

On the invitation of the Egyptian Government, Soviet Premier N. S. Khrushchov is reported to be visiting Egypt shortly.

The invitation followed the announcement that the Soviet Union has offered to extend a 400 million rubles loan to the UAR for the Aswan Dam Project which will increase the cultivated area by 30 per cent, and will include a power plant with an annual capacity of 10,000 million kwh.

Egypt Jubilant

Egyptians are jubilant and the Egyptian Press is reflecting the feelings of warmth and friendship of the Arab people for the Soviet Union. And they remember the treatment they got from the imperialist Powers. Here are a few comments:

AL MASSA: "Finally we shall build the high dam despite imperialist obstruction."

AL SHAAB: "Today Dulles receives a big slap. The UAR with the aid of its friends proves that it can go ahead with the execution of the scheme without getting a single millem (Egyptian money) from Washington or London."

The Vice-President of the UAR, Marshall Abdel Hakim Amer, speaking at the Kremlin reception expressed the sentiments of his countrymen;

"The position you have taken up lately with respect to the attempts at reviving colonial rule in the Arab countries by means of military occupation has shown once more that you are determined to defend the rights of the nations to self-determination and that you are determined to strengthen the peace of the world even if the price should be dear."

It is worth recalling that this Soviet aid to UAR follows the decisive contribution of the Soviet Union in resolving the recent crisis that developed around Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan, against imperialism and the earlier Soviet intervention that stayed the hands of the

British-French-Israel aggressors.

This aggression on Egypt had followed the Egyptian Government's decision to nationalise the Suez canal when the U.S. refused to help Egypt in the construction of the Aswan Dam.

New York Times laments: "The West increasingly has little to say about what goes on in the Middle East. There is no indication that it is going to have much to say in the near future."

"There is no doubt that any popularity reading in Egypt today would give the Russians a higher rating..." and "... the West, and specially the United States, is more feared and hated in the Middle East."

Desperate Measures

Dulles visited Taiwan recently.

Six hundred million people have chosen the path of Socialism. Dulles cannot reconcile kindly with such a reality. He cannot admit such a development of the process started with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. He wants to put a stop to it, even to turn it backwards.

But he could not even satisfy his lackey Chiang, while opposition to U.S. policy towards the Chinese People's Republic is increasing at a tremendously rapid pace, not only throughout the world, but even in the U.S. itself. And no policy can last against such opposition.

While Dulles was closeted with Chiang on the Taiwan island, an Iraqi People's Delegation of Friendship was touring China.

In the delegation were some of the leaders of the prominent political parties of Iraq and editors of some leading Iraqi newspapers.

The Mayor of Peking, at a banquet he gave in honour of the delegation, referring to an old Chinese saying "In the same boat in wind and in rain," said: "The people of China and Iraq, the people of Asia and Africa and the people of the whole world are in the same boat, for better or worse... Both China and Iraq... suffered from imperialist oppression for a long time and have now gained victories in defeating the enemy who oppressed us. Since then, too, the people of the two countries also have a common enemy, that is imperialism."

Leader of the Iraqi delegation, Abdul Wahab Mahmud, replied: "Any victory of the people in the Middle East is the victory of the people in the Far East and any victory of the people in the Far East is the victory of the people in the Middle East. In truth, we are brothers in the same boat, in wind and in rain, and are companions in arms for the same cause. Our enemy is bound together."

Sad times indeed, for the authors of the Baghdad Pact.

Decisive setbacks that the imperialist Powers received in the Middle East, have made them resort to methods that can be interpreted only in one way.

Here are a few news-items: From SUDAN: Customs officers in Port Sudan have seized a case shipped from the United States to an American religious organisation in Sudan. It was declared to be containing personal belongings. It was found to be containing—ammunition.

PEACE AND FREEDOM

by RAZA ALI

Republic Of Guinea

Guinea voted "no" to de Gaulle's referendum. The Republic of Guinea was declared independent. It has already been recognised by a number of countries.

But France has not recognised it yet. De Gaulle ate his own words by declaring that the Guinea Republic would have to meet "certain conditions" before it would be recognised by France.

