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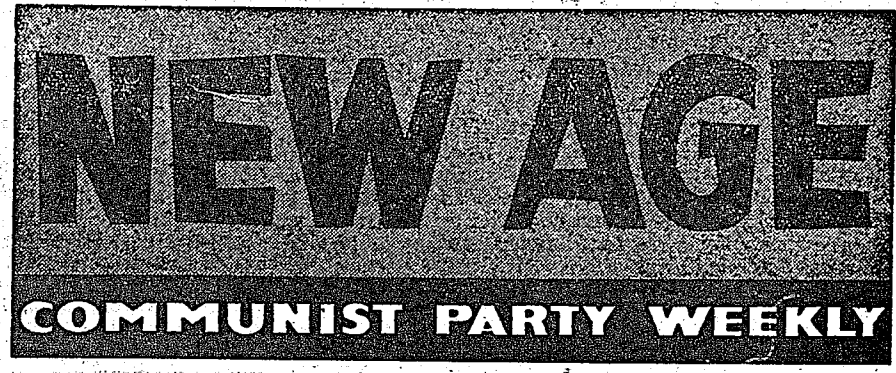
MAY 9 - 1960

THE MID-TERM ELECTIONS

IN KERALA

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The United Front of the Congress, PSP and Muslim League have won an overwhelming majority of the seats in the mid-term elections to the Kerala Legislative Assembly.



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OF the 126 seats in the Assembly the Congress has won 63 seats, the PSP 20, the Muslim League 11, the RSP one the Karnatak Samiti one, and a rebel Congressman one. The Communist Party and supported Independents have secured 29 seats.

and secured 53 per cent of the votes polled. The Communist Party and supported Independents had contested 114 seats, polled 2.4 million votes and secured roughly 40 per cent of the votes in 1957.

The results this time show that, approximately, the Alliance has polled 4.3 million votes and secured some 54 per cent of the total poll. The Communist Party and supported Independents have won some 3.5 million votes and secured some 43.3 per cent of the total poll.

Thus, the votes polled by the CPI and supported Independents have risen by about one million votes and its percentage of the poll by about 2.5 per cent. While awaiting a fuller analysis it can be hazarded that this indicates not only the retention of our previous base but also the winning of some new sections.

This has been gained in the face of a most determined, united and tremendously high-powered campaign of the Alliance, which had succeeded in whipping up the worst religious and communal passions.

INCREASE IN VOTES

The Party and supported Independents have secured a substantial increase in votes over the 1957 figure in all constituencies, except three in central Travancore. The increase is quite marked in the case of Palghat district and appreciable in Kozhikode and Cannanore. In Trivandrum, Trichur and Ernakulam districts our voting strength has also shown considerable advance. There has also been an increase in Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam.

The Congress Parliamentary Board, to justify Central intervention had asserted in July last that even from the 35 per cent (their figures) of votes polled in 1957 by the Communists a big swing away had taken place. It had stated that the mass popularity of the E.M.S. Ministry had gone down substantially. This assertion has now been belied by the voting figures.

As a result of this remarkably keen contest—not at all reflected in the distribution of seats—and evident polarisation 50 out of the 60 RSP, KSP, Lohia So-

cialists and Independent candidates have lost their deposits. The 13 candidates of the KSP, for example, could gather in all only a scanty 6,000 votes. The RSP's solitary victory came from Karunagapally in Quilon district. An Independent (rebel Congressman) of the Nadar community won the Parasala seat in Trivandrum district, while an Independent of the Karnatak Samiti secured the Manjeswar seat in Cannanore district.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN

Behind the increase in these votes lies a saga of activity at unceasing tempo for over eight weeks. After the Central intervention and the announcement of the date of the mid-term elections some time later, the Communist Party and its friends and sympathisers got to work.

Everywhere, throughout the length and breadth of this southernmost State of our country the air and atmosphere itself slowly began to get surcharged. The Party from the village branch through the district conferences up to the State Party conference at Trichur began to draw up the election manifesto and discuss the list of candidates.

It has to be emphasised at this time that as important as the hectic election campaign was the attention given at all levels to the job of reviewing the performance of the Communist-led Ministry and to drafting the recommendations for the plan for Kerala's prosperity. Keen and long were the discussions. But what health and realism they revealed! Not petty personal gain, not sectarian advantage but the welfare of the entire people formed the hub and centre of these "talk of the people", as they came to be known. At these meetings dream and reality seemed to merge and become personified in the very excitement of the gesticulating speakers and their pithy comments.

It was the same when it came to choosing the candidates—the impersonal concern that the best man be chosen so as to fight hard and, if possible, win.

Then the election campaign proper got going. There were so many jobs to be done but equally so many to do them. Enormous was the number of volunteers, who worked night and day, without rest and quite often enough without food. The holy fire of service to the people's cause kept always the glow on their faces. It was inspiring and more to see and move with such persons, lit up by a great ideal. The poorest of the poor had found in the Red Flag the riches of their own power.

Not enthusiasm alone, however, made so many lakhs of voters come to the booths and add to the great total. There was patient explanation, there were the numerous achievements of the E. M. S. Ministry to point to, there were the issues of democracy—its protection and its advance—to take up.

A myriad forms were followed. Huge demonstrations and meetings where not only Kerala's leaders but the national leaders of the Communist Party spoke. Very often these meetings would continue till the early hours of the morning but the people listened and thought. Then there was the house-to-house canvassing, the going from door to door with our literature and our policy. So many stories could be written of the enormously varied questions and responses that were encountered. One must mention also in this connection the posters and the flags and the slogans painted on the walls.

To act as a nucleus and command centre for all this multiple activity were the constituency ward and booth committees. On these committees worked not only Communists but many a former Congressman, PSPer and Leaguer—all those who had

been disillusioned with the policies and practices of their former parties.

No account of the great election campaign would be in any way complete without a brief mention of the impact of the great solidarity campaign outside Kerala on the Malayali people. It was not only a question of a substantial sum of money—but much more of being bound up with the destiny of the entire country.

It made the members of the Party, our friends and the voters feel that by mustering in all their strength they would give power to the elbow of Indian democracy itself. It made for a great growth of consciousness of the issues at stake. Even more important was the feeling of unity generated—the rest of India seemed somehow to come close to Kerala.

And of course the tempo of our campaign was kept up all the more by the feverish activity of our opponents. A lot needs to be written of the way in which they used all the resources of money, religion, communalism, all the power and prestige of the all-India Congress High Command and the Central Government. Seldom has Kerala seen such a galaxy of Ministers, Deputy Ministers and others come and stay for days together. And there was also the fact of the direct management of the campaign by the all-India leadership, who assumed complete control.

When the increase of one million votes and of the percentage of the total poll is mentioned, it is this great campaign that has always to be kept in mind. It is a campaign whose results cannot be wiped out and on which the great edifice of the future will be built.

The Kerala State Executive Committee of the Communist Party is meeting in Ernakulam today to analyse the election results and the wide gap between the expected result and the actual outcome as far as the number of seats are concerned.

(February 4)

DISTRICT WISE BREAKUP

District wise the results show that in Palghat District the Communist Party and Independents have won 10 out of the 14 seats; in Alleppey six out of 14; in Trivandrum two out of 13; in Quilon four out of 14; in Kottayam two out of 14; in Ernakulam one out of 14; in Trichur one out of 14; in Kozhikode one out of 20; in Cannanore two out of 12.

District wise the results in the last general elections were in Palghat the Communist Party and supported Independents held 11 seats; in Alleppey 10 seats; in Trivandrum eight seats; in Quilon 10 seats; in Kottayam three seats; in Ernakulam four seats; in Trichur eight seats; in Kozhikode three seats; in Cannanore eight seats.

But any comparison on the basis of seats won or lost would be misleading since, unlike 1957, there were straight fights in most of the constituencies. And the voting figures have shown that the splinter groups, parties and individuals made hardly any impact except in three constituencies.

The same remark applies when we consider the fact that while the Communist Party gained three seats it has lost as many as 36 seats to the Alliance. In 1957 the Communist Party and Independents had secured 34 seats with an absolute majority.

As far as votes are concerned the first point of significance is the tremendously heavy poll. In 1957 the percentage of the votes polled to the total electorate of 89 lakhs was roughly about 67; this time out of a larger electorate of 96 lakhs the percentage of votes polled is roughly about 85.

In 1957 the Congress had contested 124 seats, polled 2.2 million votes, and secured 37.45 per cent of the votes. The PSP had contested 63 seats, polled 0.6 million votes and secured 11 per cent of the votes. The Muslim League had secured roughly 0.4 million votes and 5 per cent of the poll. This means that the parties of the Alliance in 1957 had together polled some 3.2 million votes.

FOR DETAILS OF CONSTITUENCIES

—See Pages 3, 17 & Back Page

AGAINST U. S.-JAPAN MILITARY TREATY

The contents of the so-called 'Treaty of Mutual Security' signed between Japan and the United States on January 19 gravely affect the situation in the Far-East and in the area of the Pacific Ocean, the Soviet Government has told Japan in a memorandum handed over by Foreign Minister Gromyko to the Japanese ambassador.

"UNDER this treaty" says the Soviet Memorandum "the stay of foreign troops and the presence of war bases in Japanese territory are again sanctioned for a long period with the voluntary consent of the Japanese Government. Article six of this treaty grants the United States 'use by its ground, air and naval forces of facilities and areas in Japan'."

"The treaty perpetuates the actual occupation of Japan, places her territory at the disposal of a foreign power, alienates from Japan the islands of Okinawa and Bonin, and its provisions inevitably lead to the military, economic and political subordination of Japan."

"Directly linked with this is the commitment undertaken by Japan in the treaty to augment her military potential. It is an open secret that the programme of her rearmament, which the treaty is to step up, lays special emphasis on the equipment of the Japanese armed forces, as well as the foreign troops stationed in her territory, with rocket-nuclear weapons. Thereby Japan openly takes to the road of extensive remilitarisation despite her Government's oft-repeated assurances of peaceableness, contrary to her Constitution declaring



40,000 march against "Security Treaty."

that Japan forever renounces war and threats of using military force.

"The Japanese Government obviously thinks that this 'forever' mentioned in the Constitution adopted 13 years ago, has already expired. Whereas in 1947 war was solemnly condemned in the fundamental law of the Japanese state, in 1960 the Japanese foreign policy is tilting increasingly towards militarisation and direct participation in military alliances spearheaded against the maintenance of peace in the Far-East."

The Memorandum recalls the Soviet Government's recent efforts at advancing the cause of universal disarmament and says:

"The Japanese Government is aware that the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution approving the idea of total and universal disarmament. The Japanese delegation, too, voted for this resolution."

"A specially established disarmament committee, composed of representatives of 10 states, will start considering these proposals shortly. And yet, the Japanese Government, without awaiting the start of the committee's work, let alone the results of its deliberations, has concluded a new military treaty whose aims are opposite to those of disarmament."

"The Soviet Government is always ready to give full backing to any step by Japan aimed at the provision of conditions for her peaceful independent development. The Soviet Union is ready, as it always has been, to provide, together with other Powers, the necessary guarantee of Japan's neutrality."

"The Government of the USSR, it will be recalled, has gone on record for the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship between the USSR, the People's Republic

of China and Japan and agreed to the participation in it of the United States and other Powers of the Pacific area....."

Expressing its inability in the new situation to fulfil its promise made in the joint declaration of October 19, 1956 to turn over to Japan the islands of Habomai and Shi-

kotan; the Soviet Government says:

"When it agreed to hand these islands over to Japan upon the conclusion of a peace treaty, the Soviet Government met the Japanese wishes half-way and took into account the national interests of the Japanese State and the peaceful intentions professed by the Japanese Government at the time in the course of the Soviet-Japanese talks."

"Considering, however, that the new military treaty signed by the Government of Japan is directed against the Soviet Union, as also against the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Government cannot allow itself to contribute to an extension of the

territory used by foreign armed forces by handing the aforesaid islands over to Japan."

"In view of this," says the Soviet Government "the islands of Habomai and Shikotan will be turned over to Japan (as envisaged in the above-mentioned joint declaration) only on condition of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of Japan and the conclusion of a peace treaty between the USSR and Japan."

"The Japanese Government" says the Soviet Memorandum in conclusion, "bears a grave responsibility for all the consequences arising out of the signing of a military treaty."

W. Bengal Peace Conference

Twelve hundred delegates from every walk of life of West Bengal assembled at the West Bengal Peace Conference, unanimously expressed their hope that the Prime Ministers of India and China "will meet soon" and pledged "all their efforts to build up a united movement in this country to help such a meeting take place and bear success."

They resolved to "take all efforts to unite all men and women and all organisations with a view to developing a broad movement for general disarmament" and the "success of the Summit meetings"; they disapproved "by all means any suggestions for India joining any military pact or joint defence pact" and called upon "men and women of India to stand by the foreign policy of India based on the policy of Panch Sheel, particularly at this time when it is under attack."

The Conference held its two day session on January 29 and 30. The inaugural session on the 29th at the University Institute Hall was addressed by Pandit Sunderlal, who expressed his firm belief that the India-China border disputes would soon be settled amicably. He characterised nationalism as an evil, a necessary evil at certain stage of development of human society.

He looked forward hopefully for such a day when bonfire would be made of all national flags as symbols of aggressive nationalism and internationalism, the true spirit of mankind, would hold its undisputed sway all over the world.

The presidium of the Conference was composed of eighteen men and women prominent in the public life of West Bengal, including Sachin Sen Gupta, Dr. Dhiren Sen, Monoj Basu, Narendra Dev, Prof. Nirmal Bhattacharya MLC, Gopal Halder, MLC, and Mayetreyee Devi.

The open session of the Conference was held at the foot of the Ochterloney Monument, and was presided over by Vivekananda Mukherjee. Speaking on the occasion Pandit Sunderlal, sharply rebuked those who advocated military alliances and attacked our foreign policy.

He emphatically said that there had been no aggression on India by China and those people who were raising a smokescreen of Chinese attack were trying to get India into war blocs and military alliances, and were the traitors to the country.

He, however, expressed his dissatisfaction at the way China has behaved in this matter but expressed his firm belief that the two Prime Ministers would meet soon and the ice of discord would soon melt.

Vivekananda Mukherjee, President of the West Bengal Peace Council was the Chairman of the presidium. The session was addressed by Bejoy Kumar Bannerjee, Mayor of Calcutta, Protap Chandra Chandra, General Secretary of the Indian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, West Bengal branch and Sidhartha Sankar Ray MLA, ex-judicial minister of West Bengal.

Leaders of the Indian peace movement, Rev. Father Williams, C. N. Malaviya, ex-Chief Minister of Bhopal, also explained the aims of the movement for total disarmament and Summit Conference. They welcomed the cut in the armed forces of the Soviet Union and its initiative for total disarmament.

Mayetreyee Devi, who had the good fortune to play host to Kaviguru Rabindranath on many occasions, narrated how the poet came to write his booklet on nationalism after seeing the pernicious inculcations of jingoism among the Japanese children.

Romesh Chandra reporting on the meeting of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council said that disarmament was, in the opinion of the Committee, today a realisable goal. He told the house that the World Peace Council had decided to celebrate the birth centenary of Poet Rabindranath Tagore.

Nirmal Bhattacharya told from his own experience that the intellectuals of the country wanted a peaceful settlement of the India-China border dispute and were against India's joining any military pact or bloc.

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He, however, expressed his dissatisfaction at the way China has behaved in this matter but expressed his firm belief that the two Prime Ministers would meet soon and the ice of discord would soon melt.

POLL FIGURES, 1960 and 1957

We give below the voting results of the mid-term Kerala elections. Given in brackets are the party-wise votes of the 1957 elections.

