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NOVEMBER 7 GREETINGS



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**Long Live
Indo-Soviet
Friendship**



OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL

NEW AGE

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

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PUNJAB CONFERENCE

water-logging amounted to Rs. 34 crores.

ON THE QUESTION OF ATTACK ON DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS: The Conference was of the opinion that the Kairon regime had surpassed all records in brutal suppression of people's movement and the Chief Minister was deliberately creating one crisis after another in the State in order to perpetuate his own rule. The growing restrictions on the rights of the institutions of self-government and attacks on democratic liberties only underlined the dangers of authoritarianism and strong-man rule.

The Conference decided to fight back this offensive and rid the State of the night-marish regime by broad mobilisation of all democratic forces against it.

ON THE QUESTION OF LANGUAGE AND A UNILINGUAL STATE: The Con-

ference reaffirmed the June resolution of the State Council which upheld the principle of unilingual States and sharply came out against the Kairon Ministry for its policy of deliberate provocation and repression, while strongly attacking the Akalis for their communal disruptive slogans and methods.

The Conference held that it was imperative for the democratic forces to seize the initiative from the communalists and to unite all Punjabis on a secular democratic platform. It came to the firm conclusion that in order to initiate a united struggle it was necessary to convince the Sikh masses of the great harm that Akali outlook and approach had caused to the unity of the workers, agricultural labourers, peasants and other democrats and drove a section of them into the fold of the Hindu communalists. While coming to this con-

clusion, the Conference decisively rejected two wrong views, which, despite the narrow support they found among the delegates were distinct as well as dangerous. While one of them advocated a tactical line that would obliterate our differentiation from the communal Akalis on this question, the other manifested an utter lack of realisation of the urgency of the problem.

These were the conclusions that were highlighted in Comrade Surjeet's reply speech, after which the report was adopted unanimously.

Third Plan

A whole session on the Third Day of the Conference was devoted to the Report on the Third Five-Year Plan, which was presented by Master Hari Singh, member of the State Secretariat and the National Council of the Party.

The Report gave a searching analysis of the Plan Draft in relation to the Punjab, criticised its shortcomings and advanced concrete proposals to strengthen it. The twenty-one delegates that participated in the discussion made concrete proposals to further strengthen this Report.

The two main points that stood out from the delegates' contribution were first, the necessity of special measures for the development of backward hilly regions and, secondly, the need for a big expansion of social services like schools, hospitals and roads in the Harijani region which continues to be comparatively neglected.

The Report of the Credentials Committee presented on October 15 showed that the 225

delegates who had submitted their replies to the questionnaire circulated earlier had among themselves, spent 543 years and four months in jails and 442 years and 11 months in underground struggles.

Among the delegates were three Assembly members, seven Municipal Commissioners (including one Municipal President and 45 panchayat members (including 19 sarpanches). The oldest among the elected delegates was 75-year old Baba Dulla Singh Jalalidival of the Ghaddar movement while the youngest were three delegates from Hoshiarpur, Hissar and the Provincial Party headquarters aged 24 years each. Among the nine women delegates present five were wives of Party members who were also present as delegates.

Report On Organisation

The Organisational Report presented by Comrade Surjeet noted the improvement registered by the State organs of the Party in their functioning and the steps taken to build the youth and women's movement and to activate the cultural front. It sharply underlined the failure to build a strong peace movement and the state of neglect towards Party organs providing ideological-political guidance as well as in building up their circulation. Thirtyone delegates spoke on the report and 53 amendments were submitted.

The debate was of a high level and reflected the urge for unity in the Party to face the great tasks ahead. The delegates advanced valuable suggestions regarding the activation of the

Party units at the base—the Party branches, fighting alien trends like subjectivism, liberalism and individualism by initiating a rectification campaign from above, planned education for Party building and cadre-training for carrying out the organisational and agitational tasks ahead.

The report was unanimously accepted after incorporation of these and other valuable suggestions.

The urge for unity was further reflected by the unanimous election of leading bodies—the 75-member State Council, 25-member State Executive and five-member State Control Commission.

Comrades Bhupesh Gupta, S. V. Ghate and B. T. Ranadive addressed the Conference on behalf of the Central leadership. Comrade Ranadive's lucid speech, coming at the end of the deliberations, highlighted certain ideological weaknesses of the Party and was highly acclaimed.

The Delegates' Session ended on the note for unity for still greater, still more devoted service of the people. All delegates sang the Internationale and then marched to join the biggest procession ever witnessed by Nangal township. Peasants and workers had come from adjoining districts also to join the processions which ended in a grand rally addressed, among others by Comrade Ranadive and Comrade Surjeet.

Open sessions of the Conference had been held on the last three days in a well-decorated pandal where, apart from speeches by Comrades Bhupesh Gupta, Tika Ram Sukhan, Vimala Dang and others, songs and dramas were presented by the Punjab Art Theatre.

* FROM PAGE 5

1949 11 Years GDR 1960

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC the country that is leading in production of Lignite (Soft Coal) in the World.