That shows the worth of a promise given by an imperialist Power. Whether France gives recognition to it or not, the proclamation of the Republic of Guinea is yet another defeat for colonialism in Africa.

These latest victories of the

national liberation movements the world over, these set-backs suffered by imperialism in one place after another, are the unfolding of the process that started with the victory of the October Revolution when the first fissure was made in the world imperialist system.

Imperialism is in panic. Only yesterday, papers reported Field Marshall Lord Montgomery, as saying of NATO: "We lack unity. We are a group of nations unable to agree how to get where we want to go."

They have "in fact, nowhere to go." Hence their sabre rattling.

This, all the more, emphasises the need for all peace-loving nations in the world to rally together in saving the world from an atomic war and for peaceful coexistence.

U. N. TODAY

* FROM FACING PAGE

majority of world public opinion."

Referring to the need for establishing international co-operation in today's situation, the Ambassador said: "Never in history have the possible results of cooperation been so great and the possibilities of failure so dangerous."

In this context he said the problem of disarmament and of banning atomic and hydrogen weapons—and as a first step, the banning of nuclear tests—was the most important and unsolved task on the U.N. agenda and referred to the fact that in certain circles "the dangerous and fatal illusion" still prevailed of superiority in certain types of weapons. "To protect that alleged superiority or security, they prevent the solution of the problem," said he.

Recognising realities and taking into account the complicated situation, what has come to be known as the Rapacki Plan had been proposed by Poland for the creation of an atom-free zone in Central Europe.

"The fundamental assumption of the Polish plan is that the interested parties make equal concessions... Its importance lies in this that it could become a pattern of a system of disarmament and control, which could be applied to different situations on a different scale."

Underdeveloped Countries' Problems

The Polish Ambassador then dealt at length with the U.N.'s role in solving the problem of economic development of underdeveloped countries. He said:

"The existing gap between developed and underdeveloped nations, between 'have' and 'have-not' nations, as it has been stated by your Prime Minister at the opening of the conference of the World Bank and Monetary Fund, is one of the most basic problems of our day."

He noted with regret that "such a constructive proposal as the creation of a United Nations Special Fund

for Economic Development could not find the necessary support of the leading Powers, although from the very inception, the idea of SUN-FED was greeted with satisfaction by all countries directly interested in economic development.

"Aid is not the only problem and not the most important one. The underdeveloped countries have a great unsettled problem of stabilisation of primary products markets. The importance of this problem may be grasped from the fact recently pointed out in a study by the GATT that the losses suffered by the underdeveloped countries from the worsening of the terms of trade are higher than the total amount of foreign aid received by them from various sources.

Problems facing the underdeveloped countries he said, could not be solved by good advice and pats on the shoulders which were being so generously offered presently to Asia and Africa.

In conclusion, Dr. Katz-Suchy emphasised the need to check war propaganda recognising which the U.N. General Assembly had even adopted a resolution as early as 1947. "This is a question of particular interest to my country," the Polish Ambassador said, "For, against Poland's territorial integrity—against Poland which during the last war suffered tremendous losses in human lives and property—a strong propaganda drive is being directed.

"Polish public opinion is following with deep concern the outcry against its frontiers instigated in Western Germany and cannot fail to recall the nefarious thirities of this century when similar desires led to aggression and occupation.

"I am mentioning it not only because such propaganda is contrary to the principles and ideals of the United Nations and is directed against world peace, but because I noticed attempts—I am sure futile—to find an ear for this propaganda also here in peace-loving India."

USSR HELPS BUILD OUR ECONOMY

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a 250,000 kw thermal power station at Neiveli will provide a ready avenue for the utilisation of a major part of the 3.5 million tons of Neiveli lignite, which unlike coal, can be used the moment it is mined.

The setting up of an optical glass factory to produce 50 tons of optical glass and 250 tons of ophthalmic glass per year will obviate the necessity of importing these important items which had so far been responsible for a sizeable drain of our meagre exchange resources.

KORBA COALFIELDS

Of equal importance will be the development of the Korba coal-fields and the establishment of a coal washery which the agreement envisages.

A unique feature of this agreement was its stipulation about providing additional credit if the existing amount fell short of the requirements. This immunised the project from possible shortfalls occasioned by any sudden spurt in prices—a possibility which is unlikely to arise in the case of Soviet prices anyhow.