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT		1. TRIVANDRUM-I		11. VARKALA (Double-Member)	
R.S.P.	2,001	Electorate:	65,541	Electorate:	1,22,971
(Communist 16,728; Congress 6,978; PSP 5,351; Independent 4,383)		Votes Polled:	53,322	Votes Polled:	1,01,189
				Congress (General)	50,231
				(Communist)	49,862
				R.S.P.	475

2. TRIVANDRUM-II		3. PARASSALA		4. ATTINGAL	
Electorate:	76,034	Electorate:	54,381	Electorate:	68,417
Votes Polled:	61,502	Votes Polled:	52,975	Votes Polled:	59,042

5. NEDUMANGAD		6. ULLOOR		7. NEYYATTINKARA	
Electorate:	62,937	Electorate:	65,745	Electorate:	71,162
Votes Polled:	54,195	Votes Polled:	58,323	Votes Polled:	65,115

8. VILAPPIL		9. NEMOM		10. ARYANAD	
Electorate:	62,933	Electorate:	61,499	Electorate:	60,575
Votes Polled:	53,799	Votes Polled:	52,373	Votes Polled:	40,174

11. KAYAMKULAM		12. THAKAZHI		13. MAVELIKKARA (Double-Member)	
Electorate:	68,787	Electorate:	66,426	Electorate:	1,19,167
Votes Polled:	60,581	Votes Polled:	56,395	Votes Polled:	1,04,939

14. MARARIKULAM		15. KOTTAYAM DISTRICT		16. PUTHUPALLY	
Electorate:	60,652	Electorate:	68,015	Electorate:	58,526
Votes Polled:	56,635	Votes Polled:	58,199	Votes Polled:	52,880

17. CHANGANACHERRY		18. MEENACHIL		19. VAZHOOR	
Electorate:	61,301	Electorate:	53,187	Electorate:	53,522
Votes Polled:	52,531	Votes Polled:	46,662	Votes Polled:	48,341

20. ETTUMANOOR		21. KOTTAYAM DISTRICT		22. PUTHUPALLY	
Electorate:	61,327	Electorate:	68,015	Electorate:	58,526
Votes Polled:	54,482	Votes Polled:	58,199	Votes Polled:	52,880

23. KOTTAYAM DISTRICT		24. PUTHUPALLY		25. VAZHOOR	
Electorate:	61,327	Electorate:	68,015	Electorate:	53,522
Votes Polled:	54,482	Votes Polled:	58,199	Votes Polled:	48,341

8. ERAVIPURAM		7. KARTHIGAPALLY		8. AROOR	
Electorate:	63,087	Electorate:	67,613	Electorate:	62,721
Votes Polled:	54,516	Votes Polled:	59,787	Votes Polled:	57,158

9. THRIKKADAVOOR		9. CHEENGANNOOR		9. CHADAYAMANGALAM	
Electorate:	1,16,356	Electorate:	59,031	Electorate:	59,412
Votes Polled:	1,04,246	Votes Polled:	51,369	Votes Polled:	52,768

10. PUNALUR		11. CHADAYAMANGALAM		12. SHERTHALLAI	
Electorate:	56,840	Electorate:	59,412	Electorate:	62,192
Votes Polled:	51,227	Votes Polled:	52,768	Votes Polled:	58,798

13. HARIPAD		14. KARUNAGPALLY		15. RANNI	
Electorate:	61,107	Electorate:	64,285	Electorate:	66,979
Votes Polled:	52,865	Votes Polled:	58,476	Votes Polled:	59,628

16. PATHANAMTHITTA		17. PATHANAPURAM		18. KRISHNAPURAM	
Electorate:	72,960	Electorate:	72,576	Electorate:	62,469
Votes Polled:	65,821	Votes Polled:	67,483	Votes Polled:	56,286

19. KRISHNAPURAM		20. MARARIKULAM		21. KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	
Electorate:	62,469	Electorate:	60,652	Electorate:	68,015
Votes Polled:	56,286	Votes Polled:	56,635	Votes Polled:	58,199

22. KOTTAYAM DISTRICT		23. PUTHUPALLY		24. VAZHOOR	
Electorate:	68,015	Electorate:	58,526	Electorate:	53,522
Votes Polled:	58,199	Votes Polled:	52,880	Votes Polled:	48,341

25. PUTHUPALLY		26. VAZHOOR		27. KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	
Electorate:	58,526	Electorate:	53,522	Electorate:	68,015
Votes Polled:	52,880	Votes Polled:	48,341	Votes Polled:	58,199

28. KOTTAYAM DISTRICT		29. PUTHUPALLY		30. VAZHOOR	
Electorate:	68,015	Electorate:	58,526	Electorate:	53,522
Votes Polled:	58,199	Votes Polled:	52,880	Votes Polled:	48,341



K. R. Gowri



K. O. Aishabal

General N. Gopala Kurup (Communist)		7. KARTHIGAPALLY		8. AROOR	
Electorate:	54,349	Electorate:	67,613	Electorate:	62,721
Votes Polled:	50,662	Votes Polled:	59,787	Votes Polled:	57,158

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT		9. CHEENGANNOOR		9. CHADAYAMANGALAM	
Electorate:	63,334	Electorate:	59,031	Electorate:	59,412
Votes Polled:	57,029	Votes Polled:	51,369	Votes Polled:	52,768

1. KOTTAYAM		2. VAIKOM		3. PUTHUPALLY	
Electorate:	63,334	Electorate:	68,069	Electorate:	58,526
Votes Polled:	57,029	Votes Polled:	63,785	Votes Polled:	52,880

4. POONJAR		5. KADUTHURUTHY		6. MEENACHIL	
Electorate:	61,451	Electorate:	55,313	Electorate:	53,187
Votes Polled:	50,478	Votes Polled:	50,881	Votes Polled:	46,662

7. CHANGANACHERRY		8. VAZHOOR		9. ETTUMANOOR	
Electorate:	60,613	Electorate:	53,522	Electorate:	58,767
Votes Polled:	54,760	Votes Polled:	48,341	Votes Polled:	53,716

10. MARARIKULAM		11. KOTTAYAM DISTRICT		12. PUTHUPALLY	
Electorate:	60,652	Electorate:	68,015	Electorate:	58,526
Votes Polled:	56,635	Votes Polled:	58,199	Votes Polled:	52,880

13. KOTTAYAM DISTRICT		14. PUTHUPALLY		15. VAZHOOR	
Electorate:	68,015	Electorate:	58,526	Electorate:	53,522
Votes Polled:	58,199	Votes Polled:	52,880	Votes Polled:	48,341

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CALCUTTA'S ROUSING WELCOME

(From Our Correspondent)

From the hours before dawn, Dum Dum airport was crowded as rarely before. The nip in the air seemed only to make the thousands who had gathered keep closer together and clap vigorously even before the distinguished and dear Soviet guests had arrived.

When finally the plane touched down the excitement just could not be contained and beginning with a deep rumble there was a thunderous crescendo, when Voroshilov, Kozlov and Furtseva waved to the crowd. The Governor, Chief Minister and the Mayor of Calcutta were present together with Jyoti Basu and other distinguished personalities.

A fresh spick and span bunch of Soviet children presented bouquets to their leaders, receiving in return a warm embrace.

Then the great drive began. All along the eight miles of the route from the airport to Raj Bhavan there were the lakhs of tumultuous multitudes—an estimated one million had turned out. It was not just a crowd of curious spectators but a gathering of hundreds of thousands of the representatives of this great metropolis. The Soviet guests had been taken to Calcutta's great heart.

In the afternoon the Soviet leaders visited the National Library, where their own avid desire to know as much as possible and the enthusiasm of the crowd almost upset the schedule. In the evening the Children's Little Theatre drew round after round of applause from the distinguished guests.

At the State banquet on the night of February 1, Furtseva, in replying to Governor Padmaja Naidu's speech declared that none of them could "forget this day, the first day of our stay in Calcutta, where sincere feelings of friendship between the great peoples of the Soviet Union and India manifested themselves so vividly."

She went on to say: "Calcutta and its workers are and will undoubtedly play a prominent part in advancing the economy of your homeland, in improving the well-being of the Indian people. Allow me to wish the people of Calcutta every success on this difficult but glorious path."

The highlight of the second

This sincere and heartfelt mention of Gurudev stirred the huge audience and brought a deafening ovation.

Kozlov then went on to tell of some of the delegation's dominant impressions:

"From all we have seen and learnt we would like even now to note the fact, about which we shall tell our Soviet people, that the Indian people and their Government have confidently taken the path of establishing their national economy, above all heavy industry, and have achieved, it appears to us, no mean results in this respect...."

"And now that we have visited your plants in Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta and other cities, that we have seen the metal of Bhilai and the oil of Cambay, we felt for ourselves the heart beat of new India which stands at the threshold of her industrialisation."

"Allow me, in this connection, to wish the Indian people every success in the struggle for transforming India into an advanced country with a highly developed industry. Only in this way the independence and freedom attained can be firmly consolidated."

Kozlov Speaks At Civic Reception

Then F. R. Kozlov addressed the gathering. He began with warm tributes to the host city.

"It has given us a special pleasure to visit your famous city, the centre of West Bengal state, one of the largest industrial regions of the Republic of India. Your wonderful city made a great contribution to the struggle for the independence of India, to the development of her economy and culture."

"Here in West Bengal, the Indian writer, publicist and public figure Rabindranath Tagore whose centenary will be soon celebrated, lived and worked. We are pleased to state in the homeland of Tagore that this centenary will also be widely celebrated by the Soviet people, who know well the works of this great writer of your country."

"We respect and love Rabindranath Tagore because he was a real harbinger of truth and just struggle for friendship between nations, a defender of the oppressed peoples, and a sincere friend of the Soviet Union."

ON AID TO LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

SPEAKING at the Madras Governor's banquet on January 31 President Voroshilov elucidated the Soviet point of view on aid to less developed countries.

He said: We are grateful to Your Excellencies for your high appraisal of the role of the Soviet Union in rendering assistance to the economic development of the Republic of India.

The USSR builds its economic relations with other countries on the principle of equality and recognition of mutual interests, and does not seek unilateral advantages for itself from this co-operation. Concluding agreements on economic and technical cooperation, on the exchange of experience, on granting credits, the Soviet Government does not attach any conditions of a political or military nature, nor conditions regarding the ways of utilising this assistance and credits.

The Soviet Government is thereby guided by the sole desire to render other countries and, primarily, those with less developed economies, assistance in developing

those branches which make the economies of these countries independent, ensure a harmonious development of all branches of production and contribute to the better utilisation of material resources and manpower.

Both you and we know well that the countries which were compelled to develop in a lop-sided manner under pressure from without, becoming suppliers of raw materials for other countries, were doomed to backwardness in the development of their economies and lost their independence as a result of cruel exploitation. Their natural resources and the results of hard work of the people were appropriated by foreigners at a time when the people lived in poverty.

In rendering help to economically underdeveloped countries we are not afraid of competition from anyone. What is more, we sincerely rejoice when we see that as a result of economic co-operation with one or another country our assistance is not needed any longer, since the country begins to produce this or that product independently.

the peoples and for an all-round development of their culture is possible."

Outlining Soviet achievements, he touched on the question of freedom and socialism:

"Some of our enemies abroad keep alleging that under socialism there is no real freedom, that this social system does not create conditions for the development of talents. The Soviet sputniks and luniks have convincingly given the lie to these assertions."

"What is the basis of this great friendship? Above all, it consists in the mutual striving to preserve and strengthen peace; for it is only in conditions of a lasting peace on earth that a fruitful struggle for improving the life of

"Their proud flight in the infinite outer space demonstrates the might of the first socialist country in the world, her great achievements in the development of economy, science and culture."

"It must be clear to all that only a free people, who have unlimited scope for the development of their talents and all opportunities for a genuinely democratic life, can accomplish such scientific feats."

Kozlov concluded with references to the relaxation of international tension, the latest Soviet disarmament proposals and a passionate plea for negotiations as the only method of solving international disputes:

"Our people and our Government are deeply convinced that all issues of international relations can and must be solved through negotiations."

"We believe that the governments and their leaders, if they really want to exclude war with its terrible losses and devastations as a means of solving controversial issues and differences, must display wisdom and patience, and

should not spare efforts to find mutually acceptable settlement of international problems, big and small, by peaceful means."

MEETING WITH BUSINESSMEN

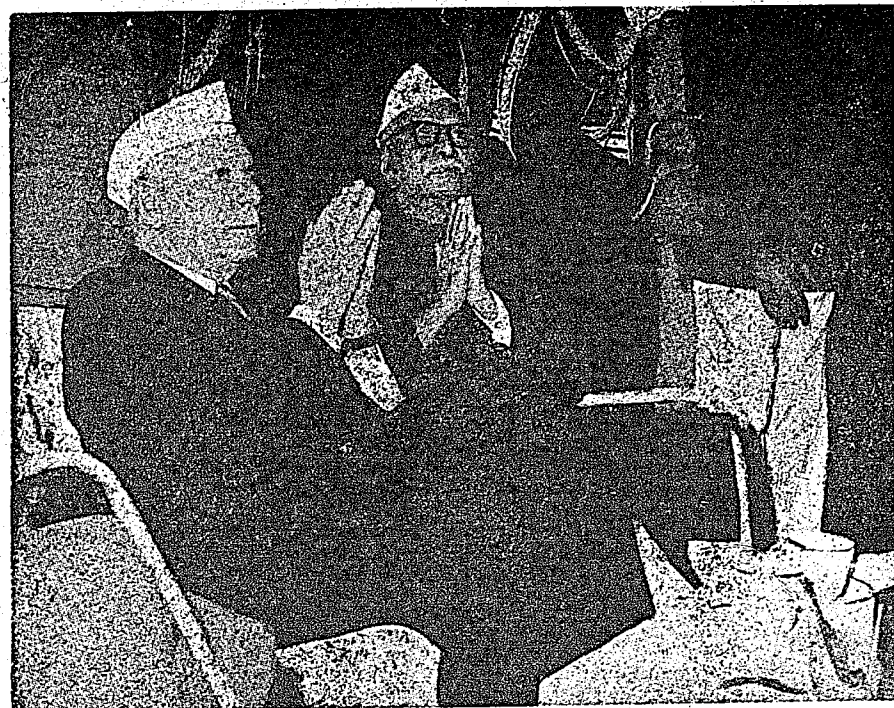
ON February 2, F. R. Kozlov also had a meeting with the members of the India International Club. On behalf of the members of the club, who include representatives of business circles and intelligentsia, L. N. Birla greeted F. R. Kozlov. He expressed satisfaction at the fact that the Soviet-Indian relations were developing successfully. D. P. Shastri, General Secretary of the club, greeted the Soviet guest in Russian.

Kozlov addressed the gathering and dealt on the question of economic relations between the two countries. He stated:

"The sphere of Soviet-Indian economic relations is most extensive. A trade agreement was signed between our countries in 1953 which marked the beginning of stable trade contacts. The prospecting for oil, gas and other mineral resources was undertaken on the territory of India with the assistance of Soviet specialists, which gave highly positive results, particularly in Cambay, where India's own oil was obtained."

"On the basis of genuine fraternal equality, the Soviet Government and our

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Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad and President Voroshilov at the Republic Day eve reception.

SOVIET LEADERS AT BANGALORE

In Bangalore on their arrival on January 29 K. E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, F. R. Kozlov, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and E. A. Furtseva, Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a rousing welcome. The aerodrome was beautifully decorated with the flags of the Soviet Union and India. Thousands of inhabitants of the city lined the streets to greet the distinguished Soviet leaders.

ON their way from the aerodrome they visited the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., where they were warmly received by the workers and employees of the plant.

In the afternoon the Governor of Mysore presented them with a portrait of Lenin painted by an Indian artist. The Soviet leaders heartily thanked the Governor for the present.