THE COUNTRY THAT takes the 5th place in industrial production of Europe, the 7th in the world.

THE COUNTRY THAT stands second in the world's chemical production per capita of population and has the 7th place in total chemical production, in the world.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC the country that makes fast progress towards Socialism.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC stands for trade with all nations on the basis of mutual benefit and equality.

FOR economic and technical cooperation.

FOR peaceful coexistence.

Further information can be obtained from the Trade Representation of the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC in India:

HEAD OFFICE: 23, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

BRANCH OFFICE: Mistry Bhavan, 122, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay.

BRANCH OFFICE: Faraday House, P-17, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.

BRANCH OFFICE: 4, Valliamal Road, Vepery, Madras.

* FROM PAGE 7 BATTLE FOR PEACE

one on behalf of the USA, Britain and Italy laying down "principles" and the other by Britain suggesting "expert study" on control arrangements) presented to the Political Committee of the General Assembly, Khrushchov has shown in his report to the citizens of Moscow how they again lack in seriousness when they do not say "a word about the abolition of military bases on foreign territories", "about when, during what time this or that disarmament measure should be carried out."

"In essence it is a proposal envisaging control over armaments, which was urged by President Eisenhower at the General Assembly, and not disarmament under control which the Soviet Union has been insisting upon for many years," said Khrushchov.

Speaking of the prospects and perspectives of the struggle for peace Khrushchov in the same report said:

"We Marxist-Leninists are fully aware of the complexity of the questions of war and peace. The danger of wars and their breeding ground will be eliminated finally and irrevocably with the abolition of the division of society into the rich and the poor, into the haves and the have-nots, into the exploiters and the exploited."

"The preservation of peace under conditions of undivided domination of imperialism would be impossible. But the emergence of a new social system—Socialism—which is taking the place of capitalism has changed the situation."

Universal peace and harmony will be established when Socialism triumphs everywhere, said Khrushchov. But change of social system cannot be achieved by unleashing wars.

"Hence we must search for such a solution of the uppermost international problems as would take into account the conditions now existing—the simultaneous existence of opposed social systems in different States—in order to create even in such a situation conditions that would rule out the possibility of another war."

"It would be naive to think that the capitalist countries would agree to disarmament if they were stronger than Socialism. Now the Socialist countries possess hitherto unseen means of acting on the capitalist countries, and if you will, even compelling them to an agreement on disarmament."

"Considering the national liberation movement of the peoples, the force of the popular movement for disarmament and peace in all countries, and also the existence in the present conditions of peaceable sentiments of a certain section of the bourgeoisie, disarmament is favoured not only by our material capabilities for retaliating with a shattering blow in case of any attack on the Socialist countries, but also by the support, given to our struggle for peace and the termination of the arms race by the peoples of the entire world."

"That is why the Soviet Go-

vernment bases itself on real political, economic and moral factors when submitting its proposal for general and complete disarmament. World war can be averted if all the peoples fight perseveringly for peace, for general and complete disarmament, for the destruction of the means of warfare under the strictest international control.

"Is all this possible? It is. No one denies that this is a difficult thing but war, should it break out, will be even harder for the peoples. Therefore, the question stands as follows: Should we, Communists, retreat in the face of these difficulties and consequently follow in the footsteps of those imperialist forces which stand for the continuation of the arms race which, if continued, will lead to war, or should we spare no effort and create a dam, a barrier to such a course of events?"

"We are" against fatalism, against inactivity on questions of war and peace. We should not underrate, much less overrate the possibilities of those imperialist forces which stand for the preparation of war."

"As long as imperialist States exist, as long as they are dominated by monopoly capital with its inherent striving for aggression, for imperialist wars, the danger of a new war will exist. But it is against this force that we can and must counter a still greater force—the readiness of the peoples to avert war, and their determination to curb any imperialist aggression."



N. S. Khrushchov, leader of the Soviet Delegation, addressing the Fifteenth Session of the U. N. General Assembly during the general debate.

USSR FOR PEACE

★ by ZIAUL HAQ

All the forty-three years of its existence, the Soviet State, the first Socialist country in the world, has fought for peace not for itself alone but for the whole world.

In the very latest period this fight for making peace real and firm on earth through securing complete and general disarmament and eradicating colonialism, a root cause of wars, has become more determined and persistent than ever. So much so that this fight today has become a real terror for the imperialists.

This manifested itself at the time of Khrushchov's announcement that he would be personally leading the Soviet delegation to the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations. This was carrying the fight right into the heart-land of imperialist warmongers. And quite understandably they reacted to the very announcement with the most unseemly frenzy.

They were, however, powerless to stop it. Khrushchov did visit the United States, leading the Soviet delegation to the U.N. For twenty-five days he carried on a remarkable fight, in the forum of the U.N. General Assembly and outside it, to hammer home the message of peace to the people of the United States and to representative of about a hundred nations gathered there. His words found powerful support in the pronouncements and initiatives of the leaders of many nations—Socialist and non-Socialist—at the United Nations.