Thus, for the first time in any foreign assistance agreement, the project as such and not the amount of credit was made the fulcrum of the transaction. This, however, did not mean that in case the projects were completed within less than the stipulated amount the surplus credit would lapse. On the other hand, it would be available

for utilisation in establishing new projects of importance.

Another important line of production—important as much for saving valuable foreign exchange, as the lives of our people—for which the Soviet Union has offered credit of nearly Rs. nine crores is that of drug manufacture. Here, however, it has been forced to contend with the obduracy of the vested interests entrenched in New Delhi's Secretariat, to whom serving the interests of foreign monopolists is more alluring than the cause of their country's development.

Emphasising the necessity of developing manufacture of antibiotics, in which India has been particularly deficient, the experts from the Soviet Union had suggested the setting up of an integrated industry comprising five units. These included a new antibiotics factory with a capacity three times that of the existing State-owned plant at Pimpri, besides a synthetic drugs plant, a plant to manufacture pharmaceuticals from indigenous herbs as also a factory to produce surgical instruments and another for the production of insulin.

BETRAYAL OF NATIONAL INTERESTS

Putting these valuable suggestions in cold storage the executives in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry granted a licence to the American firm of Merck-Sharp and Dohme for the manufacture of streptomycin at the Pimpri plant. At the

same time they granted licences to certain interests in the private sector to establish processing plants for production of various other pharmaceuticals in collaboration with foreign firms.

The betrayal of national interests for the sake of propitiating a foreign firm which these practices of the Ministry's officialdom involved was reinforced by the stipulation reported to have been put in the agreement with Merck-Sharp and Dohme apropos their right not to divulge their technical know-how. Moreover, as the Ministry itself revealed, the scheme of the firm, even after three years "did not envisage manufacture of basic materials... and chemicals from which they would be processed would be very close to the finished products".

In addition, the company would be entitled to royalties for a period of ten years in the form of research contributions, which would be exempt from income-tax. The payment, too, will have to be made in U.S. dollars.

Instead of straightaway accepting a very straight offer—aimed at the development of a basic industry free from any expenditure of foreign currency, the Government executives fell in for a project which, while denying to the country even the right to acquire technical know-how, even after frittering away lots of foreign exchange, facilitates the entrenchment of a foreign monopoly in a basic industry like drugs.

The Soviet assistance in the sphere of oil exploration, which has already yielded remarkable results at Lunej near Cambay, is now well-known. In the establishment of the second oil refinery in the public sector, to be established at Barauni also, Soviet technical aid as well as financial assistance is reported to be in the offing. And when it comes, there is no doubt that it will be equally beneficial, both in its terms as well as the returns of its deployment.

SHIPPING

A remarkable feature of the Indo-Soviet trade accord has been the provision for carrying of goods between the two countries in their own shipping.

For the first time, a foreign trade partner, with an advanced merchant fleet has offered to forego its own interests for the sake of promoting the national shipping of its weaker partner. For India, with a major part of her trade being shipped in foreign vessels hitherto, the significance of this provision cannot be overstressed.

Thus, in contrast to the irksome terms of credits offered by the western capitalist countries and their so-called "international" agencies—involving at times very high rates of interest as well as repayment in foreign currencies—the credit which the Soviet Union has been making available has been on remarkably easy terms. More than these terms, however, it is the Soviet readiness

to accept the repayment always in goods which we can export, and the Soviets can find use for, that puts their credit in a class apart.

In under-playing the Soviet offers the Government as well as the private industrialists often advance the argument of the alleged Soviet incapacity to provide us with all the equipment we need. In putting forth this argument they, however, betray their ignorance—which might be pretended, for all we know—of the dynamics of the present-day economic reality, which is brought out nowhere more sharply than in the rapid strides which the Soviet economy has been making in contrast with the considerably slower—and sometimes even stagnant and declining trends—which the leading capitalist economies have been showing.

Already the Soviet Union has surpassed the leading capitalist countries, like Great Britain and West Germany in its industrial productivity.