Later K. E. Voroshilov, F. R. Kozlov and E. A. Furtseva visited the Indian Science Institute, the oldest scientific institution in South India. The research workers of the Institute, who had assembled in the central yard cheered the Soviet leaders.

The Director of the Institute, Dr. S. Bhagavantham, a well-known mathematician, acquainted the guests with the activities of the scientific centre headed by him. He pointed out that the Institute maintained wide contacts with scientific establishments of the Soviet Union, and regularly exchanged scientific papers and periodicals with them.

On behalf of the Soviet guests K. E. Voroshilov thanked the staff of the Institute for the hearty welcome. To commemorate their visit the Soviet leaders planted there a magnolia sapling. The tree planted by N. S. Khrushchov in 1955 is growing nearby.

Emphasis On National Unity

Speaking at the banquet given in his honour by the Governor of Mysore K. E. Voroshilov expressed gratification over the fact that all nationalities in India have united their efforts to fulfil the tasks facing their country.

Voroshilov further said: From our own experience we know that one has not only to gain freedom and independence,

religious convictions of peoples in different countries. But those who use these differences for fanning hatred between peoples are not friends but enemies of their own and other peoples.

The friendship between peoples constitutes the basis for a widescale development of friendly relations founded on mutual confidence. That is exactly what is necessary now for establishing ever-lasting peace on earth and we must work for it.

CIVIC RECEPTION

THE Municipal Corporation of Bangalore gave a civic reception in honour of the Soviet leaders. The members of the Corporation and numerous representatives of the city public gathered in the spacious hall of the new building of the State Legislative Assembly, where the civic reception was held.

Mrs. Indiramma, Mayor of Bangalore, read the address of welcome. On behalf of the delegation E. A. Furtseva addressed the gathering. In the course of her address she said:

"We have seen much of what characterizes new, independent India, her present, and of what points to the future of this country for the sake of which energetic and purposeful work is being done now throughout India. This city is connected with the development of national machine-tool and aircraft building industries. Enterprises of such industries as are new for India like radio-engineering, electrical equipment, etc., are located here."

It is also known in the Soviet Union that Bangalore is a city of science, the pride of which is indeed of the whole of India is its scientific institute where great and intense research work is conducted, and cadres of highly qualified specialists for various fields of science are trained....

"We, friends of India, the entire Soviet people, infinitely rejoice over the fact that ever-greater number of industrial enterprises, new dams, scientific centres, schools and hospitals are

ASIA NEEDS NO "CIVILISERS"

—Says Voroshilov

SPEAKING at the civic reception held in honour of the Soviet leaders by the Mayor of Bombay on January 28 President Voroshilov said:

I wish to tell you, dear friends, that the peoples of the Soviet Union have always had deep faith in the creative power of the Indian people. They have warmly welcomed the establishment of the sovereign Republic of India and they are celebrating the first glorious decade of her existence along with you.

We understand full well that foreign domination wrought colossal damage to India and to many other countries of Asia and Africa. The colonialists have for centuries retarded the

development of enslaved countries which had an ancient and rich culture.

Numerous monuments of culture, irrigational and other installations created many centuries ago and preserved to this day bear proof that the countries of the Orient, prior to their enslavement by colonialists, were in no way behind the European countries of that time and in many ways were ahead of them.

Now, having cast off the age-old yoke of colonialism the peoples of India and other countries of Asia and Africa have embarked upon the realisation of social and economic transformations and have already shown to the whole world what unlimited possibilities lie in their possession.

Now all but those who are blinded by hatred for the peoples of Asia can see that the Indians, the Chinese, the Indonesians, the Burmese and other Asian nations are able to develop successfully their national economy, science, technology and culture without the so-called "civilizers" from abroad. We, the Soviet people, sincerely wish you great successes in consolidating the national industry and agriculture, in raising the living standards of the people, in developing Indian culture!

The Soviet people are building communist society in conditions of the broad development of democratic freedoms. They rule the state themselves, actively participate in the discussion of the tasks of building a new life, in discussing and preparing major legislation.

All the peoples of our multi-national country are free, equal, and live as one brotherly family. Soviet power has forever rid workers and peasants of exploitation, poverty and starvation.

The rights of citizens to work, to rest, to receive free education and their right to social security are guaranteed in our country by law. The Soviet man is free to be an atheist, or to profess any religion. The working people participate through trade unions in the management of industry regarding the successful operation of factories and plants as their vital concern.

Our Soviet socialist culture is not something isolated from the cultures of other peoples. It is true though that our people denounce the amoral anti-popular aspects of Western bourgeois culture. We do not allow the dissemination of films and books, eulogizing murder and violence. The propaganda of war and other misanthropic theories is banned in our country.

But at the same time our Soviet culture has always absorbed and continues to absorb all the best, advanced and progressive, that have been created by humanity over many thousands of years. The Soviet people make profound study of the creations of human genius of all times and peoples. Very great importance is attached in the USSR to the study of Indian culture.

Dear friends! During our visit to India we have been noting a great con-

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Armed forces cut now underway in USSR finds young men returning to civilian life.

THE GURDWARA ELECTIONS

★ by HARKISHAN SINGH SURJEEET

In the recent Gurdwara elections, the Akali Party has pocketed 136 out of the 140 seats, the Sadh Sangat Board had to be content with only 4 seats while the Desh Bhagat Board could get no seat at all. The Akali Party has, thus, won a big success, while the opposition parties were badly defeated. This success of the Akali Party has not only come as a surprise to the opposition but is beyond what the Akalis themselves had expected.

THE impact of these elections is not confined only to the management of the Gurdwaras or to the Sikh circles only but will tell upon the politics of the entire Punjab. The Swatantra Party and the Praja Socialist Party are rejoicing over this success and have congratulated the Akali Party for it.

The Jan Sangh which had wanted an Akali victory and in many places had worked in favour of the Akali Party, has now sounded the danger signal. It has given a call to the Hindu Communists to enter the arena and take up the challenge. Hindus generally are feeling worried over this development.

Following the success, Master Tara Singh has issued instructions to his followers to remain alert. He has announced the start of the fight for a Punjabi Suba from January 24. With this announcement, the communal colouring in the political atmosphere of Punjab is spreading. Hence, the results of the elections and their impact on our politics are causing anxiety to the people of Punjab.

In the course of the elections, it had become clear that they were not being fought for reforming the Gurdwaras, but had taken the shape of an important political struggle in which all the parties were participating from a political angle.

When seen from the class viewpoint, it becomes clear that the Sikh Rajas, jagirdars, factory-owners and businessmen of Punjab have sided with the Akali Dal, as a class. Government officials also have generally sided with it.

It was not at all surprising, therefore, that the Swatantra Party was working with its full strength for the success of the Akali party. It was clear that the aim of these sections was not religious reform but political success. And they have succeeded in these elections.

The Akali Party had also announced in its all-India Conference held in Patiala that it agrees with the programme of the Swatantra Party.

From these facts, one cannot draw the conclusion that the mass of the Sikh voters responsible for the success of the Akali Party have accepted its right-wing policy nor all its slogans.

On what basis then did the general public vote for the Akali Party so overwhelmingly? The voters were attracted by two slogans—"Panth in danger" and "Government interference." Thanks to the persistent propaganda of the Akali Party, Sikhs generally have come to regard Master Tara Singh and his party as the representative of the Panth.

Organisations formed just prior to the elections could not gain the people's con-

sciousness continued their internal bickerings and could not take effective steps in time.

Further, it was not at all difficult to utilise the people's anger against the Government, even though the Akali members of Parliament and the Assembly were sitting on Congress benches!

Despite the fact that they had opposed the betterment levy struggle and had supported the Government's policy of repression, still, when they started narrating stories of Government terror and repression on the people, the latter's sympathies were won. And then, thanks to the introduction of politics in the elections by Master Tara Singh, other political parties also entered the arena, to oppose him. Its effect on the people was—why are secular parties interfering in these elections? The Akali Party was able to use this feeling also.

These are some of the reasons for the Akali success. Other reasons include lack of energetic efforts to revise the electoral rolls, starting the election campaign late and not campaigning for one's electoral programme among masses, etc.

Weaknesses Of Democratic Movement

These elections have thrown light upon many weaknesses of the democratic movement. First, religious communalism is very deep-rooted in our masses. They are not yet able to understand properly their class interests. Backing the Akali Party are mostly jagirdar elements and still masses do not realise the danger. They have, on the other hand, fallen victims to the propaganda about peril for the minority Sikh community.

But it is necessary to understand that whereas this sentiment has already changed into anti-Hindu feelings in the cities, the situation is not the same in the villages. There it is confined only to the feeling that the Sikh minority needs protection. Secondly, apart from the Communist Party, all the other forces opposing communalism in the Punjab are very weak. The Congress itself is deeply under the influence of communalism. The result is that whenever there is an attack by communalism in the Punjab, the Congress becomes utterly ineffective and only a few persons remain to fight against it.

This time, too, when the Akali Party entered the arena with communal slogans and with open support for the programme of the Swatantra Party, Sikh Congressmen instead of opposing it, came out in its support. So much so that even some of those who were candidates of the Sadh Sangat Board supported the Akali candidates in other seats.

Thirdly, the political consciousness of our masses is not yet mature. Their thinking reaches only up to opposition to the Government and they do not see how their class enemy is behaving at a particular period. Fourthly, our struggle against communalism has

remained weak and we have been neglecting it. We were unable to expose the aims of the Akali Party among the masses.

Take the betterment levy agitation, for instance. The Akali leadership, in order to divert attention, was raising the slogan of "march to Delhi" during this movement and its withdrawal, they tried to defame the peasant volunteers. That was the time when the people could have been shown the real face of the Akali Dal. But we continued to expose the Government and said nothing about the Akali Party.

Similarly when on many questions affecting the people the Akali leadership took a stand against them we did not focus people's attention on these facts.

After this victory, the Akali Party will act as it pleases. Consequently there will be a decrease in the importance of the Gurdwaras. Instead of becoming the religious and cultural centres of the Sikhs, they would become wrestling rings for various parties and centres of reactionary activities.

The Akali Dal, just as it had utilised the various elections, would use the present victory also for arriving at an effective understanding with the Congress in the class interests of the jagirdars. With this aim it would start some kind of an agitation for a Punjabi Suba.

That is why Master Tara Singh has given the call to keep alert. For this purpose he and his colleagues can very well try to whip up hatred against the Communist Party. For bargaining with the Congress, they have been widely using the slogan "If the Congress does not come to an agreement with the Akali Dal, then the Sikhs would turn Communists."

But in these conditions, an agreement with the Congress is not foreseeable and on the advice of the forces which have supported him, Master Tara Singh would ask the workers of the Akali Dal to join the Swatantra Party.

The starting of an agitation for a Punjabi Suba, after giving it a communal colour would introduce further bitterness in the communal atmosphere in the Punjab. People's minds would be diverted from their common struggles and problems. The common class organisations, people's unity and the democratic movement would receive a severe blow.

As Sikh communalism would gain in strength, Hindu communalism would also sharpen. The Jan Sangh was supporting Master Tara Singh and the Akali Dal during the Gurdwara elections only from this viewpoint—that by strengthening Sikh communalism, its own strength would automatically grow. Hence it has now ordered Hindu communalists to prepare for fighting against the Punjabi Suba.

Unless the secular and democratic elements gain control of the situation in time, the consequences of these Gurdwara elections for the Punjab politics could be very far-reaching.

These elections have made it clear that the Rajas, Jagirdars and Sikh capitalists of

the Punjab have sided with the Akali Party as a class. They have made the Gurdwara elections, their tool for organising the reactionary forces. This is an extremely dangerous portent for the political future of the Punjab.

For, these are the forces which are against strengthening the public sector in industry, which oppose India's relations with the Socialist countries and which would like to see that the foreign capitalists enjoy full freedom to plunder our country so that the Indian vested interests in their company could continue their unlimited exploitation of our people. They want the jagirdars to retain their estates and even mention of any imposition of ceilings is ruled out.

In such conditions it becomes the bounden duty of the upholders of democracy that they should organise the people—particularly the forces of the toiling people—against these unholy forces. The destructive consequences of communalism must be made known to the people and greater attention must be given to the building of the common class organisations, which would make the masses realise the strength and the benefits of their unity against communalism.

Although the Akali Party has won the elections, yet its position today is not what it was during the 1954-55 elections. This time it had to face a fight from the Opposition and whereas in the previous election only 17 per cent votes were cast against it, in the present elections 32 per cent votes were cast against it. Among those who voted for the Akali Party, many have not done so consciously and in favour of the programme of the Akali Party.

Now when the elections are over, and the Akali Party would come before the people with the slogans of the Swatantra Party, it should not be difficult for the people to understand its reactionary character.

In the end it is necessary to say something about the slogan of Punjabi Suba. Master Tara Singh has announced that the elections have given a verdict in favour of the Punjabi Suba. And on this basis he plans to start an agitation. It is necessary therefore to express our opinion on this question.

Our Party has always been ahead of others on the question of the formation of a state on a linguistic basis and it has also been in favour of a Punjabi Suba. But this state cannot be formed on the foundations of communalism; it can only be won by the unity of the Sikhs and Hindus. The unity of the masses of the Punjab is required for its foundation and any communal approach to it would cause further cleavages among them.

From the above considerations, it is clear that the present situation is very complicated and today's problems require serious thought. Only a correct policy can avert serious consequences for the democratic movement in the Punjab. (Translated from Urdu Awami Daur)

Burma And China Sign

Treaty Of Friendship And Mutual Non-Aggression

We give below the full text of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma which was made public on January 31. It was signed by Chou En-lai and Ne Win for the two countries respectively.

THE Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma,

Desiring to maintain everlasting peace and cordial friendship between the People's Republic of China and of the Union of Burma,

Convinced that the strengthening of good neighbourly relations and friendly cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma is in accordance with the vital interests of both countries,

Have decided for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty in accordance with the Five Principles of peaceful coexistence jointly initiated by the two countries, and have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE ONE

The Contracting Parties recognize and respect the independence, sovereign rights and territorial integrity of each other.

ARTICLE TWO

There shall be everlasting peace and cordial friendship between the Contracting Parties who undertake to settle all disputes between them by means of peaceful negotiation without resorting to force.

ARTICLE THREE

Each Contracting Party undertakes not to carry out acts of aggression against the other and not to take part in any military alliance directed against the other Contracting Party.

ARTICLE FOUR

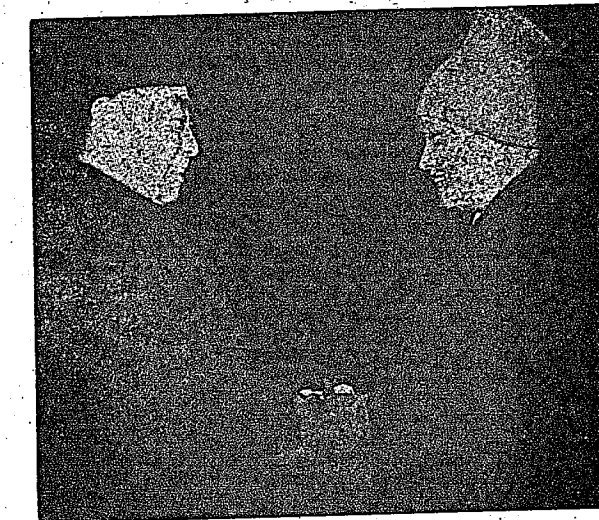
The Contracting Parties declare that they will develop and strengthen the economic and cultural ties between the two states in a spirit of friendship and cooperation, in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and of mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

ARTICLE FIVE

Any difference or dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Treaty or one or more of its articles shall be settled by negotiations through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

ARTICLE SIX

(1) The present Treaty is subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Rangoon as soon as possible.
(2) The present Treaty will come into force immediately on the exchange of the instruments of ratification and will



Premier Chou En-lai greets Premier Ne Win

remain in force for a period of ten years.