Soviet Policy

How did the Soviet Union propose to meet these tactics of imperialism? By stern punishment, in the first instance, of any violation or threat of violation of its sovereignty. This proclaimed determination of the Soviet Union was fully demonstrated two months after the U-2 incident when Soviet forces brought down another American plane, an RB-47, on a similar mission.

After Summit Was Torpedoed

This latest phase of the struggle for peace began with the torpedoing by the United States of the projected Summit Conference in Paris.

Doubts on the U.S. Government's tactics on the U-2 affair were caused in the U.S. itself. Witness the verdict of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate whose Chairman, Senator Fulbright, in presenting the report on June 23, 1960, said, "Historically, the deliberate and intentional assertion by a head of State of the right to violate the territorial integrity of another nation has been considered an unfriendly act of the utmost seriousness."

"It is quite unacceptable to any State to be put in the position in which this Government put the Soviet Union last month. . . . It is difficult to see how anyone could have been expected to act substantially differently from the way Chairman Khrushchov acted under the circumstances which confronted him in Paris."

pedoeing of the meeting, the lies, slander and the all-out efforts to stir up the cold war, this is a temporary circumstance, which sooner or later will have to give way to a more healthy atmosphere."

On June 2, the Soviet Union presented its new proposals to the Geneva ten-nation meeting on disarmament, fully taking into account the Western objections to Khrushchov's proposals placed before the General Assembly nine months earlier.

The Soviet Union knew full well that the U.S. Government's behaviour over the U-2 affair was not accidental. "These are the tactics of imperialism," Khrushchov said in his speech at the Rumanian Workers' Party Congress. "Another convulsion of imperialism," he called it.

The object was to attain complete and general disarmament as directed by the General Assembly in specified stages and within four years or some other agreed span of them. "All disarmament measures from beginning to end shall be carried out under strict and effective international control," said the proposals.

Western Stand

What was the reaction to these proposals? While the whole world including the British Press hailed the Soviet proposals as making possible real headway in the area of disarmament, the U.S. first of

all withheld the Soviet proposals from the American public.

And the response of the U.S. delegation at Geneva was literally nothing, absolute silence for days and then for weeks. So much so that the matter became an international scandal. And then the U.S. proposal of June 26 reiterated all the old American

positions seeking not disarmament but the control of armament programmes.

The New Statesman, July 2, 1960, wrote editorially under the caption, "Why Zorin Walked Out":

"What is known is that the Communist delegations agreed to the Western insistence on an elaborate inspection system, provided it was accompanied by radical disarmament; the Western Powers, on the other hand, were determined to see an inspection system working properly before they were willing to consider disarmament. The Russians made several concessions to the West since the conference resumed after the Summit. The West was slow in responding."

Installing an inspection system before they were willing even to consider "detailed disarmament"—that was and remains the Western position.

To any person not bereft

DISARMAMENT AND FREEDOM

of common sense it means installation of machinery to collect information of the other side's defence arrangements—that is, a machinery for espionage. Moreover, it can hardly claim to be a plan for simultaneous disarmament and control thereof.

Seriousness Lacking

From the Disarmament Commission, the Soviet Union logically took the fight to the United Nations General Assembly, raising the whole issue of stabilising peace in a far more fundamental and comprehensive way, demanding that the full weight of all nations of the world be brought to bear on the solution of the issue that is prevented by the intransigence of the U.S. and other Western Powers.

This involves the re-organisation of the United Nations, its Security Council and its Executive authority so as to reflect the real state of affairs in the world of today, rather than of 15 years ago. It also involves the immediate disbandment of colonial regimes wherever they still remain in the World.

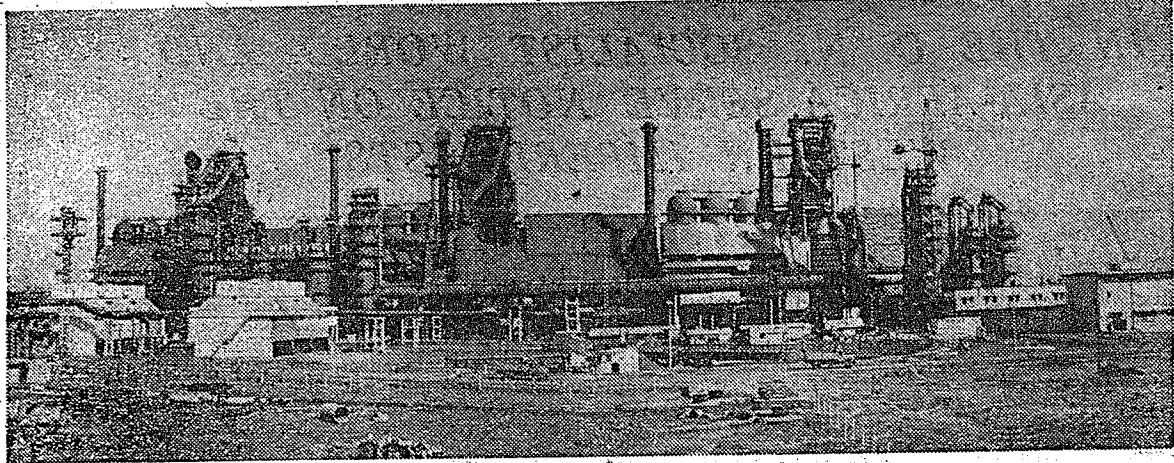
Commenting on the Western proposals for a summit conference, the Soviet press said:

★ N. S. Khrushchov talking to Cuba's Fidel Castro in New York during the U. N. General Assembly Session.



