

WELL DONE, BHOPAL!

Communists—First Party

PSP-Jan Sangh Eliminated

This week again we bring you heart-warming news after last week's Nowgong by-election result.

The Communist Party has emerged as the single biggest party in the elections held to the Bhopal Municipal Committee—Bhopal's first civic elections in ten years.

Of the 30 seats to which elections were held, candidates of the Communist Party have won 13 seats and Independents supported by the Party have been elected in three. The Congress has won 12 seats and the other two seats have gone—one to a Hindu Mahasabha candidate and another to an Independent.

THE Congress had put up candidates in all the thirty seats and polled 35 per cent of the votes.

Communist Party's candidates fought in eighteen seats polling 25 per cent of the votes and in ten seats where it supported Independents they polled 8.5 per cent of the votes.

The Jan Sangh put up candidates in eleven seats, polled five per cent of the votes, did not win a single seat and lost seven deposits. The PSP which contested five seats lost three deposits and did not get a single seat.

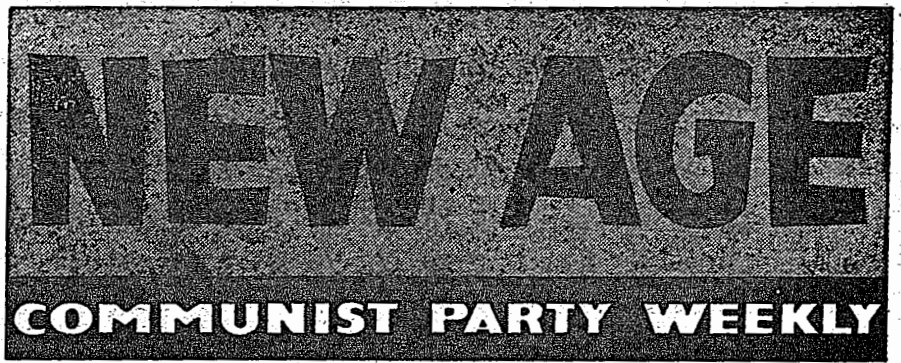
Though there were all these parties in the field, the contest

right from the beginning was conceded to be mainly between the Congress and the Communist Party.

The Congress relied largely on the India-China border dispute to win the elections. Prophets were not few who forecast that because of the tension created by this problem, even though the Communist Party did wield some influence in Bhopal and its leaders were respected leaders of the State's people's struggle in the old days, it would lose heavily in these elections.

Falsifying these prophets and rebuffing those who questioned

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THE EISENHOWER VISIT

PEACE was the keynote of the tremendous welcome accorded Wednesday evening to President Eisenhower at the Palam IAF aerodrome. The gaily decorated route along which the U. S. President drove in an open Cadillac with Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru, was lined by large numbers of people and slogans like "Long Live World Peace" appeared at

various places. Festive crowds kept moving in the beautifully lit Connaught Circus till very late in the evening.

To mark the occasion of the Eisenhower visit, the Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party issued in New Delhi on December 7 the following statement:

President Eisenhower's

visit to our country is an event of great importance. This is the first time that India is going to have the privilege of receiving a U. S. President.

Our country, under the leadership of Prime Minister Nehru has always stood firmly for friendship among nations and made significant contribution to the cause of world peace. This makes the President's visit all the more significant.