(3) Unless either of the Contracting Parties gives to the other notice in writing to terminate it at least one year before the expiration of this period, it will remain in force without any specified time limit, subject to the right of either of the Contracting Parties to terminate it by giving to the other in writing a

year's notice of its intention to do so.

In witness whereof the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Prime Minister of the Union of Burma have signed the present Treaty.

Done in duplicate in Peking on the 28th day of January 1960, in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

TREATY ON SINO-BURMESE BOUNDARY

THE following is the full text of the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma on the question of the boundary between the two countries which was made public on January 31 and signed by the Prime Ministers of the two countries.

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma,

With a view to promoting an overall settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary question and to consolidating and further developing friendly relations between China and Burma,

Have agreed to conclude the present Agreement under the guidance of the Five Principles of peaceful coexistence and have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE ONE

The Contracting Parties agree to set up immediately a joint committee composed of an equal number of delegates from each side and charge it, in accordance with the provisions of the present Agreement to discuss and work out solutions on the concrete questions regarding the Sino-Burmese boundary enumerated in Article Two of the present Agreement, conduct surveys of the boundary and set up boundary markers, and draft a Sino-Burmese boundary treaty. The joint committee shall hold regular meetings in the capitals of the two countries or at any other places in the two countries.

ARTICLE TWO

The Contracting Parties agree that the existing issues concerning the Sino-Burmese boundary shall be settled in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) With the exception of the area of Hplimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang, the entire undelimited boundary from the high conical peak to the western extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary shall be delimited along the traditional customary line, that is to say, from the high conical peak northward along the watershed between the Tai-ping, the Shwell, the Nu (Salween) and the Tulung (Taron) rivers on the one hand and the Nmal Hka River on the other, up to the place where it crosses the Tulung (Taron) River between Ching-dam and Nhkumkang, and then along the watershed between the Tulung (Taron) and the Tsayul (Zayul) rivers on the one hand and all the upper tributaries of the Irrawaddy River, except for the Tulung (Taron) River, on the other, up to the western extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary.

The joint committee shall send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct surveys along the above-mentioned watersheds so as to determine the specific alignment of this section of the boundary line and to set up boundary markers.

(2) The Burmese Government has agreed to return to China the area of Hplimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang which belongs to China. As to the extent of this area to be returned to China, it is to be discussed and determined by

the joint committee in accordance with the proposals put forward and marked on maps by the Government of Burma and China on February 4, 1957 and July 26, 1957 respectively.

After determining the extent of this area to be returned to China, the joint committee shall send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct on-the-spot survey of the specific alignment of this section of the boundary line and to set up boundary markers.

(3) In order to abrogate the "perpetual lease" by Burma of the Meng-Mao triangular area (Namwan assigned tract) at the junction of the Namwan and the Shwell rivers, which belongs to China, the Chinese Government has agreed to turn over this area to Burma to become part of the territory of the Union of Burma.

In exchange, the Burmese Government has agreed to turn over to China to become part of Chinese territory the areas under the jurisdiction of the Panlung and Panlao tribes, which are west of the boundary line from the junction of the Nam Ting and the Nampa rivers to the number one marker on the southern delimited section of the boundary shall be delimited as defined in the notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941.

The joint committee shall send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to carry out delimitation and demarcation along this section of the boundary line and set up boundary markers.

ARTICLE THREE

The Contracting Parties agree that the joint committee, after working out solutions for the existing issues

concerning the Sino-Burmese boundary as enumerated in Article Two of the present Agreement, shall be responsible for drafting a Sino-Burmese boundary treaty, which shall cover not only all the sections of the boundary as mentioned in Article Two of the present Agreement, but also the sections of the boundary which were already delimited in the past and need no adjustment.

After being signed by the Governments of the two countries and coming into effect, the new boundary treaty shall replace all old treaties and notes exchanged concerning the boundary between the two countries.

The Chinese Government, in line with its policy of being consistently opposed to foreign prerogatives and respecting the sovereignty of other countries, renounces China's right of participation in mining enterprises at Lufang of Burma as provided in the notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941.

(4) Except for the adjustment provided for in Paragraph (3) of this Article, the section of the boundary from the junction of the Nam Ting and the Nampa rivers to the number one marker on the southern delimited section of the boundary shall be delimited as defined in the notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941.

The joint committee shall send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to carry out delimitation and demarcation along this section of the boundary line and set up boundary markers.

ARTICLE FOUR

(1) The present Agreement is subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Rangoon as soon as possible.
(2) The present Agreement will come into force immediately on the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall automatically cease to be in force when the Sino-Burmese boundary treaty to be signed by the two Governments comes into force.
Done in duplicate in Peking on the 28th day of January 1960, in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR FULL INTEGRATION WITH INDIA

The newly elected Representative Assembly of Pondicherry State which met in November 1959 unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the political aspirations of the people. The five years of the de facto regime have created enormous difficulties in the running of the administration, besides keeping the shackles of colonialism intact. This fact was brought out in the resolution in bold relief.

It also denounced the perpetuation of the erstwhile colonial structure of administration such as the Representative Assembly without any power to legislate, to shape the policy or to call to account the administration for any misdeed.

It demanded that the Representative Assembly be given the same powers as enjoyed by the State Assemblies under the Indian Constitution and that the status and authority of the Government Councillors be the same as any State Ministry. It called for representation for the people of Pondicherry in the Parliament of India.

Above all, the State Assembly unanimously proclaimed in unmistakable terms that the territories of Pondicherry State should immediately constitute a legally integrated unit under the sovereignty of Indian Union.

The draft of the resolution was thoroughly discussed by different political parties in the Assembly—by the Congress, the People's Front and Independents before it was moved and adopted unanimously amid thunderous applause.

The unanimous passing of this resolution represents a positive advance of the national movement in Pondicherry for the overthrow of the shameful relics of the colonial set-up and for a complete reunion with India and its democratic movement.

The views embodied in the resolution also constituted the main plank of the election programme of the People's Front.

The Communist Party and People's Front had campaigned for such a transformation to be made by the Government of India without waiting for the Government of France.

It has taken five years for the Congress to adopt this position and come to a common understanding to openly and categorically declare its wish for a democratic government. This must be pursued to its logical conclusion through the united efforts of all the democratic forces in Pondicherry.

Efforts must also be made to hasten the transitional changes in all aspects of the administration of the Government, obliterating the anti-democratic colonial laws and paving the way for a democratic Government on a par with Indian States.

Harm Done By Illusions

It is very unfortunate that the Government of India has been labouring so long under the illusion that the Government of France would honourably effect the de jure transfer on Pondicherry within a short time after the de facto agreement. That the Government of France is not inclined to do this is evident from the fact that the draft of the de jure agreement which was signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments as long ago as in May 1956 remains a dead letter.

It will be useful to deal here with a few of the anomalies which exist today. It is dis-

graceful that such an oppressive order as banning of public demonstrations issued by the Fascist Pierre Laval in 1935 for suppressing the democratic movement in France in those days—invoked by the former French India Government in September 1947 to put down the national liberation movement here—is still being rigidly enforced by the Government of India.

Likewise, there are numerous police laws and procedures which were specially designed by French imperial-

ism for colonial countries and which are still being enforced, causing hardship to the people and bitterness against the government.

The Communist Party and other democratic organisations in Pondicherry have been representing to the Government of India, ever since liberation, to reorganize and bring the judiciary under the effective control and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

Several concrete suggestions were given as to how changes could be made, through transitional measures. The Government of India tried to explain away their failure to effect any change in the judiciary by stating that they could not alter the old imperialist set up as per the de facto agreement and emphasised every time that the de jure transfer was shortly expected.

But, this never happened and none can say, not even as to when this will take place. There are facts to show that this cannot be a valid ground for delaying any change in judiciary.

First, the judiciary in Pondicherry stands disaffiliated from the judicial authority of France since the day of liberation, November 1, 1954. Among the three appellate courts in France, two have declared that they have no jurisdiction over the courts of Pondicherry though one appellate court is still entertaining appeals. The appointments and transfers of the judges are made by the External Affairs Ministry of the Government of India.

Secondly, the Government of France lost its legal or constitutional rights over former French India by the very act of not including Pondicherry in the referendum for a new Constitution. Logically, therefore the new constitution of France or its government cannot have any jurisdiction over Pondicherry. That is exactly the reason why the people of Pondicherry have no representation in the French parliament and laws passed by it do not apply here.

Taking these favourable factors into account the Government of India can bring the judiciary of Pondicherry under the direct jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India, just as was done recently in the case of Kashmir State. It is worth noting here that the Representative Assembly of Pondi-

cherry on November 18, 1959 adopted a resolution unanimously urging the Government of India to constitute ad hoc courts to dispose of the cases which the appellate courts in France refused to entertain.

The delay in taking this positive step leaves the judiciary here in a state of absolute autonomy, giving a free hand to magistrates with awfully bad records.

It is time that the Government of India took steps to appoint a Chief Justice as the administrative head of the judiciary, planned the reorganisation of the judicial system and brought it under the direct jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

The transitional changes to be immediately undertaken by the Government of India, must cover the old educational system of Pondicherry which is based on a colonial pattern and is conducted in a half-hearted way, producing a messy chaos. No considerations whatever need stand in the way of bringing about a thorough going change in this system to bring it fully in conformity with the system obtaining in the rest of India.

Likewise, action must be taken to extend all laws bearing on social relations such as the Land Reforms Acts, the Trade Union Acts, Marriage Relations and Property Acts for women, etc., which are in force in adjoining States or elsewhere in India.

In conformity with the powers vested in the External Affairs Ministry under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act these laws can be extended through notification in the same way as the Representation of People's Act, the Cooperative Societies Act, the Indian Companies' Act, the Traffic Vehicles Act etc., have already been extended.

The People's Front in the State Assembly and Municipalities, the Communist Party, the trade unions, the kisan sabha and the women's organizations have carried on a widespread campaign since the day of liberation for such transitional changes as suggested above.

The democratic movement led by the Communist Party will spare no pains to carry forward this campaign for immediate and total reunion with India and for a real democratic government.

By V. SUBBIAH

VOROSHILOV PREDICTS

COMING REIGN OF PEACE & PROSPERITY

* FROM PAGE 5

cern for the strengthening of peace and security of the peoples as reflected in the speeches of the esteemed President of the Republic of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. We have once again become convinced that the entire Indian people realise well the necessity of maintaining and consolidating peace.

Of course, we cannot forget that the advocates of the "cold war" have not stopped their attempts to poison the international atmosphere and are exploiting every means to this end.

Fruitful Cooperation

Today as I speak to you, dear friends, I cannot but mention the fruitful economic co-operation between our countries. The blast and open hearth furnaces of the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant cast a particularly bright light on our successes. The discovery of oil deposits in Punjab and in your State, the construction of heavy machinery enterprises, the participation in the construction of other enterprises of India's national economy—all these are wonderful milestones in Soviet-Indian friendship.

Bombay plays an outstanding role in the development of economic ties between our two countries. The Odessa-Bombay shipping line is an important waterway along which brisk exchanges of Soviet and Indian goods proceed. The Soviet Union mainly delivers to your country

heavy equipment for the industrial enterprises under construction.

Soviet people know that a prominent part is also played by Bombay in the development of scientific, technical and cultural ties between our countries. A technological institute is being built in your city in co-operation with Soviet organisations.

It should be mentioned that cultural co-operation between our countries has witnessed a rather promising development and there is every possibility for further expanding our friendly co-operation in this field as well as in all other fields.

Dear friends! I must have tired you. But still I believe that you will permit me, a man who has lived on earth not a few years, to dream aloud. Nowadays it is easy to dream because the human mind has become so powerful that it turns the most daring dreams and fairy tales into reality. And the power of the human mind and labour is unlimited. Not only does it win victories on earth but it also confidently paves the way into outer space, to other planets.

We, Soviet people, firmly believe that a time will come when there will be no war, no destruction, no starvation and no poverty on earth, when man will work only a few hours a day and will create an abundance of all the benefits he needs, when the citizens of all countries will live like brothers. Man can attain all this. Our Soviet people persistently strive for it and work for its sake.

The Great Change In Central Asia

T AJIKISTAN, my native country, was a most backward outlying region of tsarist Russia with backward agriculture. The land belonged to big landlords and the Church. The peasants tilled the soil with primitive wooden ploughs, harrows and hoes. The yield of staple crops was extremely low.

The whole of Central Asia could boast of just a few primitive cotton-processing mills incapable of handling all the cotton produced. Industry was almost non-existent.

The Soviet power gave the peasants millions of acres of land for their free use for all time. All the land, water resources and irrigation constructions became the property of the people.

The First Reform

In the first years of the Soviet power a land and water reform was implemented in Central Asia. What is meant can be seen from the measures carried out in the Uzbek Republic (as an autonomous republic Tajikistan then was a part of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic).

In December 1925 two decrees were issued—"On Nationalisation of Land and Water" and "On Land and Water Reform." These decrees were aimed at the nationalisation of land and the elimination of any opportunity of exploitation of peasant masses by big landlords, they also aimed at giving the land to the peasants who had very little or no land.

This was done by expropriating the surplus land from big landowners. The reform also aimed at the improvement of land cultivation.

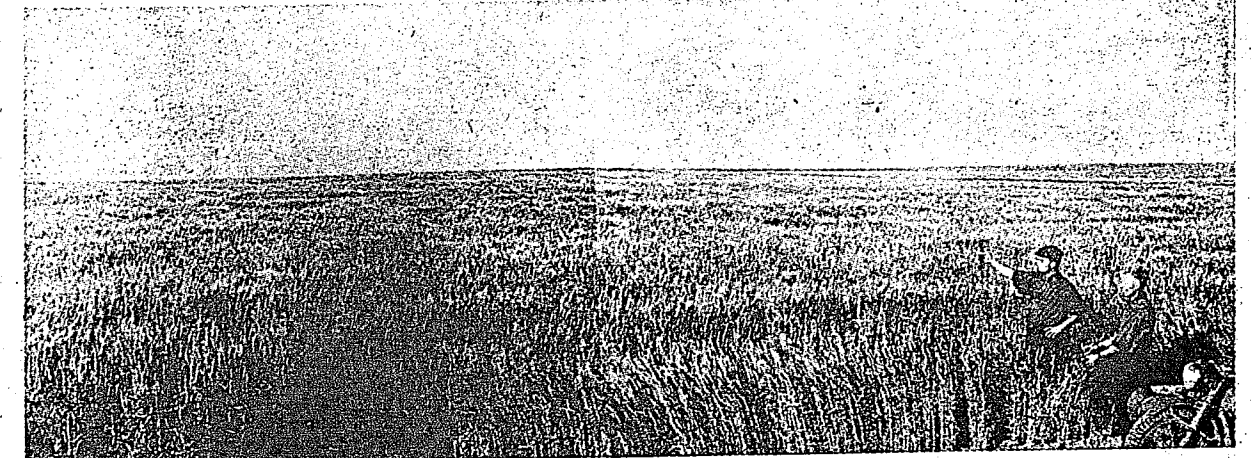
As a result of this reform surpluses of land were expropriated from 21,298 farms of big landlords. The plot of land in the possession of one peasant family was not to exceed 18-25 acres. 270,000 hectares (1 hectare=2.5 acres approx.) of fertile land were distributed among 66 thousand peasant households with little or no land.

The Soviet state also adopted a number of measures to help the poor peasants of Central Asia.

Lenin Plan On Cooperatives

An agricultural cooperative was established to supply the peasants with seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements, livestock, grain and also credits.

In particular cotton-growing peasantry received credits and marketing of their produce was arranged. State granaries and procurement centres purchased raw cotton,



A wheat field cultivated on formerly barren land in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

advanced money to the peasants and supplied them with seeds.