NEW AGE

PAGE THREE



The three blast furnaces at Bhilai at work.

WHAT tremendous leeway India has to make in steel production in order to become a really advanced strong and civilised country with its people enjoying minimum amenities of modern life!

Thanks to the civilising mission of British imperialism which it had the rare opportunity of carrying out in India without any interruption for such a long period—Mr. Macmillan spoke only the other day before the General Assembly of the United Nations of the benefits of British rule over the colonies—during the Second World War years, India was producing only 1.04 million tons of steel annually.

In the immediate post-independence years this could be raised to 1.15 million tons by 1952-5 and 1.26 million tons in 1955. This production worked out to 11 lbs. per head of the population while the USA's stood at 125 million tons and 1180 lbs. per head, the USSR's at 50 million tons and 232 lbs per head and the U.K.'s at 20 million tons and 572 lbs. per head of the population.

Five years after, as we approach the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period, India's planners are hopeful of attaining the six-million ton steel target. And for the Third Plan they are making a target of ten million tons.

Key Role

What has made it possible for this country to raise in five-six years its steel production to six million tons while in decades of British rule and even after almost ten years of independence, it had remained around just one million tons per year? Surely it is the decision to have the job done through the public sector and with Indo-Soviet cooperation playing a key role in that. Soviet participation in the building up of India's publicly-owned steel industry is a key factor in the accelerated development that the industry has seen in recent years and in the perspectives that have now opened before it.

Bhilai, only a steel plant, albeit most modern and up-to-date, plays a key role because it sets the pace and pattern making others either conform or decisively fall behind and lose the battle.

As the construction has progressed all that has been said about the plant and its significance—symbol of New India—and so on—which sounded to some as mere platitudes at one stage has stood out in bolder relief as nothing more than truth itself.

The agreement for setting up the plant, it will be recalled, was signed on February 2, 1955. The terms were most favourable to India—the loan carrying a 2½ per cent rate of interest on deferred payment terms for 12 years, repayment to be made in supplies of traditional Indian goods. Construction began immediately after the project report was received at the close of 1956. By 1958, the speed of work picked up and the first iron was tapped on February 4, 1959. A year later, when Soviet Premier N. S. Khrushchov

steadily to the foundries all over India and even to foreign countries.

On October 27, 1960, Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the giant half-a-mile long rail and structural mill—the third of the four rolling mills there. It has an annual production capacity of 365,000 tons for rails, components of railway sleepers, beams, girders, channels, etc. By February next, that is four years after work on the plant started, all the units of the Bhilai steel works will be in operation

	Pig Iron		Steel	
	Rourkela	Bhilai	Rourkela	Bhilai
April 1960	32,787	55,539	15,625	23,761
May 1960	26,005	56,180	13,369	21,538
June 1960	26,191	46,507	14,360	22,034
July 1960	30,586	49,095	15,360	26,627
August 1960 (till 29th)	31,877	50,712	16,392	23,914

(all figures in metric tons)

The Minister had found it necessary to point out in that statement that the comparatively low production in Rourkela had not been due to the

rolled. There will be a new wire mill—one of the biggest and fastest to be seen anywhere in the iron and steel industry. The rail and struc-

BHILAI India Will Always Be Grateful To The USSR

visited the plant, General Manager N. C. Shrivastava was able to report:

"A few days ago our blast furnaces finished smelting the 400,000 tons of pig iron. Steel production was started on October 12, 1959. The rolling, blooming and continuous billet mills were put in operation in November and December 1959. Since then we have produced more than 60,000 steel ingots and have already rolled more than 22,000 tons of billets."

For the last one-and-a-half years now the products of Bhilai have been moving out

and one million tons of steel, the capacity for which the plant is at present designed, could be got out of it in 1961. Work on Rourkela had started earlier than at Bhilai and the ceremonial tapping of pig iron too had been done a day earlier just to keep up the show of German precedence. The following production figures of the two plants as given by the Steel, Mines and Fuel Minister in the Lok Sabha on September 7 in his statement on how coal and iron ore shortage had been affecting the steel plants' production are eloquent as to their respective performances:

shortage of iron ore. Stocks, he said, had been adequate. The "poor production," he said, had been due to "other reasons" of which shortage of coal had been only one, and that only during May and June. The poor production there, the Minister said, had been due mainly to the inability of the steel smelting shop to take all the hot metal produced because of the poor performance of the dolomite calcining plant and to the inability of the pig casting machine, of which only one existed in Rourkela, to cast all the hot metal.