This developing character of the Soviet economy, combined with the manifestly fruitful nature of the terms on which it has been helping our industrial development, should embolden our people to demand of the Government to bid good-bye to its ideological reservations and go all out to build our national economy through more trade with the Soviet Union as well as greater collaboration with Soviet organisations for our industrialisation.

October 27, 1958



"The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China will do everything in their power to reduce international tension and prevent the disasters of a new war. Both sides once more declare that the right of the peoples of all countries to choose their own social and political system must be respected; States with different social systems must coexist peacefully in conformity with the well-known Five Principles which have won wide international recognition; all outstanding international issues must be settled peacefully through negotiation; development of economic and cultural relations must be encouraged between different countries tending to increase mutual understanding among nations and fully conforming to the purposes of reducing international tension and preserving peace."

— N. S. KHRUSHCHOV AND MAO TSE-TUNG IN THE PEKING DECLARATION OF AUGUST 3.

Communist Party Calls On This November 7

*FROM FRONT PAGE

neighbour as well. The colonialists in their desperation have already staged a military coup in our neighbourhood. We can drift only at our own national peril.

Long ago Soviet economy demonstrated that Socialism is no utopia but it works. Today the achievements of Soviet economy prove beyond all dispute that Socialist economy works better than the capitalist.

Just because the rulers of United States, the greatest capitalist Power, have no hopes left of winning in peaceful economic competition

with the USSR and other Socialist countries they desperately seek a way out in war.

U. N. economic reports and the most influential capitalist economists themselves admit that the rate of growth of Soviet economy is unprecedented. No serious capitalist economist dare mock at the Soviet target to beat the U. S. and the Chinese plan to leave the British economy behind.

The gigantic successes of Soviet economy, through the decades, have revealed that it is only under Socialism that continuous economic

expansion can go hand in hand with rising standards of living for the people.

Soviet economy has been achieving miracle after miracle. It rebuilt in record time and on a vaster scale not only its own war devastated economy but also helped to rehabilitate and build up the economies of Eastern European countries. Soviet aid to People's China served as the base which has made China's "great leap forward" possible with her own manpower and her own resources.

Simultaneously the USSR began helping the newly libe-

rated countries of Asia to build their national economies. It is only because of the fraternal aid we have received from the USSR and other Socialist countries that new prospects have rapidly opened up for developing our steel, machine-building and oil and gas industries. The existence of the Socialist world market has made it possible for Asian and African countries to get out of imperialist economic grip and rapidly build up their national economies for the benefit of their own people.

Panicked by this economic development and still greater possibilities they foretold,

Finance Ministers of capitalist countries came rushing to India to hold the conference of the International organisations which they use to save the world for capitalism and keep the underdeveloped countries as preserves for their continued exploitation.

Our relations with the USSR during the struggle for our independence and after have been so friendly and fraternal that Hindi-Russi Bhai-Bhai spontaneously emerged as a popular slogan and became a national slogan of both the countries.

On this Forty-First Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the Communist Party of India will join hands with other organisations and eminent personalities to jointly greet the USSR and wish it ever-growing strength and prosperity. The stronger grows the USSR, the safer will be world peace. The more prosperous grows the USSR, the more help underdeveloped countries will get.

The Communist Party of India calls and campaigns for:

- Continued Indo-Soviet cooperation in defence of World Peace and Disarmament.
- Firm Indo-Soviet cooperation against the colonialist aggressors in Africa and Asia.
- Desperate and wild U. S. aggressors and their puppets must know that India is not neutral but against them.
- Greater Indo-Soviet economic cooperation to help the industrialisation of our country and the expansion of our foreign trade.
- Ever-growing Indo-Soviet cultural cooperation to make the treasures of Indian culture available for the greater enrichment of Socialist culture and to get the contribution of Soviet culture in the renaissance of Indian culture.

Our tradition of the past, our common interests today and our noble ideals of tomorrow bind together the USSR and India despite all differences.

EXPORTS :

- CEMENT-MILLS, ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS.
- ICE- AND REFRIGERATING PLANTS.
- MACHINES FOR FLOUR MILLS, MACHINES FOR THE FOOD-STUFF-INDUSTRY.
- RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.
- VESSELS.
- SHIPS REPAIRS.
- HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINES.

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