Further development of agriculture in the Central Asian republics, as elsewhere, was retarded, by the fact that peasant households were small, scattered and isolated.

The Lenin cooperative plan provided for the drawing of peasants on the principles of voluntariness into socialist construction, by creating first simple forms of cooperation (sales, credit, supply) and then co-operation in production, collective farming.

Triumph of the collective farm system has changed beyond recognition Soviet republics of Central Asia. Small scattered individual households gave way to thousands of big multi-branched collective farms and state farms equipped with modern machinery.

What Is A Kolkhoz?

Visitors to the Soviet Pavilion at the World Agriculture Fair in Delhi very often ask the Soviet guides what a kolkhoz is, how it was created, how it is managed, what is the payment system and how the income is distributed. You might wish to get some additional information on this question.

The kolkhoz is an agricultural arte, where work is done collectively, and land and the main means of production (draught animals and part of productive cattle, farm buildings, agricultural implements) are commonly owned. Individual land-holdings, that is plots of land with peasants' houses, kitchen gardens, orchards and vineyards on the plot, and a certain number of productive cattle are the personal property of the peasants.

Each household has a land-holding for free use. In the Soviet republics of Central Asia where irrigation agriculture prevails the size of this land-holding is from 0.4 to 0.6 acre excluding the land

occupied by dwellings.

Every collective farmer is free to have in his personal possession a cow, two heads of young cattle, five sheep and unlimited number of poultry, rabbits and up to twenty bee-hives.

In agricultural relations with developed animal husbandry and in live-stock breeding regions the number of cattle in the personal possession of every collective farm household is considerably greater.

This does not mean that personal land holdings play a leading role in supplying the collective farmers with the necessary produce and that they are the chief source of their income. From their own experience the collective farmers know that the basis of their well-being is the commonly run economy of the collective farm.

The income of the collective farm is distributed according to the quantity and quality of the work done. The measure of labour is work-day unit. The quota of work for this unit and rate of payment are fixed by the general

meeting of the collective farmers.

For this reason every collective farmer strives to work better and enhance the income of his collective farm, thus increasing his labour remuneration and thereby his welfare.

The income in kind and cash is distributed in several terms. Part of it is paid monthly in the form of advance and the other part at the end of the year after the results of the economic activity of the farm have been summed up.

A new form of payment for work is increasingly applied on the collective farms—payment in money, according to fixed piece rates for the work done. The income of the collective farm remaining after this cash payment is distributed at the end of the year in proportion to the earnings of the members of the collective farm.

The management of the affairs of the collective farm is based on strictly democratic principles. The chief managing body is a general meeting of the collective

series and so on. There are no uniform rules for agricultural artels in our country. The Soviet State gives collective farmers extensive rights to work out the rules in accordance with the natural conditions of a district, its local customs, etc.

Democratic Functioning

The general meeting of the collective farmers adopts the plan for agricultural production; works out the targets, draws up the plan for cattle breeding, for the production of animal husbandry produce and approves the schedule of incomes and disbursements.

It also approves the sum of money and agricultural products to be paid to the farmers for their work-day units. The State does not interfere in all this. The interests of the State are ensured by the fact that a plan of state deliveries is established for every collective farm in accordance with its possibilities, natural conditions, traditions, etc.

The State guarantees the purchase of any quantity of agricultural produce over and above the plan. If a collective farm is unable to fulfil the plan of State deliveries it bears no material responsibility to the State.

The transition from the simpler forms of agricultural cooperation to the collective farm system would have been inconceivable in our country without socialist industry without tractor and automobile industry, without the hundreds of large factories and works producing modern agricultural machinery and mineral fertilizers.

In our country there is now not a single collective farm which does not possess tractors, trucks, seed drills and other agricultural implements. In Tajikistan, for instance, there are twelve tractors for every thousand acres of land, while in Italy the number is 9.8 and in Iran and Pakistan only 0.2.

Cotton growing in pre-revo-

SEE PAGE 12

KERALA IS GRATEFUL

JANUARY 29.

THE Secretariat of the Kerala State Council of the Communist Party of India has issued the following statement:

Words cannot describe the pride, the joy and the gratitude that Communists in Kerala have felt at the overwhelming response to their call for funds to fight the election battle.

From every corner of the country—from distant villages and crowded cities, from the workers, the peasants and the intelligentsia, from men and women of good-will from all walks of life—there has come a never-ending stream of contributions so that we Communists in Kerala can have the resources to combat the combined opposition of the vested interests.

Donations have poured in—in naye paise and small coins—and every one of these, even the humblest of them, represents the mighty challenge of the common man in defence of

democracy and the well-being of our people.

Every day, it has been a moving experience to read the short letters accompanying the donations—letters written in words coming from the hearts of thousands, proclaiming as much their determination to fight reaction as their bonafide affection and regard for the Communist Party.

Though no doubt, in terms of the actual cash, our total of Rs. 4,11,856.53 will fall far behind the lakhs that have come to the Congress coffers, yet in terms of humanity and all powerful determination, they represent an invincible force which the biggest moneybags in the country shall always fear.

We send our warmest thanks and gratitude to each and everyone of these friends and pledge to them that we shall strive to be worthy of the trust and confidence that they have reposed in us.

Extracts from a paper submitted at the Symposium on Food Production in Underdeveloped Countries held in Parliament's Central Hall in New Delhi, December 1959

SAGA OF SOVIET AGRICULTURE



Virgin soil upturned—a typical scene in Kazakhstan today.

OPENING OF VIRGIN LANDS

VAST is the territory of the USSR, variegated in its nature, and diverse its climate. Naturally, regions which have the most favourable farming conditions were the first to be cultivated.

So, on the one hand, areas of intensive farming were created and great national granaries established, and on the other, vast stretches of land with the severest climatic conditions, such as Siberia and Kazakhstan, remained sparsely populated, although they had vast expanses of arable land which remained untouched by man for centuries.

The young Soviet republic was naturally unable at first to tackle the virgin soil problem. It had too many other pressing tasks to attend to.

However, the virgin soil began to be ploughed up even in the earliest years of Soviet power, though on a much more modest scale than later, of course. The Donets steppes, considerable stretches of uncultivated land in the Urals, and some other regions were put under the plough.

The Gigant State Farm, one of the biggest grain state farms in the country, was set up on the newly upturned lands of the droughty Salsk steppe, Rostov Region, Russian Federation.

With the victory of the collective-farm system and consolidation of the entire economy of the Soviet Union, it became possible to launch a broader offensive on the virgin soil.

In September 1953, the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union acting, on a proposal by N. S. Khrushchov, drew up a plan, unparalleled in the history of agriculture, of bringing under cultivation enormous stretches of virgin land.

The plan met with the enthusiastic support of the entire nation. This was one of the most radical measures taken by the country to secure a steep upsurge of agriculture.

Trains loaded with tractors, lorries, fuel, pre-fabricated houses and food were sent to the virgin-soil regions throughout the winter of 1953-54.

Long rows of tarpaulin tents appeared in the open steppe, camp kitchens were set up, the first human voices were sounded.

Hundreds of thousands of young men and women arrived at the virgin lands from the most distant corners of the country. At their head stood experienced specialists and organisers.

The State provided the virgin-land workers with everything necessary. New settlements rapidly grew up in the steppe, work-shops were built, livestock farms, clubs, canteens, schools, and nurseries sprang up.

In the spring of 1954 the first millions of hectares of new land were ploughed up and a large part of it sown. In the autumn hundreds of thousands of tons of grain from the virgin-land harvest were delivered to the State grain elevators.

In three short years 36 million hectares of virgin and long-fallow land were ploughed up. By now a total of 40 million hectares have been put under the plough. During this brief period more than 500 State-farm settlements have

been established on the virgin lands and upwards of 2,000 kilometres of railway lines and some 1,500 kilometres of motor roads built.

With the cultivation of the virgin lands in the east of the country two grain Canadas have been created. Out of the 67 million hectares of wheat sown in the Soviet Union, 43.5 million belongs to the newly-cultivated virgin lands.

The new granary in the east now supplies about 60 per cent of the total marketable grain. This means that the Soviet Union receives the bulk of its grain from its eastern regions, which formerly depended on outside grain.

Kazakhstan with some 20 million hectares of newly cultivated land tops the list of virgin-land areas brought under the plough. More than two million hectares have been added to the crop area of Altai.

The famous Kullundinskaya steppe, which lay unused until recently, now supplies valuable brands of hard wheat used to produce pastries.

In Siberia, too, the area under all the most valuable crops has been substantially extended. Most of the Siberian regions now deliver to the state 70-80 and even more million poods of grain each (10-12 million tons), while before the Revolution the whole of Siberia produced only 15 million poods of grain (250,000 tons).

However, the virgin lands produce not only grain. The enormous leftovers of grain are used to build up livestock farming. Pedigree stock has been brought to the virgin-soil State and collective farms, the fodder crops, particularly maize, have been greatly extended, and cattle yards, poultry farms, etc. are being built on a large scale.

The author of these lines has had numerous occasions in recent years to visit Kazakhstan Altai and Siberia. Everywhere I saw rich farms with a high degree of mechanisation both of crop and livestock farming.

The virgin-soil State and collective farms have developed into multibranch farms producing various crops including sugar beet vegetables and fodder grass. The new settlers live in good homes and are well off.

The virgin-soil State and collective farms supply the country with ever growing amounts of milk, meat and wool. Kazakhstan, for instance, now produces twice as much livestock produce as it

THE Soviet pavilion at the World Agriculture Fair, currently being held in New Delhi, has been attracting vast crowds. It has been visited by K. E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, F. R. Kozlov, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, E. A. Purtseva, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet, as by President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

The pavilion displays the successes and achievements of Soviet agriculture. We present here a few articles on Soviet agriculture to give a glimpse of what the Soviet people have been doing and what they have achieved in the sphere of agriculture.

THE RECENT YEARS

SINCE the year 1953 Soviet agriculture has been advancing in big strides. The Communist Party and the Government directed an extensive programme of organizational and political work in the countryside. The shortcomings that had retarded the growth of the collective farms' productive forces were eliminated.

The collective farms began to draw up their plans independently and to successfully develop the branches of agriculture that afforded the greatest economic advantage, with due consideration of local conditions

and of both State and artel interests.

Collective and State farms were reinforced with agricultural experts, mechanizers and competent managers. Today about 28,000 of the chairmen of the collective farm managing boards are people with a higher or specialized secondary education.

The collective farms employ nearly 70,000 agronomists, 44,000 zootechnicians and more the 25,000 veterinarians. The approximately 410,000 persons who head the field-teams and the livestock sections are the most intellectually advanced and efficient farmers, who have

risen to the stature of capable leaders.

The farms have been additionally supplied with hundreds of thousands of tractors and harvester-combines and millions of various other machines and tools.

During the five years from 1953 to 1958 Government investments in agricultural mechanization and construction exceeded 97,000 million rubles—nearly twice the amount invested in the preceding 5 years.

The enormous sum of 103,000 million rubles was spent for the same purposes by the collective farms themselves. This represents an increase of 59,000 million rubles over the previous five-year period.

An adjustment of the State purchasing-price system (the produce of the collective farms is realized under a planned system of State purchases at fixed prices, differentiated in accordance with soil and climate condition) resulted in a sharp increase of collective farm income.

All of these and other measures stimulated the expansion of agricultural production. In 1958 the gross grain harvest reached 8,508 million poods (equivalent to approximately 140 million metric tons)—a 69 per cent increase over the 1953 harvest. During the same period meat production went up by 2,100,000 tons (35 per cent), and milk—by 21,300,000 tons (58 per cent).

The 1958 cash income of the collective farms topped the 1957 figure by 40,000 million rubles and reached 135,000 million.

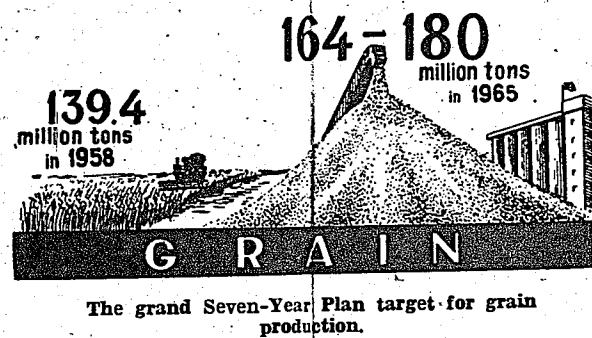
The indivisible fund of a collective farm is the mainspring of its economic development. The fund is used for the further expansion of agricultural production.

In 1932 the indivisible funds of the collective farms totalled 4,700 million rubles, averaging 22,000 rubles per farm. By 1957 the total mounted to 102,000 million rubles—almost 22 times as much!

In 1949 there were over 250,000 collective farms in the Soviet Union, but quite a number of them were rather small. Experience showed that it was more expedient to farm on a bigger scale as this allows for the application of modern machinery and scientific farming methods more efficiently.

The enlargement of the collective farms by merger (there are now 70,000 collective farms) was not done mechanically. It was also a result of the natural development of social economy, which strives to keep pace with the march of life and meet the demands of modern times.

The swift economic growth of



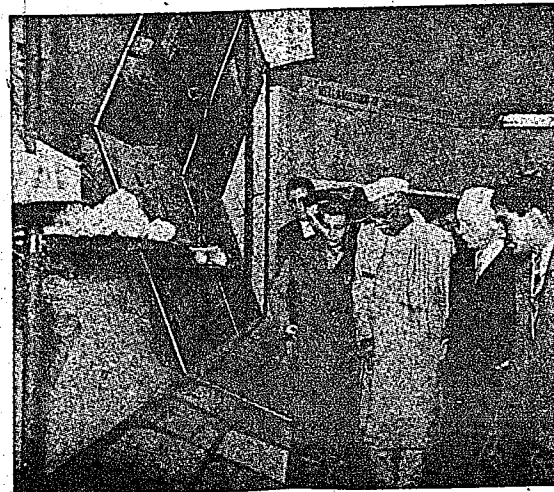
did before the virgin land was ploughed up.

It may thus be seen that the virgin lands have exceeded even the most optimistic expectations. They are an inexhaustible source of cheap farming produce. The capital invested in the virgin lands has not only been returned but a net profit of 18,000 million rubles was made by 1958.

The main accent in the Seven-Year Plan is laid on raising yields of all the crops on the existing sowing areas. This does not mean, however, that no new land will be brought under cultivation, especially where this may prove to be profitable.

Thus, in Omsk Region more than 500,000 hectares of virgin land will be brought under the plough in the coming few years with the object of growing more grain. About 12 million hectares of virgin land are planned to be brought up in the next few years in Irkutsk Region.

The new virgin-land farms will continue to increase their livestock too. In Kazakhstan, for instance, the number of sheep by the end of the seven-year plan period will reach at least 75 million as against 30 million at present.



Rajendra Prasad, Voroshilov and Furtseva at the Soviet Pavilion.



Young Armenian women volunteers on their way to the virgin lands.

A SCHOOL FOR MACHINE OPERATORS

THE workers' settlement of Asanovo is situated 18 kilometres from the city of Petropavlovsk, the centre of the North-Kazakhstan Region. There, amid that boundless steppe, it can be seen from quite a distance. The road brings us to a large group of residential and industrial two-storey and one-storey buildings in the outskirts of the community.

They constitute the Asanovo Agricultural Mechanization School, which was organized only recently, in September 1958. Formerly this was the site of the Asanovo Machine and Tractor Station, but after the decision of the reorganization of the MTS it ceased its existence. The collective farms bought all its agricultural machinery.

Ivan Bershaty the head of the school acquainted us with the teaching and industrial training base and the life of the future agricultural machine operators.

He took us to the machine repair shop, which is a fine, spacious place. During the year some 400 tractors can undergo large-scale repairs here. Before long, grinding

and milling machines will be added to the equipment already in the shop.