More than the steel-producing capacity created, it is the technical personnel trained at Bhilai that is India's new wealth and potential. Not only much larger in number than in the case of any other steel plant that is being built with foreign assistance, these engineers of new India that are being turned out at Bhilai, possess greater self-confidence, élan and a deeper sense of dignity and national pride and responsibility. They constitute a new technical intelligentsia which will leave up the whole national milieu.

Expansion

The Indo-Soviet agreement signed on February 12, 1960, provides for the expansion of the capacity of the Bhilai Steel Plant to 2,500,000 tons of steel per year. Preliminary estimates show that when the plant is enlarged the production cost of a ton of steel will be 30 to 35 per cent lower than if its capacity had been left at one million tons.

While detailed planning on Bhilai's expansion is underway an article in the Hindu (October 19) points out the position in regard to Rourkela. Although all the work in relation to attaining the one-million capacity is officially expected to be over by middle of next year (as against February in case of Bhilai) and although earlier it was expected that Rourkela's expansion would come before the other plants, "the prevailing uncertainty as to the precise manner in which West Ger-



Coke-oven plant of Bhilai in operation.

by ZIAUL HAQ

man financial assistance for the Rourkela expansion might be forthcoming has compelled its relegation to the last in the schedule of expansion."

Big Changes

Bhilai's expansion, according to reports, is going to be a far more marvellous job than its erection in record time and its high rate of performance. This is so not only because the ingot output to be stepped up is the largest there, "but there are going to be some big changes in the pattern of the products to be

WITH SOVIET AID, INDIA BUILDS INDUSTRIAL BASE

by O.P. MEHROTRA

When India launched her programme of planned industrial development, she found that the Western Powers were not favourably inclined to her programme. Far from helping her, they contemptuously advised India to give up her plans to build heavy industries or accept their terms. The industrial concerns of the U.S., Britain and West Germany demanded terms which would mean that they themselves would guide and control Indian industrialisation.

At such a critical juncture, the Soviet Union offered her hand of friendship. An agreement was signed to build a giant steel plant at Bhilai.

The agreement on Bhilai, as is well known, greatly speeded the process and India got into the position of being able to produce enough steel, the first and foremost pre-condition of being able to produce machinery for the needs of forging ahead with India's industrialisation.

The example of Bhilai was repeated in the year 1957, when in the month of November, another agreement was signed between the Governments of the USSR and India on the granting of a second Soviet loan and on technical cooperation.

Under this agreement the Soviet Government took the responsibility of erecting in India a heavy machine-building plant, a 250,000-kilowatt thermal power station, an optical glass works, a mine-machinery plant and establishments for mining and processing of 2.5 million tons of coal and maintenance of mine machinery.

Each of these projects is in itself a giant unit. Some of them are the first enterprises of the kind in India. These projects will go a long way in helping India meet the demands of industrialisation of our economy.

Increased Capacities

Indo-Soviet cooperation has, however, increased further. The Soviet Union was the first country which offered its credit for the Third Five-Year Plan.

Under the agreement for the utilisation of the Rs. 180 crores credit for the Third Plan, it has been decided to increase the capacity of the hitherto agreed heavy machine-building plant, mine equipment plant, thermal power stations and the coal-mines equipment maintenance and the coal processing plants.

The new loan also provides for Soviet assistance for the setting up of a heavy electrical plant.

The various plants that are being set up with aid of credits from the USSR will be very useful for ensuring rapid industrialisation of our country. Soviet aid is essentially being used to build and strengthen the industrial base of India.

A short description of some of these projects will show

expansion of the industrial base of the country.

MINE EQUIPMENT PLANT: The object of the construction of the mine-equipment plant at Durgapur is to ensure the development of coal-mining in India. This plant will manufacture coal-cutters and loading machines, electric mine-locomotives; mine-hoisting machines, hauling winches, mine-pumps and various fans. Besides, it will be able to produce cast iron, steel and non-ferrous metal profile castings, various forgings and stamping, etc.

The annual output capacity of this plant was to be 30,000

to build a thermal power project at Neyveli. The project was to generate 250,000 kilowatts of electricity. Now, according to the new agreement (1960) the capacity of the thermal electric station at Neyveli is to be raised to 400,000 kw.

Low-grade coal-mines in South Arcot will provide the coal for the power station at Neyveli. The electric power produced with this variety of coal will be cheaper than with what can be shipped from Bihar and West Bengal.

The Neyveli power station will double the present supply of electricity in Madras

ing India to increase its power supply in a big way.

HEAVY ELECTRICALS: The Soviet Union is helping India not only by supplying electric generators and other goods but has decided to help India in building a plant for manufacturing heavy electrical equipment.

Under the latest agreement, it is provided that the plant to manufacture a heavy electrical equipment will also be financed from the Soviet credit of Rs. 180 crores.

This plant will help India to produce such heavy electrical equipment as huge transformers, motors and other electrical machines. Thus in the subsequent period India will have no more to look to foreign countries for these.

TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW: Soviet technicians, not only help in designing, supplying and erecting plants for India but they also share their technical know-how with us.