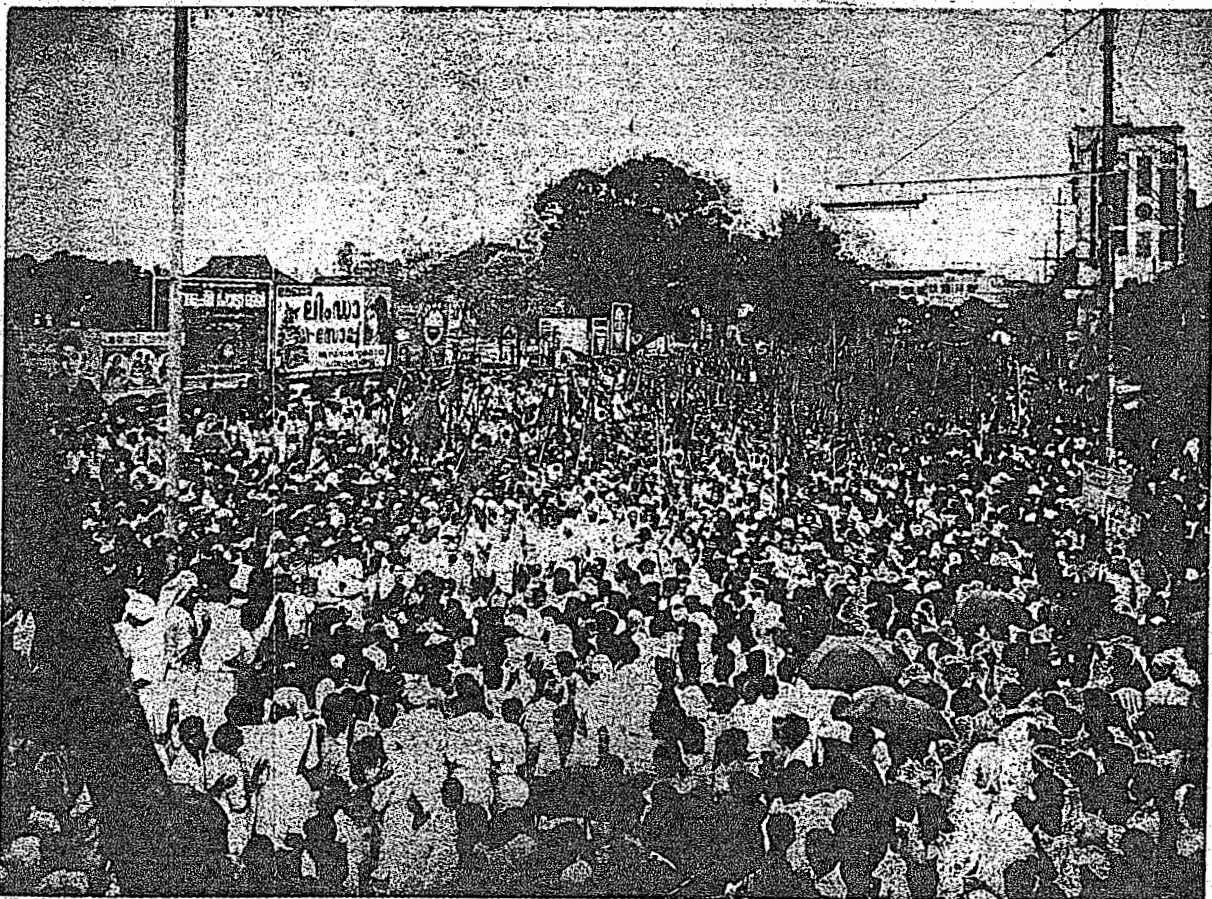
The present visit of the U. S. President is taking place in the context of a world situation in which there has already been some relaxation of international tension and the prospects of ending the cold war and of better understanding among nations in the interest of world peace have brightened up.

The talks between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchov at Camp David have been hailed by the world, and the people now look forward to further steps in this direction, and particularly to the Summit Conference.

Our Party hopes that President Eisenhower's visit here and his talks with Prime Minister Nehru will further strengthen this process and make new contributions for preserving world peace.

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India sends its best wishes for the meeting of the two leaders and wishes them all success in the interest of all peace-loving humanity.

THE TRICHUR RALLY



A view of the one-lakh demonstration which culminated in a three-lakh rally in Trichur on November 29 concluding the Communist Party's State Conference. E. M. S. NAMBOODIRIPAD'S Column on Page 13.

WORLD AGRICULTURE FAIR

★ A Partial Preview

★ FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Peaceful competition of the two social systems of the present-day world will be brought home in a big way by the World Agriculture Fair that Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad declares open in Delhi on December 11.

TO be inaugurated by president Eisenhower himself, the U.S. Pavilion, adorned by 32 precast concrete golden domes covers the largest area in the fair—five acres or about 2.5 lakh square feet—and has been built at the cost of 2.5 million American dollars or about Rs. 1.25 crores.

It has been described by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson as the most complete agricultural exhibit ever attempted and by the Indian Minister for Agriculture, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, as "the biggest show ever put up by the United States in any part of the world."

The Soviet Pavilion which does not claim any such advantages and covers an area of only 1.20 lakh square feet, will nevertheless steal the show in most vital aspects. This became amply clear at the Press preview of the two pavilions held on December 8.

The theme of the Soviet exhibition was described by USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture G. G. Petrov in his introductory remarks to the large number of Pressmen who had gathered that evening to witness the preview.

The Soviet pavilion, Petrov said, was an attempt to show "how our peasants have advanced to a mechanised and highly productive agriculture of a Socialist type from (the stage of) the wooden plough, hired labour and scattered small-peasant holdings." "We are proud," said the Soviet Deputy Minister, "that we have translated into reality Lenin's idea on cooperation. Our pride is based on successes which have been achieved since that time."