The school will then be able to repair the machines for several large collective farms which are situated not far from Asanovo, in addition to its own machines, of which the school has a large number, as tractors of various makes, combines, hinged and trailer farm equipment.

All of this is necessary if the soil is to be cultivated properly and various kinds of crops grown.

The school has its own farm, 500 hectares (1 hectare=2.5 acres) of land on which it grows grain, vegetables and potatoes. The pupils themselves till the soil and harvest the crop as part of their industrial training.

In the future the school hopes to be completely self-supporting, paying the teachers, giving the pupils stipends, free food and clothing and maintaining the dormitory all with its own funds.

There are two factors that contribute to these success of the school: a good staff of teachers who are in charge of theoretical studies and excellent industrial training masters, who impart to the future

machine operators their practical skills. Furthermore, the school administration selects the best people for study. Over half of the pupils are young people who were selected by the collective farms or the heads of state farms.

Before these young men and women began studying at the school they had worked on agricultural machines as tractor drivers and with the tractors. They have a good knowledge of agriculture as a whole. Some of the pupils came to the school straight from the secondary schools.

The Asanovo school, like other agricultural mechanization schools of the USSR, is now working in accordance with a new programme. Formerly the course of instruction was 6 months. Most of the schools graduated tractor operators with a limited range of knowledge.

Now the school trains not merely tractor drivers, but tractor drivers who are also machine operators with various skills. These machine operators can handle a tractor, a combine, and various other kinds of machines (as the cotton-picking machines).

* SEE OVERLEAF



Lidia Badelko from Byelorussia—one of the young masters of the virgin lands.



The happy family of collective farmer Panchenko in their new home.

* SEE OVERLEAF

Indo-Soviet Friendship — Significant World Factor

Dear friends! During our short stay in India we have become convinced of the peaceful aspirations of the Indian people. The Soviet Union highly appreciates the stand of your country on the problem of disarmament and the relaxation of international tension.

As you know we not only proclaim the idea of disarmament in words, but also show in practice how consistently to carry it out. The community of views on the main problems of our times strengthens still more the ever-lasting friendship between our great peoples.

With great satisfaction we note the growth of cultural exchanges between our countries.

The Soviet people display keen interest in the rich cultural heritage of the Indian people. In our country we have published such priceless creations as Mahabharata and Ramayana, works of Rabindranath Tagore, collections of Indian folk tales, fables and fairy tales. The Soviet Union occupies one of the leading places in the world in translating and publishing ancient and modern Indian literature. Modern Indian writers are being translated in our country no less than the modern writers of Britain, France and the United States.

The films made in your country are widely shown in the Soviet Union. It is pleasant to mention it here, in Bombay, which is the biggest centre of the Indian film industry. In its turn the Soviet films are being shown on the screens of India. The expansion of exchange in this sphere is desirable, because the cinema is a mighty medium for mutual acquaintance and, consequently, for strengthening friendship between the peoples of our countries.

KOZLOV IN CAMBAY — FULL SUPPORT FOR India's Own Oil Industry

On January 28 F. R. Kozlov, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, visited Cambay along with K. D. Malviya, Minister for Mines and Oil, and V. V. Kuznetsov, First Deputy Foreign Minister. A huge crowd of people cheered them with slogan "Friendship with USSR forever!" "Long live Indo-Soviet friendship!"

F. R. Kozlov visited three oil wells and talked with the Soviet experts. He said, "We are much interested in Indian people mastering the present-day technique." K. D. Malviya made a very warm and cordial speech. He said, "The progress made in these oil-fields is with the aid of the USSR and I am sure this aid will help to accomplish the goal set in the oil industry by the Indian people."

At a meeting of Indian and Soviet oil workers later F. R. Kozlov said:

The visit to Cambay which has become recently well-known gives us great pleasure due to the fact that Cambay is a new milestone in the development of the national oil industry of India.

We are happy to note that fruitful Soviet-Indian economic cooperation successfully developing in recent years found its vivid demonstration in the development of the Indian oil industry and that Cambay, as well as Bhilai and other new industrial projects of India, which are being put up with the assistance of the USSR, is an expression of inviolable friendship between our great countries and peoples.

The role and importance of oil in national economy are widely recognised. Fuel for plants and factories, fuel for numerous engines, lubricants, a source of electric power—that is what oil means in modern life. One can say with confidence that nowadays the development of industry and national economy as a whole of any country is impossible without oil and its by-products. Especially it is necessary for such a country as India.

Oil is especially important for the countries which have recently won the right to independence. When one travels over the roads of India and sees fields of wheat and maize, plantations of sugarcane, cotton and tobacco, bordered by beautiful mango trees, acacia and banana copices one involuntarily starts to imagine that in the near future many Indian-made agricultural machines will appear in these fields.

But to provide motive force for these machines one needs fuel. And oil is such a fuel. That is why discovering oil and putting it at the service of the Indian people constitute an honourable and noble task.

Monopolies of imperialist countries did all in their power to prevent the development of a national oil industry in the economically underdeveloped countries. They were anxious to keep in their hands advantageous markets for the sale of oil products and colossal profits connected with it.

After the attainment of independence, heavy industry, including the national oil industry, began developing in India. In her desire to establish her own national oil industry India has found full understanding and support on the part of the Soviet Union and other friendly countries. The Soviet Union willingly cooperates with your country in the development of her oil resources.

It was with great satisfaction that we received the news that the joint work of Indian and Soviet oil-men gave such remarkable results as the discovery of a new industrial oil deposit in Cambay and that of natural gas in Juaalamukhi.

It is gratifying to note that during the last year Soviet-Indian cooperation in this direction found further development. The Soviet-Indian agreement on the construction of an oil refinery in Barauni and the granting to India of a long-term credit for these processes in particular bear witness to this.

Dear friends! We firmly believe that not far off is the day when India will be able to completely meet her requirements in oil and oil products with her own resources and national oil industry. We have no doubt that you by your selfless labour here, in Cambay, will make a worthy contribution to this cause which is of great importance for the country.



Exchanging Gifts at Madras Women's Conference.

Bangalore Reception — From P. 8

all-embracing exchange. The numerous and diversified ties have helped the Soviet and the Indian peoples to know each other better and to develop still more mutual respect and confidence.

The Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant, the colossus built up in fraternal co-operation of Indians and Russians, has become a symbol of friendship worthy of our great peoples. It is gratifying to see how well the advanced experience of building large industrial enterprises has taken root in Indian soil. How wonderful are the fruits of the economic co-operation between our countries! It fully corresponds to the spirit of our peace-loving policy.

The Soviet Union has been and is a true and unselfish friend of freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples of Asia and Africa. The Soviet Union has supported and will continue to support their efforts aimed at their national development. Let them stand firmly on their feet, let their economy gain in strength, let their culture and education develop, let their well-being improve, let their voice sound louder in the international arena, for it is the voice of peace and peaceful co-existence.

IRRIGATION IN CENTRAL ASIA

*FROM PAGE 9

lutionary Russia was based on manual labour. In 1920 there were in Turkestan for every 100 hectares of land only 21 primitive wooden ploughs, three ploughs with iron ploughshares, 6 wooden and 4 iron harrows.

At the present time some 100,000 tractors (in 15 h. p. units) are operating on the collective farms and state farms in Central Asia. Uzbekistan, the main cotton producing region of the country, has its own factories and mills producing all the agricultural machinery including tractors which ensures all-round mechanisation of the growing, harvesting and processing of cotton.

At present there are many collective and State farms harvesting bumper crops of 30-40 centners (one centner=250 lbs.) of cotton per hectare, one cotton grower picking cotton on an area of four-and-a-half and more hectares. Only 1-2 man-days are now needed for harvesting one centner of raw cotton.

New kinds of cotton raised by Soviet selectionists played a significant part. As a result the Soviet Union ranks first in the world in regard not only to yield of cotton, but also to its quality. The Soviet scientists created new kinds of high staple cotton of the Egyptian type, which ripen in Central Asian conditions, give high yields and produce first-class fibre.

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Heroic Builders Of Ferghana

The success gained by the builders of the Ligan Canal inspired the farmers of the whole Ferghana valley, who had been facing scarcity of water for centuries. Thus an idea of building the great Ferghana Canal emerged and on August 1, 1939 160,000 collective farmers of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan voluntarily came to the site of the future Canal. It was an inspiring, highly organised work performed by patriots. In exactly a month and a half the project was completed.

The example of the Ferghanaites was followed by collective farmers of all cotton-producing republics. During the pre-war year of 1940 about 150,000 hectares of land were irrigated.

During post-war years, apart from building new canals, great attention was paid to the reconstruction of the existing irrigation system. A series of modern water barrage and distributing systems was built and set into operation. These systems secure sufficient quality of irrigation water and its rational distribution.

At present such great irrigation works as the irrigation of Hungry Steppe which will be a new large cotton planting region and the construction of Kara-Kum Canal are being carried out. In the history of world hydrotechnology as yet nobody has been able to make water flow through the dead sands of the desert. This was accomplished for the first time in the Turkmen Republic.

This year water of the Amu-Darya has already come to the fields of collective farmers of Maryisky oasis after crossing 400 kms of Kara-Kum desert sands.

As a result of all these measures the collective farms of the Republics of Central Asia have become large-scale highly mechanized and economically strong farms.

GREAT RECENT YEARS — From Centre Pages

large State farms have sprung up on the reclaimed land, each farm having 25,000 to 30,000 hectares under grain crops.

The reclamation of virgin land paved the way to a sharp increase of grain production. During the five-year period from 1953 to 1958 the area sown to cereals (the principal farm crop) was expanded from 106.7 to 125.2 million hectares and the gross harvest rose from 81.2 to 139 million tons—an increase of 69 per cent.

The collective and State farms keep thriving from year to year, and further prosperity lies in store for them under the current Seven Year Plan. During these seven years, covering 1959 to 1965, the volume of agricultural production in the USSR is to be increased 70 per cent, at an average rate of 8 per cent per annum.

What this practically means is that the average annual growth of agricultural output in the USSR, planned for the current seven-year period, will be approximately four times faster than it was in the United States during the past years.

Capital investments of both the Government and collective farms will amount to 500,000 million rubles—almost twice the amount invested in the preceding seven years.

Grain production will reach 10 to 11 billion poods (164 to 180 million tons) in 1965, as against 8.5 billion poods in 1958. Meat production will go up to 16 million tons—twice the 1958 figure.

Such quantity can be produced in so short a time only under a highly advanced agricultural system which blends individual and state interests in good harmony, and where under the land is a source of prosper-

TRAINING SCHOOL

* FROM CENTRE PAGES

They can also repair these machines, work on the turning lathe and several other kinds.

The student body of the school is like a large, multinational family. Among the students of the Asanovo school there are Russians, Kazakhs, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Letts, Uzbeks and Moldavians. Many of them came to Kazakhstan from their native regions to help conquer the virgin soil, and then, having found a new home here, decided to continue their studies.

The youth have time not only to study well but also to enjoy themselves. The school has highly developed amateur art activities, its own chorus, dance group, and dramatics circle. Many of the students have proved to be talented actors, singers, dancers and musicians.

Last year 50 new agricultural mechanization schools were organized in Kazakhstan, similar to the Asanovo school. They, too, train skilled people who know and love machinery, and who are very much needed here.

Hitherto it was necessary to invite considerable number of agricultural machine operators from the central and other areas of the country to the virgin soil State farms and the collective farms in the eastern areas. Soon the local mechanization schools will be able to supply the entire virgin soil area with their own workers.

CALL OF SIBERIA

NOT all of Siberia is in the grip of the eternal ice of the tundra and impassable thickets of the taiga. It is rich in fertile land too.

Yet formerly Siberian land was used in a very limited way, as peasants did not have the needed machinery for cultivating the immense tracts of land.

It was only after the victory of the collective-farm system and the appearance of plenty of farm machinery that the spacious land came to life. Through collective labour massive tracts of land were laid out to the plough, roads were put out in the taiga, and villages were almost completely rebuilt.

Siberia began to furnish a lot of grain, meat and milk and agricultural raw material, and the people began to live well and enjoy culture.

Stupendous Changes

Especially great changes took place in Siberia's agriculture in recent years. In Novosibirsk Region some million and a half hectares of virgin land was ploughed up, in Kurgan Region more than 500,000 hectares, and in Omsk Region more than 400,000 hectares.

In Siberia's other regions too it amounts to hundreds of thousands of hectares.

In subjugating virgin land many new, large highly-mechanized state farms have been established, producing grain, meat, milk and wool. Siberia began to supply two-to-three times as much farm produce as it did in 1953.

Last year the farmers of Omsk, Kurgan, Chelyabinsk and Tyumen regions and Altai Territory reaped bumper harvests, furnishing the State approximately as much grain as was delivered by such a leading granary as the Ukraine, more than 500 million poods, or 80 million tons. Nevertheless, despite these indisputable achievements, the potential of further expansion of Siberia's agriculture has thus far by no means been utilized fully, and the tillers of the Siberian

soil are trying to make use of new reserves to raise agricultural production.

For centuries droughts were the scourge of Siberia's farmers, out today its effect is growing less all the time. The proper system of cultivating the land, introduction of drought-resistant varieties, retention of the snow and accumulation of moisture in the soil have made it possible to obtain good crops even in droughty years.

One of the measures for retaining moisture in Siberia is deep autumn ploughing, and it is no accident therefore that the machine operators in Siberia have concentrated their efforts on this measure.

Approximately 50 per cent of Siberia's land consists of poor, podzol soils, and the structure of this soil can be improved only by applying plenty of fertilizers, introducing perennial grasses, and so on. Much has been done this year to raise fertility of this less fertile land.

Along with improving crop growing, more virgin land is being cultivated, neglected tracts are being stubbed and cleared, marshes and estuaries are being drained and natural meadows and pastures will be improved.

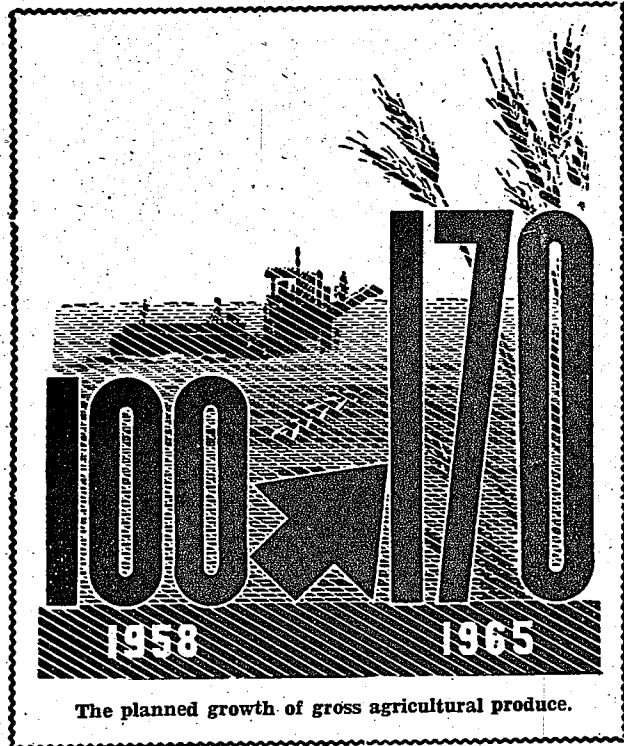
Until recently animal husbandry had been a backward branch of agriculture in Siberia. There were many reasons which hindered its development, among them the difficulty of ensuring fodder and other feed for winter, and there were not enough buildings for housing the animals.

Maize helped solve the most difficult task, namely, to establish a firm fodder base. Maize yields good crops of green mass for feeding the stock.

A big start has been made in the construction of buildings to house animals, poultry yards, and common pastures for fattening pigs. This permits each farm to increase the number of head of livestock, improve their keep and organize mass fattening of pigs, fow, and rabbits.