The Soviet Union has trained hundreds of our engineers, technicians and workers during the construction of the Bhilai steel plant.

Indian specialists took part in designing the heavy machine-building and mine-equipment plants. As Indo-Soviet cooperation extends itself more and more, Indian technicians are being trained to man and manage our new industrial projects. This is in sharp contrast with the practice followed by the Western consortiums which are building other plants in India.

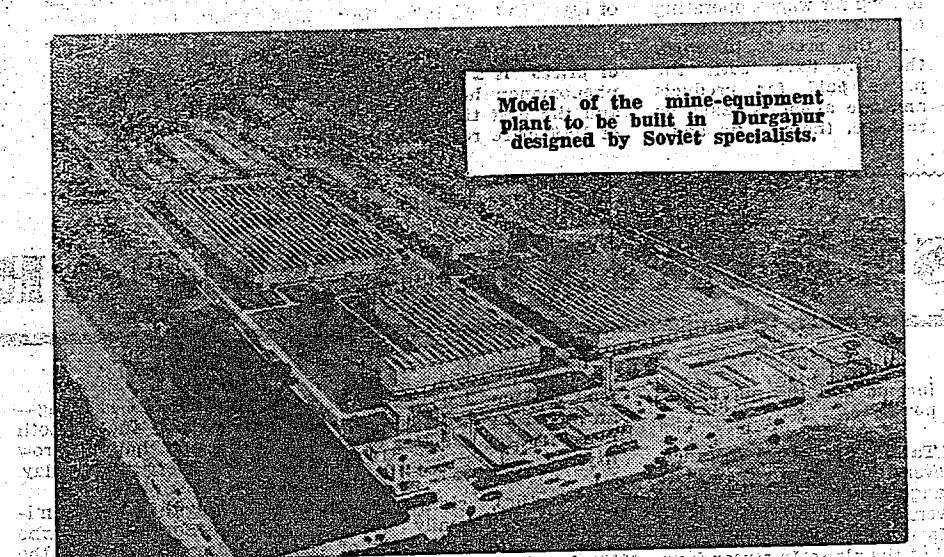
TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE: With the help of the Soviet Union, a technological institute is being set up in Bombay. It will be furnished with the Soviet-made equipment. A number of Soviet professors, now staying in Bombay, are training Indian students. Many Indians who will be on the teaching staff of the institute are at present receiving training in the Soviet Union.

Indian Appreciation

The friendly and fraternal character of Soviet aid is appreciated by all sections of the Indian people. The Government of India and Ministers of the Central Government who have to deal with their Soviet counterparts have all praise for Soviet aid.

Thus, Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel is on record to have stated: "Our experience in co-operating with the Soviet Union is quite satisfactory to us." Soviet specialists, he said, "have won great respect by their outstanding technical knowledge and by the eagerness with which they share it with our specialists and workers. Work on the joint Indo-Soviet projects goes on in the spirit of mutual understanding and goodwill. We hope that in the course of the successful completion of new projects Indo-Soviet cooperation will lead to still more wonderful results."

HEAVY MACHINERY, MINING, POWER AND HEAVY CHEMICALS



Model of the mine-equipment plant to be built in Durgapur designed by Soviet specialists.

The Ranchi Plant

The first section of the heavy machine-building plant will be putting out 45,000 tons of mechanical items annually. Now that the enlargement of its capacity has been agreed upon, it will produce 80,000 tons of items a year after completion.

In general terms, the heavy machine-building plant will be capable of producing machines to equip fully one iron and steel works (like Bhilai) with an annual output of one million tons of steel annually. The Ranchi plant will be able to lay the basis of heavy machine-building industry which is so essential for the

tons items in a year. This output could equip twenty coal-mines each with a capacity of 300,000 tons, with modern mining machines. The capacity of this plant will be increased to 45,000 tons a year.

The machines produced at this plant will help to supply the Indian coal-mines with modern equipment and mechanise the labour consuming process in mines to the extent of 75 to 80 per cent.

KORBA COALFIELDS: In 1957, the Soviet Union agreed to mine the Korba coalfields and produce 2.5 million tons of coal per year. It was also agreed to establish a coal-mine machinery maintenance establishment. This will keep India's coal-mining industry in an efficient condition.

Neyveli Power Station

POWER STATIONS: The Soviet Union is helping India to increase its power supply with cheap resources. Thus three years ago, it was decided

State. It will naturally have a beneficial effect on the economy of that State. With the help of this project, an artificial fertiliser plant, a coal briquetting factory, and an insulator manufacturing plant will start operating.

The first Neyveli turbine is expected to be put into operation in the first half of 1961.

GENERATOR FOR HIRAKUD II: Another major assignment that the USSR has accepted is related to Hirakud II. The project has been designed by Indian engineers. One turbo-generator (25,000 KW) for the station is being supplied by the Soviet Union. It is expected to arrive at Hirakud II in the first half of 1961.

The generator for the future power stations in Orissa and Madras are being constructed by the workers of the "Electrosila" plant in Leningrad.