Describing Lenin's Cooperative Plan Petrov said:

"The principal idea of this plan was to persuade peasants by clear-cut examples that it was much more advantageous to organise—on a strictly voluntary basis—cooperatives first in their simplest forms, namely collective utilisation of machines and cultivation of land, and then collective farms, with a collectively run economy.

"The correctness of Lenin's Cooperative Plan, especially in the conditions obtaining in a formerly backward country, has been fully corroborated by later development of the collective farm system," said Petrov.

Soviet Achievements

Mentioning just a few of the achievements of Soviet agriculture, the Deputy Minister said that a high degree of mechanisation had already been reached and there were twenty lakh tractors working in the fields of the Soviet Union. The USSR "ranks first in the world in the production of wheat, sugar-beet, milk, butter and flax". It is the largest cotton-producing country in the world. "Within the last six years the cash income of Soviet peasants has increased three times."

"The Soviet people would be happy," said G. G. Petrov, "if the visitors to the exhibition, our Indian friends, find something that would be of use to them. We, on our side, have come not only to share our experience, but to draw on all the best and the most interesting experiences in the field of raising agricultural production in other countries.

"As it was said by N. S. Khrushchov during his historic trip to the USA, let us compete in who gives more food to the people, who builds more houses for them, who creates better conditions for their leisure and recreation."

The Director of the Soviet pavilion, T. A. Tulupnikov, then showed the Pressmen round the pavilion. Right in front of the pavilion rises a tall structure of light metal and the contours of the third Soviet space rocket,

which photographed the other side of the moon, were already visible at its top.

Fifteen flagpoles stretching along the facade of the pavilion bear the national flags and coat-of-arms of the fifteen Union Republics of the USSR.

As one enters the first hall, its ceiling gives the impression of a star-studded night sky and a space rocket seems to be rising from the earth and approaching the moon. The left side wall shows huge pictures of the Nehru-Khrushchov meeting and of demonstrations of Indo-Soviet friendship.

Indo-Soviet Cooperation

Here Tolupnikov, dwelling on the subject of Indo-Soviet cooperation took the opportunity to recount the various projects and undertakings in India on which the two countries are working together. Put together they make an impressive array

and can bear any amount of repetition:

- The construction of the Bhilai Iron and Steel Works with an annual output of one million tons of steel is nearing completion.

- The construction of the following enterprises has been started:

- A heavy machine-building plant with an annual output of 45000 tons of machines;

- A mining equipment plant producing up to 30,000 tons of equipment annually;

- An optical glass factory with an annual output of 200 to 250 tons;

- The Neveli Thermal Power Station, operating on lignite with annual capacity of 250,000 kw;

- Coal mines and coal-processing enterprises capable of producing 2.5 million tons of coal annually;

- A repair station for coal-mining equipment;

- With the Soviet Union's economic and technical aid India is planning to build her

first State-owned plants for the manufacture of drugs, medical supplies and surgical instruments.

- The large State farm in Suratgarh, Rajasthan, equipped with Soviet agricultural machinery, has achieved its first positive results.

- The joint efforts of Indian and Soviet geologists have resulted in the discovery of oil and gas deposits which may prove of great importance to India's economy;

- Soviet scientists are helping in the construction of a large technological institute in Bombay for which the entire equipment is being provided by the Soviet Union.

Proceeding with the explanation of the exhibits, Tolupnikov pointed out the huge electrified "talking" map of the USSR which faces you as you enter the first hall. This map shows the Soviet Union's achievements in the field of industry which

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Warmly Welcoming You to THE PAVILION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AT THE WORLD AGRICULTURE FAIR

The Pavilion will introduce you to the brilliant achievements and experiences in agricultural production and construction during the past ten years since the founding of the CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

The exhibits show you :

- ★ The present development of the PEOPLE'S COMMUNE and its unparalleled superiority.
- ★ The achievements and experiences of the BIG LEAP FORWARD in production of foodgrains, cotton, oil-bearing crops, fruits, as well as in forestry, animal husbandry and aquatics.
- ★ The achievements and various products of the Commune-run industries.
- ★ The noteworthy accomplishment in water conservancy by means of models of large, medium and small-sized water conservancy projects.
- ★ Various types of farming machinery, irrigation and drainage machinery and improved agricultural implements.

Alongside the main Pavilion there is an open-air Cinema showing feature films, films depicting landscapes farming measures for increasing agricultural production and cartoon films.