Siberia has many lakes, offering considerable opportunities for raising water fowl, and these possibilities are very widely utilized today.

Four hundred and twenty-five



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CRISIS GROWS IN ICFTU

The sixth congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) held in Brussels in December 1959 differed from previous congresses. A situation is fast developing when either the ICFTU changes its policies or its fate as an international trade union organisation is doomed.

It was after the Second World War that the trade unions of the whole world—from the socialist, the capitalist and the colonial countries—came together to form the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) under the triple slogan of peace, defence of workers' interests and freedom for the colonial world.

But subsequently the U. S. and the British trade union centres caused a split, and formed the ICFTU under the banner of anti-communism and cold-war. It was on this basis that they tried to pit worker against worker, trade union against trade union and capitalist countries against the socialist countries.

So far the British and the United States trade unionists set the tone to the deliberations of the ICFTU and the voice of the trade unions of the colonial world was sought to be throttled.

But these are the years of the unprecedented growth of freedom movement in the erstwhile colonies and the emergence of free states. These are the years of breath-taking advances registered by the socialist world and of tremendous growth of the forces of peace against a world war.

That is why the WFTU is growing from strength to strength uniting the workers of all the countries—the socialist, the capitalist, the colonial, the semi-colonial and those that have recently won their freedom.

This voice of peace and freedom is becoming irresistible. The Latin American, Asian and African and even some European trade unionists echoed this voice in the

LABOUR NOTES

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

even in the capitalist West. The workers are realising through their own experience that unity between all trade unions is the only guarantee for tangible improvements in their living conditions and happiness and peace to the whole world.

The ICFTU has to either change its policy to one of cooperation with the WFTU and united action with its national centres in all continents as the only way to settle the most important issues confronting the international trade union movement or run the risk of breaking up in entire continents and losing many of its members even in advanced capitalist countries.

WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS UNITE

THE little town of Dhariwal in Gurdaspur district of the Punjab played host to quite a significant conference of woollen textile workers from all over the country. Here on January 23 and 24 had assembled delegates from woollen textile workers' unions of not only all the centres in the Punjab but from Kanpur, Calcutta and distant Jammagar in Saurashtra.

Out of a total estimated 27,000 woollen textile workers in the country an approximate 11,000 organised membership was represented at this conference, which discussed the deplorable wages and working conditions of woollen textile workers and also the strains and stresses operating on the industry in general.

Between 1946 and 1958 the woollen industry has expanded considerably from 50,000 woollen spindles to 61,000; from 37,500 worsted spindles to 1,17,400 and from 2,300 power looms to 4,000. In 1957 we were producing 13.10 million lbs. of woollen yarn, 14.70 million lbs. of worsted yarn and 18.40 million yards of woollen worsted fabrics. The requirement of woolltops has, therefore, increased from 5.60 million lbs. in 1951-52 to 15.11 million lbs. in 1957-58.

On the one hand, rapid mechanisation is taking place as in the Calcutta units of this industry and on the other there is a vast smallscale and handloom sector in the Punjab, the U. P. and centres like Bangalore.

Restriction on imported wool has afforded an opportunity to speculation in woolltops and black marketing.

The new excise policy of exempting four loom units has resulted in the owners breaking up larger units,

specially in the Punjab, into smaller four loom units to escape excise duty and avoid labour welfare legislation, such as provident fund, etc. This has also resulted in a serious fall in quality as supervising and technical staff could not be provided for every split unit.

That is why the industry was unable to satisfy the quality requirements of the newly acquired Soviet market, for example, and was itself facing competition from Hongkong and Japan in the home market.

The conference gave deep thought to this matter and demanded that:

- Excise duty exemption should be done away with; splitting of units should be avoided and the split units should be amalgamated.
- Allocation of woolltops quota should be strictly on the basis of looms and capacity. The trade unions should be associated with the survey of capacity. Fresh installations should not be allowed until availability of raw material is guaranteed for full capacity running of the present units.

- Some sort of quality control should be introduced.
- Combing plants should be installed, preferably in the public sector, for processing of indigenous wool and production of woolltops.

- Woollen workers' representatives should be included in the Development Council of Woollen Industry.
- Financial assistance should be provided to sheep breeding, specially the breeding of good foreign varieties.

The conference demanded a Central Wage Board for the industry to go through the wages and working conditions and the categorisation of jobs in this industry and also an immediate 25 per cent rise in wages together with a dearness allowance linked with the cost of living index.

A compulsory annual bonus equivalent to a month's earnings should be paid to every woollen worker apart from any profit sharing bonus that they might be entitled to. All seasonal workers must be paid a retention allowance for the off-season period. Paid festival holidays and casual and sickness leave with pay should be guaranteed.

At present, specially in the Punjab where minimum wages are fixed for woollen workers, the employees are either retrenching the women workers or are employing them in separate enclosures under contractors to escape the payment of the wages so fixed. The conference protested against this and demanded that women workers be protected fully.

It called upon all the woollen workers of India to observe March 15 as Demands Day. It elected a national co-ordination committee of the woollen workers with Shanti Lal Vasa of Jammagar as the

secretary and with a member each from Dhariwal, Amritsar, Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Bangalore.

BANK EMPLOYEES IN ACTION

LED by the All-India Bank Employees' Association (AIBEA), the great national organisation of India's bankmen, the bank employees are on the move. A great protest mobilisation is taking place.

On January 20 (in Hyderabad on January 22) the bank employees all over observed Bonus Day by putting on badges and by demonstrating before the various banks.

The AIBEA has demanded a minimum of four months' bonus for 'A' class banks, three months' bonus for 'B' class banks and two months bonus for 'C' and 'D' class banks for 1959.

Apart from the continually rising profits and liquidity the annual closing in 1959 indicated brisk business for the banking industry in our country.

On January 29, the employees all over have again demonstrated—this time for a settlement of their charter of demands through a commission as promised by the Union Labour Minister.

The banks and the Union Finance Minister are insisting on a tribunal, hoping to involve the employees into long drawn out litigation. The bankers insist on it for two reasons: they can go in appeal to Supreme Court and further drag on the case. Before a tribunal they need not produce all their documents whereas before a commission they cannot refuse to do so.

Finance Ministry Speaks For Bankers

The most amazing, annoying and irritating factor is that of the Union Finance Ministry pleading for the bankers even against the Labour Minister. This particular Ministry is playing an increasingly malicious role against the general movement of employees and workers. It did so when it wrote to the Second Pay Commission disowning all obligations to implement the recommendations of the Tripartite Labour Conferences. They are repeating the game now.

The bankers feel that they could get rid of the popular Labour Minister V. V. Giri in 1953 and they can as well defeat the Union Labour Minister now and bend the employees.

But they are miscalculating. The rising protest mobilisation of bank employees is the rejoinder. The movement continues. On February 13 great united rallies in all centres would be held. The bankers would be well advised to accept the path of a peaceful and honourable settlement through the arbitration of a commis-

Koirala's Visit Of Friendship

Nepal is no longer a land shrouded in the clouds nor are its people indifferent to the events shaping the future of mankind. After the overthrow of Rana rule in 1951, Nepal has been continuously making efforts to find for itself a better understanding of the world.

THE urge of the Nepalese people to assert themselves as a free and sovereign State can be felt if you talk to any Nepalese. That the representatives of the Nepalese people behave in keeping with this urge of their people is understandable. In its foreign relations, Nepal like India is following a policy of neutrality and extending friendship and peace in the world.

The homecoming brother, as he described himself, Nepal's first popularly elected Prime Minister, 46-year-old B. P. Koirala was eventually satisfied when he concluded his 15-day State visit to India. He told newsmen at Chandigarh on January 31. "We are fully satisfied. We are returning happy after talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, and after a pleasant visit to your country."

Answering further questions Koirala ruled out any possibility of conflict between India and China. He expressed the hope that the border differences between the two countries would be soon resolved through peaceful negotiations.

MONGOLIA AT THE FAIR

As soon as you enter the Mongolian pavilion at the Fair you see a huge wood-cut figure in the compound dressed in traditional style, which bears an announcement that the per capita quota of livestock in Mongolia is 26 head, i.e., one camel, 2.7 horses, 2.1 cows, 13.9 sheep, 6.3 goats per person. This is the highest in the world!

A LITTLE further on one can see a neon sign-bound map of the Mongolian People's Republic. It depicts Mongolia as an agrarian and industrial country.

On entering the main stall you can see on the opposite wall with a semi-circumference ceiling a map with disposition of the rural economy in the country. A striking fact disclosed is that the whole rural population of Mongolia have joined agricultural cooperatives.

There are about 460 big cooperatives, each of them having free land allotment varying between 160,000 to 1,000,000 hectares and with an average animal population of 43,400.

Besides these cooperatives there are 25 highly mechanized large-scale State farms and 40 machine-and-cattle breeding stations.

On the right-side wall of the pavilion there is a diagram showing the increase of livestock, with photos of animals both of Mongolian strains and thorough-breeds. From this you gather the heartening news that Mongolia has liquidated such infectious animal diseases as anthrax, cattle plague, food-poison and others.

In the third section, that is, in the left wing of the stall, pictures and material exhibits acquaint you with the story of crop raising in the Mongolian People's Republic. Among cereals wheat, barley, millet are mainly raised in Mongolia. It should be mentioned

that the Nepalese leader in Delhi.

Listening to him, whether at the Civic Reception at the Red Fort, at the Indian School of International Studies (Sapru House) or to his address at the convention of the Indo-Nepalese Friendship Society, one felt that the Nepalese leader fully appreciated Indian friendship and wanted to strengthen our mutual ties.

At the Civic Reception (January 27) Koirala said that the bonds between his country and India were so close that there was no further need nor scope to strengthen them. He felt that repeated reference to those ties was unnecessary.

Once again he repeated this while speaking at the Indo-Nepalese Friendship Association (January 28) and asked for understanding and co-operation in dealing with the problems facing Nepal. He

complained that in both the countries, some people tried to spread misunderstanding.

After Koirala's talks with the Prime Minister, and with other members of the Cabinet, the joint communique issued said:

"These discussions have revealed afresh a similarity of approach to international problems by the two Governments and their desire to cooperate with each other in regard to them. The two Governments attach great importance to the furtherance of peace in the world and are determined to work to this end."

It also recognized that Nepal and India have a vital interest in each other's freedom, integrity, security and progress and agreed that the two Governments should maintain close consultation

in matters of common interest.

The communique also pointed out that the Government of India have agreed to afford financial assistance for Nepal's development programme to the extent of Rs 18 crores.

The other important achievement of the Nepalese leader was the agreement with the Government of India to replace the existing trade treaty with a new treaty which would provide for the separation of Nepal's foreign exchange account and regulation by the Government of Nepal of its foreign trade.

All in all, Nepal's Prime Minister's visit to India has strengthened Indo-Nepalese ties and the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

—O. P. Mehrotra

Republic Day Reception In Peking

The Indian Charge d'Affaires ad interim K. M. Kannampilly gave a National Day reception in Peking on the evening of January 26 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

PREMIER Chou En-lai was present. He toasted "the further development of friendship between the great peoples of China and India on the basis of the Five Principles of peaceful coexistence."

however, that much remains to be done and that we shall have to work hard for many more years before we can build a modern economy and assure our people of necessary social benefits.

"With friendliness to all nations and prejudice against none, we have tried to approach every international problem in a constructive and cooperative spirit."

The Indian Charge d'Affaires ad interim also said: "We have admired the sense of devotion, the determination and the spirit of self-reliance which the leaders and people of China have been concentrating all their energies to the great cause of national reconstruction. We wish them great successes in the future."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended sincere congratulations to the Indian Government and people.

He said, "In the past ten

years, friendly relations have been developed between China and India on the basis of the Five Principles of peaceful coexistence. There is a close friendship between the two peoples. A powerful proof of this is the fact that, at the World Agriculture Fair in Delhi, more than one million Indian people have visited the Chinese Pavilion in the 45 days since its opening."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that the Government and people of China had all along taken an interest in the efforts made by the Republic of India in national construction in the past ten years.

"The Asian and African countries, after winning political independence, face the serious task of developing their national economy so as to put a speedy end to their state of poverty and backwardness resulting from protracted colonial rule. We heartily wish India and all the other Asian and African countries which have gained independence success in their cause of national construction."



Premier Chou En-lai at the Indian Embassy reception.



President Prasad at the Mongolian Pavilion at the Agriculture Fair.



Soviet Leaders seen planting a sapling at Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi.

Voroshilov In Calcutta

* FROM PAGE 4

specialists are helping the Indian people and their Government in realising the plans of developing the home industry including the establishment of the iron and steel industry, heavy machine-building and other branches of Indian industry.

"Gentlemen, the task which the members of your club have set themselves, i.e. to contribute to the further development of Soviet-Indian economic relations based on equality, merits every approval. May I wish you success in this noble cause."

Receives Iscus Delegation

VOROSHILOV on the same day received a delegation of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society at Raj Bhavan. Among those taking part in the meeting on the Soviet side were also N. N. Danilov, Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR, and I.A. Benediktov Ambassador of the USSR in India.

On behalf of the Bengal branch of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society a speech of greetings was made by Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Chairman of the Legislative Council of West Bengal. He outlined the great progress of Indo-Soviet friendship and the tasks ahead of the ISCUS in W. Bengal.

Voroshilov, in replying to this address said:

"You are doing, dear friends, voluntarily and besides your basic occupation great and noble work promoting the development of friendly cultural contacts between our countries. It can be said that you march in the first ranks of the Indian citizens who strive as the Soviet people do for the strengthening of mutual friendship and fraternal unity...."

"Our visit to your great country is coming to an end. We have visited some of your industrial enterprises, state farms and rural communities, scientific institutions, and have acquainted ourselves with historical monuments of your culture."

The meetings with the esteemed President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad, our great and sincere friend the esteemed Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and other statesmen, workers in culture and science and ordinary people of India have made a great impression on us.

"Everywhere we were received joyfully and as real brothers. We felt the manifestation of genuine friendship towards the Soviet people. I may assure you that our people entertain equally good feelings for the Indian people and wish further strengthening of our friendship."

"You know, dear friends, that the Soviet people are engaged in the implementation of the Seven-Year Plan for the development of national economy and that they want to live in peace and friendship with all peoples."

TRAGEDY AT CAMBAY

A sad and tragic accident occurred at Cambay on February 1. Four precious lives have been lost. Two Rumanian engineers—chief driller Ailmborg Mihai and chief driller Hamburda Mihai—two of their Indian colleagues—Shivan Pillal and Bhaskaran—were the victims of this tragedy. The Rumanian Chief Drilling Engineer, Stuca Valentin is reported to have sustained serious injuries. At Cambay, just as at Jawalamukhi, Rumanian

workers and technicians have set an exemplary record of friendly collaboration with our people. Telling shoulder to shoulder with our own workers, two of them have now laid down their lives, together with two of our own workers.

New Age sends its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of the four dead, who with their lives have further cemented the solidarity between the two countries.

Two German States

APPEAL FOR SOBER TALKS

FIRST Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and First Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, Walter Ulbricht has addressed a letter to West German Chancellor Dr. Adenauer.

In his letter, Ulbricht once more points to the danger of militarist developments in West Germany. He shows that the policy of the ruling militarist circles which failed in two World Wars could in the present period only lead to a still more terrible catastrophe than before. He asks the West German Chancellor on behalf of the German Nation:

"Are you really ready to take the risk of exterminating large sections of the West German population by a nuclear war carried through on German soil?"

Ulbricht asks Adenauer to give up all the plans for a new conquest of the East and not to gamble with nuclear war but to annul the atomic armament of his NATO army and to concede the right of

decision about nuclear armament and a peace treaty to the population. The peaceful solution of the German problem was the most important national task facing the German people.