A NEW POWER STATION: The Soviet Union has agreed to erect a new thermal power station at Singarauli (U.P.) with a capacity of 250,000 kw. Thus, the Soviet Union is help-

USSR AND INDIA

★ by P. C. JOSHI

The popular slogan Hindi-Russi Bhai-Bhai did not fall from the sky. These are very different days, when satellites are sent from earth to outer space and even the moon is not out of bounds.

THIS slogan which causes dismay and consternation in the camp of the colonialists but wins spontaneous response from the hearts of Indian and Soviet citizens, grew from the good earth on both sides, out of the rich experience of the struggle of the Indian and Russian peoples themselves. The more we fought the common imperialist enemy, the more we inevitably realised that we were natural allies of each other and had to make good friends.

This is just what has happened during our generation and we see it grow and grow, and rejoice. As August 15 is celebrated in the USSR so we celebrate November 7 in India to renew our pledge of solidarity, feel stronger and become wiser for the common struggles ahead.

November 7, the victory of the first Socialist Revolution in Russia and all that flowed out of it made the deepest impact upon the Indian national movement, despite all the differences.

Gandhiji And Nehru Wrote

Mahatma Gandhi wrote in his Young India, November 15, 1928, "There is no questioning the fact that the Bolshevik ideal has behind it the purest sacrifice of countless men and women, who have given up their all for its sake; an ideal that is sanctified by sacrifices of such master spirits as Lenin cannot go in vain."

Very much later the Mahatma's heir, Jawaharlal Nehru, as the Prime Minister of India, speaking in Moscow stated:

"Nearly simultaneously with the October Revolution guided by the great Lenin we in India entered a new stage in our struggle for freedom.

"Although under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi we waged our struggle along a different path, we admired Lenin and we were influenced by his example."

The Mahatma did not know Lenin. He, however, admired him and his great work from the long distance which the British usurpers fully exploited to keep us apart.

Nehru and Khrushchov not only know each other but are good friends and proclaim their friendship. More, they take counsel together on the affairs of the world and how to advance the common noble and righteous cause further.

As time marches and the Indian and Soviet peoples struggle to fulfil their destiny, they get ever closer together.

The Russian Revolution also made the deepest impact upon the Left of the Indian national movement, eagerly seeking an effective strategy and tactics to make our own revolution successful after the failure of the non-cooperation movement of the 'twenties.

The British imperialists promptly smelt the danger to their rule in the wide Indian patriotic interest in the experience of the Russian Revolution and the teaching of its successful leaders. In the famous Meerut conspiracy case the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and books on the Russian Revolution were seriously and solemnly cited as evidence to prove the charge of conspiracy to overthrow the British Government then ruling over us.

The big lesson that we Indian Communists learnt from the Russian example was that the Revolution leads to success only through the effective and foremost participation of the working class of the country concerned in alliance with the peasantry and other popular strata.

We were deeply impressed by Lenin's prophetic words, written after the 1908 protest of Bombay workers against the barbarous sentence on Lokmanya Tilak: "In India, too, the proletariat has already developed to conscious political mass struggle and that being the case, the Russian style British regime in India is doomed."

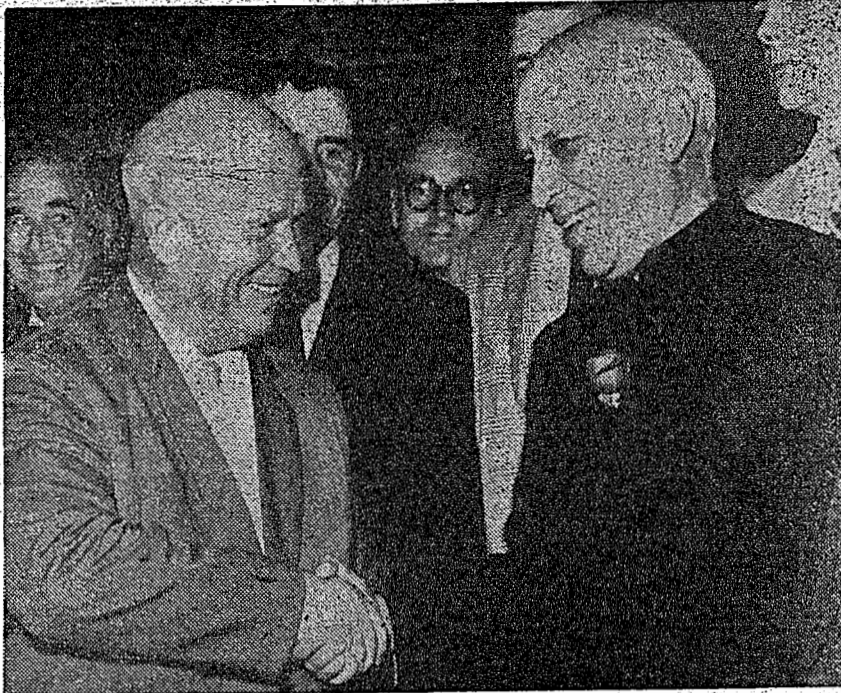
Valuable Gift

We Indian Communists spent our early youth in organising our own working class. The great day came when in solidarity with the revolt of the ratings of the Indian Navy the same Bombay working class solidly went on total general strike and set in motion a whole chain of countrywide strikes and hartals. That sealed the doom of British rule in India and in record quick time the British Cabinet Mission agreed to discuss terms of the transfer of power.

The weapon of the political general strike was the gift of the Russian Revolution for the victory of the Indian revolution and it proved really effective and very helpful.

After the achievement of Indian independence, we find ourselves working shoulder to shoulder with the USSR, other countries of the Socialist camp and the newly liberated Afro-Asian countries.

This is so because the basic principle of the foreign policies of our countries is the same. Lenin the founder of the Soviet State proclaimed co-existence as the unalterable policy of the USSR on its very birth. We too from our own historic tradition and world role proclaim Panchsheel as the foundation principle of our



GOOD FRIENDS, TRUE ALLIES

foreign policy. The two words are different; they mean the same thing and their loyal pursuit leads to honest and useful cooperation.

It is no accident that India supports the USSR's move for total and general disarmament and also the proposal for ending colonialism here and now so that each nation may carve its own future according to its own desire and genius.

Khrushchov in his report back to the Soviet citizens warmly acknowledged the "big contribution to the struggle for peace, for the abolition of the colonial system detested by the peoples" by the Indian delegation headed by the Prime Minister along with Ghana's Nkrumah, Guinea's Sekou Toure, Indonesia's Sukarno, UAR's Nasser, Cambodia's Sihanouk.

It is no bourgeois diplomatic trick that Khrushchov has placed on the agenda of the U.N. the whole problem of its reorganisation in terms of existing and growing realities and demanded equal status and representation for the uncommitted but peace-loving and anti-colonial Afro-Asian nations along with the countries of capitalism and Socialism.

Cooperation For Peace

There is no answer to Khrushchov's simple poser: how are India and Indonesia not great Powers if U.K. and France are so considered for the seats of permanent members of the Security Council.

During the year Indo-Soviet cooperation in the international sphere has visibly grown. The imperialists, and above all the die-hard rulers of the U.S., are using all their resources, wiles and dollars to weaken and disrupt it. To strengthen Indo-Soviet cooperation still further is to be true to India's national policy and administer the most effective rebuff to the bankrupt organisers of the cold war and the conscienceless and brutal colonialists.

The Russian Revolution cast a useful and healthy influence not only over our freedom struggle and foreign policy but over Indian planning as well.

Ideas Of Planning

The very idea of having an Indian plan for changing the old colonial economy, building the economic foundations of Indian independence and guaranteeing the growing welfare of the common people came to India from the example of the successful achievements of the early Soviet plans. Wiser and far-seeing elements in the very leadership of the National Congress were moved to appoint a National Planning Committee on the initiative of Pandit Nehru. When its report was published the imperialist Press denounced it as a plan to virtually Bolshevise India.

All the progressive ideas, which have become common currency today and about which the popular complaint is that they are not being honestly implemented in practice, were inspired by the Soviet example, of successfully building Socialism inside the USSR.

These concepts are building up the economy according to a pre-determined plan, primacy and urgency of heavy and basic industries to make possible all-round modernisation of the economy through industrialisation, liquidating feudalism through land to the tiller and thus boosting agricultural production, a step-by-step change in the direction of the economy through the organisation of cooperatives, elimination of the enslaving role of foreign private capital, nationalisation and the role of the public sector.

Even while engaged in fighting British imperialism, the patriotic and progressive intelligentsia of our country assimilated new and useful ideas from the USSR for building up the national economy with the dawn of liberation.

After the achievement of independence, the Congress leaders with their tradi-

tional capitalist prejudices and predilections looked to the countries of the capitalist West, and above all the USA, for aid in Indian economic development. The response was negative or Shylock-like. It is only after this bitter experience that the Indian Government approached the USSR. The Soviet response was warm and fraternal.

"It is our sincere wish that India should become just as great and strong a State economically, as she is a great State today in her spirit, in her culture, in the whole of her moral grandeur.

"We want her to have a highly developed industry, an advanced agriculture and high living standards of the people. On our side, we are prepared to assist you in this good and wonderful cause."

The above words of Khrushchov, full of deep understanding and sympathy, were soon translated into practice.

The Soviet-aided Bhilai steel giant speeded up the whole process for producing enough Indian steel demanded by the growing needs of Indian industrialisation.

A bird's eye-view of the major Soviet-aided projects for the Third Plan is enough to visualise how new and big projects will be built which will strengthen and uplift our economy.

● The Ranchi heavy machinery plant will be able to produce enough equipment to build one Bhilai every year.

● The Soviet-aided heavy electricals project has already activated the British who were going slow with the Bhopal plant and creating difficulties.

● The coalmine - machine manufacturing unit at Durgapur will give us as much equipment as we need to boost coal production in the public sector.

● The five Soviet-aided drug projects will give us cheap and good medicines for the ailing and the sick of our country.

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