If the West German Government did not stop nuclear armament and armament in general very soon, the Government of the German Democratic Republic would be forced to take necessary measures of defence and to ask her allies to put rocket weapons at her disposal.

The German Democratic Republic however, would continue to do the utmost to support relaxation of tension in Germany and to fight against every militarist policy or policy of revenge. The G.D.R. asks the big powers for a conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany to pave the way for reunification in peace and freedom.

Walter Ulbricht in conclusion expresses the hope that his letter would make Dr. Adenauer reconsider the whole matter and would bring about sober talks on peace or war and re-unification.

GDR Deputy Premier In Delhi



HEINRICH RAU

interest to both countries, and the deeper and stronger will become our friendship."

Furtseva Meets Women

Furtseva, had a meeting with representatives of women's organisations of West Bengal in the morning of February 2.

She shared her impressions of meetings with Indian women. She then spoke about the enthusiasm with which the Soviet women take part in the social and cultural life of Soviet society. She cited a number of instances pointing to the great role played by Soviet women in the sphere of education, health services and the arts in particular.

Furtseva emphasised that the most important social task of the women of India and the Soviet Union was the struggle for preserving and strengthening peace. "We are happy that on all major international questions we have always been at one," she said.

The morning of February 3 saw the end of the all-too-brief stay of the Soviet leaders as they emplaned for Kathmandu. A wrench seemed to tear at the heart as the plane took off. Calcutta turned again to the normal bustle of living but somehow prouder and with a fresher soul.

"The closer our countries know each other, the sooner and easier we shall be able to find mutually acceptable solutions to problems of in-

A delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade Heinrich Rau, has arrived in Madras on February 1, after a visit to China and Burma. Among Members of the delegation are the Deputy Minister of External Affairs, Otto Winzer and Mr. P. Verner, M.P.

The delegation after a short stay in Madras and Calcutta is expected to reach Delhi by February 6. During their five-day stay in New Delhi, the members of the Delegation will pay a visit to the World Agriculture Fair and will have talks and contacts with members and officials of the Indian Government.

A five-man delegation of agricultural scientists from the German Democratic Republic arrived in New Delhi on January 28 to participate in the Seminars organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Bharat Krishak Samaj and the Fertiliser Association of India at the World Agriculture Fair Grounds.

The delegation is headed by Prof. Dr. Georg Mueller (Soil Scientist), Professor at the Karl-Marx-University in Leipzig. Besides their participation in the above-said seminars, the scientists will lecture at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, on various subjects.

Dr. Horst Fruck, Lecturer in Agricultural Economics, who is a member of the delegation will also deliver a lecture on the Importance of Co-operative Farming for the Uplift of the Agriculture in the German Democratic Republic at the Pavilion Theatre of the G.D.R. at the Agriculture Fair.

After their stay in New Delhi, the delegation will visit different cities, villages and institutions of the Punjab on the invitation of the Chief Minister of Punjab. They will also visit the agricultural institute at Rudrapur in Uttar Pradesh.

KHRUSHCHOV TO ADENAUER

GIVE UP IDEAS OF FORCIBLE RECONQUEST

Moscow papers published on February 2 the text of a message by Nikita Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to Konrad Adenauer in reply to the West German Chancellor's message of January 8.

WE regard general disarmament as the primary issue before mankind today, Khrushchov writes. Not only does the Soviet Union recognise the supreme importance of this issue, but is taking concrete steps towards settling it.

Khrushchov declares in this context that a nation contemplating an act of aggression would never start reducing its armed forces. Any military man will agree that whenever an attack is being prepared, no company is one too many.

Referring to the German question, Khrushchov points out that compared with the task of general and complete disarmament in the solution of which literally all States on our planet are vitally interested, the German question was a specific question affecting chiefly the German people.

The Soviet Union has given practical proof of its respect for the Germans' right to self-determination. Khrushchov writes, pointing out that in present-day conditions a concrete expression of the recognition of the Germans' right to determine the path of their national development for themselves is the Soviet Government's proposal to sign a peace treaty with Germany.

Proceeding from the principle of self-determination, Khrushchov writes, it is essential to sign a peace treaty with Germany, and since there is no single German Government, in order to do away with the vestiges of World War II it is necessary to sign a peace treaty with the two German states.

A peace treaty would mean for Germany the withdrawal of foreign troops, admission to the United Nations, unlimited possibilities for peaceful economic development, restoration of the Germans' complete sovereignty in their internal and foreign affairs and ensuring their right to decide independently matters of vital importance to the German people.

Khrushchov also emphasises that a peace treaty would provide the requisites for closer contact between both German States and would thus increase the chances of restoring the country's unity.

Speaking of the setting up of a united German State, Khrushchov points out that it would be natural for the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to establish contact with the Government of the German Democratic Republic and to find, by agreement, a mutually acceptable solution to the problems affecting both German States.

"Since the Government of the FRG is not doing that, unwilling to meet the Government of the GDR or even recognise it, I, for one," Khrushchov writes, "cannot very well see at the moment how you are going to achieve reunification."

The Chairman of the USSR

Council of Ministers emphasises that he was a private individual as far as the reunification of the two German States was concerned just as Adenauer was when it came to the Berlin issue. He points out that reunification is not a matter for some outside States to settle, but the task before the two German States, before the German people as a whole, before the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Khrushchov emphasizes that the frontiers drawn as a result of the last war and fixed in the allied agreements could not be revised at the signing of a peace treaty with Germany.

"It seems to me," Khrushchov's message says, "that the objections of the Federal Government to a peace treaty are largely prompted by the fear that this would destroy the basis for a revenge-seeking policy."

"He who rejects a peace treaty and raises the question of changing the frontiers counts on a chance to decide this question by force," Khrushchov declares that in no other way is it possible to explain the delay by the FRG Government in recognising the existing frontiers, in signing a peace treaty, its stubborn refusal to establish normal relations with Socialist countries.

Referring to Adenauer's recent statements in Italy when he again used the notorious "communist menace" bogey, Khrushchov points out that the talk about West Germany's "special mission" in fighting communism cannot but bring back memories of the darkest sides of Germany's recent past.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR points out that in the conditions created in Western Germany, fascist, Hitlerite elements have been spurred to activity and are making themselves increasingly felt. They are spreading the poison of hatred and anti-semitism. Khrushchov stresses that this could happen only in the conditions of encouragement of fascist elements.

Khrushchov points out that the Soviet Union sees no other way of bringing about a radical improvement

of the situation in West Berlin in the present circumstances except by making it a free city. We cannot agree to the maintenance of the occupation regime in West Berlin, to the abnormal situation obtaining there, Khrushchov declares, emphasizing that to leave the Berlin question unsettled would

mean putting off the peaceful settlement with Germany as well.

Unless the USSR meets with an understanding, Khrushchov says, it will have no option but to sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic with all consequences, including those for West Berlin, this will entail. Such a treaty would set-

tle Germany's frontier questions with respect to the Polish People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic.

The conclusion of a peace treaty will make it clear to everyone that to seek a re-drawing of the present frontiers is nothing short of sliding down the road to war, Khrushchov sums up.

EDUCATION IN EAST GERMANY

How Nazi Inheritance Was Wiped Out

Deputy Trade Representative of East Germany in Delhi, Herbert Fischer recently gave a talk at their pavilion at the World Agriculture Fair on Rural Education in Democratic Germany. The talk throws light on many issues of current topical interest. Below we give a summary of the talk.

WHILE the importance of education for achieving industrial advance is well-known, its importance for the development of agriculture has not been fully realised so far. Consequently, intelligent young people are inclined to leave the villages to study in the cities and to work in the industrial sphere.

The necessity of providing sufficient food increases, however, with the development of industries. Therefore, rural education has to be improved. This problem has been successfully solved in the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

For tackling this problem a tremendous change in the inherited educational system was necessary. During the Nazi period schools had been used to instil the ideas of national hatred and militarism into the young children.

After the Second World War, schools became one of the means to build up a new democratic and peace-loving country. Old differences in educational standards had to be abolished in order to overcome the privileges previously enjoyed by the ruling classes who led Germany to the path of war and catastrophe. Many of the old teachers had either been killed in concentration camps or during the war. Those remaining were mostly filled with old Nazi ideas.

The biggest experiment in the history of education

was carried through by appealing to all democratically minded persons to volunteer as teachers, even when no special qualifications were there. Thousands of new teachers came forward and studied while they worked.

Today all of them have passed the normal examinations as teachers and many of them hold responsible positions in schools and administration.

The new schools give equal opportunities to all children. Special importance is attached to the furtherance of those who previously were handicapped, viz. the children of workers and peasants. This means that schools in rural areas have acquired now the same high standards as schools in cities.

The children of the peasants became interested in all the subjects taught in the schools of the GDR especially in natural sciences. In the beginning the hard life in the villages and the enticing opportunities offered by new industries encouraged the tendency for young people to leave the villages.

In recent years an enormous development in agricultural production has taken place in the GDR. The method of joint farming connected with mechanization and specialisation requires new, highly trained personnel also for agriculture.

Schools have answered the need by introducing poly-technic education all over the country and by prolonging the period of compulsory schooling from 8 to 10 years. In the course of these 10 years children are acquainted with various industries, including agriculture.

For instance, a boy leaving the 10 year school has learned to drive and also to repair a tractor. Teachers for rural schools are being trained in the villages themselves and take an active part in agricultural work. Children learn to respect and to love the work on the land and, therefore, become interested in the profession of an agriculturist.

After two or three years' apprenticeship in an agricultural cooperative society or a state farm they have the option of entering an agricultural college for a period of three years. After this they work in the branch of agriculture selected by them. If they do well they have the opportunity of continuing their studies at the universities.

Training is completely free from the very beginning up to the highest stage and all children of peasants are given stipends which make them absolutely independent of any other support.

Due to the great efforts of the Government of the GDR to provide the rural population with all possibilities of training, a new rural intelligentsia is growing up, helping to develop a new type of agriculture with new methods and very high yields to the benefit of the whole country.



A striking and unique feature of the GDR pavilion is the mosaic mural executed by Doris Kahané, which has been widely admired by visitors to the Agriculture Fair.

AS OTHERS SEE THE OUTCOME

votes for the CPI, says in the Editorial:

THE KERALA VERDICT

Some Press Comments

TIMES OF INDIA

KERALA.

THE people of Kerala have voted wisely in defeating the Communists.

Both Alliance and the Communists waged an intensive campaign revealing an inordinate capacity for sustained effort and efficient organisation.

The Harsh Fact

The harsh fact is that the Communists have not only polled more votes than they did three years ago but have increased their share of the poll substantially.

The record of Namboodiripad Ministry during its 28 months in office no doubt created widespread alarm both in Kerala and in the rest of the country, and it united the non-Communist forces in the State persuading them to resort to direct action to oust the Government. But at the same time the Namboodiripad Ministry has apparently impressed a large minority of the electorate most favourably. There is no reason to fear that this section of the electorate will permanently be loyal to the Communist Party....

Though the triumph of the triple Alliance is a splendid achievement the task that faces it now is infinitely more difficult....

The manifestos issued by the Congress and the Praja Socialist Party to the Kerala electorate do not differ greatly in substance; nor does the Muslim League have any basic differences with the other members of the Alliance on socio-economic issues. Compromises will no doubt have to be made....

THE FREE PRESS JOURNAL.

THE VERDICT AND THE OPPORTUNITY

THE totality of the Communist collapse is proof that the high tide of emotion that swept them out of power six months ago was not a nine day's wonder. It stayed....

The Kerala electorate can look back with pride on their performance, for not only have they shown an inspiringly high degree of political consciousness but their world record in polling, and in the percentage of women voters, was achieved in a day of exemplary discipline and smoothness. It is the electorate that has registered greatest triumph in this election....

Whose Victory?

But this togetherness (of the Alliance) was practised in a portentous manner which calls for attention. The salient fact about this election is that political forces had little to do with it. The forces that were at play all over the State were distinctly communal. This is the worst aspect of the election.... It is not the political le-

aders, but the religious heads who decided the election in Kerala this time. It may even be that their success will make other States give a similar boost to communal elements in future elections. This is a disturbing thought which brings up in its wake the question: has the United Front really triumphed?

The situation is fraught with fascinating possibilities. Even though a coalition ministry of the Congress, the PSP and the Muslim League may be tolerated for the present for the sake of "appearances", the prospect of an absolute majority in the legislature is likely to make the Congress entertain other ideas....

No Leader Of Outstanding Merit

But it (the Congress) still has no leader of outstanding merit or personal popularity. The best that can be said is that the party has been given its last chance to rehabilitate itself and pull itself out of the rut it had fallen into....

Unless the Party leadership can rise to a higher plane of integrity and statesmanship the Congress will find itself perpetually dependent upon communal elements for its survival.

The aim of genuinely democratic minds in the State and elsewhere must be to build up a political force which can stand on its own

against the Communist Party.

THE HINDU,

COMMUNIST LANDSLIDE IN KERALA.

WHATEVER else the elections may indicate, they certainly testify to the country's basic faith in democratic procedures....

Kerala has set up in this election what is perhaps a world record in any free country for the percentage of voters exercising their franchise....

The Big Question

Now that the Democratic Alliance has won the election entirely on the slogan of defeating the Communists, the natural question is whether the three parties will be able to keep together....

The past history of Kerala politics shows that personal and communal factors exercise a wholly exaggerated and unhealthy influence on the formation and fate of Ministries, resulting in instability and worse. If the new Alliance is to get out of this unblest legacy, it must choose a leader who can command the confidence of all members and must give him undivided allegiance.

It must be remembered that the Communist Ministry, during its brief tenure, did effect a considerable improvement in administrative efficiency and tried to make the administration more responsive to

public needs than it had been in previous years. The new Ministry will have to maintain these standards and show that in every way the new Government is more efficient and public-spirited than a Communist regime can ever be.

Only by subordinating personal ambitions to the larger interests, developing team spirit and learning to work together for a common programme can the members of the Democratic Alliance demonstrate that the success they have achieved is not a Pyrrhic victory.

THE INDIAN EXPRESS
ROUTING THE COMMUNISTS.

RED misrule in Kerala, rife with inefficiency, despotism and corruption, contributed to the Communist debacle. China's aggression on our northern frontier also greatly embarrassed India's Peking patriots who were wont to boast that Kerala was India's Yenan.

Kerala highlights a lesson which every democrat should take to heart. Never again should the Reds be allowed to exploit parliamentary means to gain their own ends. (Follows the inevitable attack on V. K. Krishna Menon and the other "Lesson".)

Democratic India cannot afford to allow the Communists the smallest foothold anywhere in the country, including the highest administrative echelons.

The Hindustan Times whose Chief Editor in his signed column had two days earlier predicted 30 per cent of

The results of the mid-term elections in Kerala have conformed more or less to expectations....

Follows a significant piece of advice to the High Command:

The final returns have made it possible for the Congress in co-operation with the Muslim League alone to form a stable Government. This may not have any effect on the understanding which brought the United Front into being, but if it introduces a salutary element of realism in the attitude of the PSP and of its Leader, Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, the task of forming a stable coalition Government may become much easier than present indications suggest.....

The right inference to be drawn is that the democratic parties have been given a new opportunity to correct the errors of the past and to prove that they can rise above self-seeking intrigue and give the State a clean, efficient and progressive administration....

Indeed in one sense the Congress and the PSP have a harder task than when they were last in office....

Now each one of their actions will be closely compared with those of their predecessors.

It has no need to be apologetic about undoing some of the harm caused by the ideological adventures of the Communist Government in such spheres as education and labour-employer relations and through the systematic subordination of the administration to the party's authority.

Continued From Page 17

COMPARATIVE POLL FIGURES

<p>12. KUNNAMANGALAM</p> <p>Electorate: 65,291 Votes Polled: 57,857 Congress: 34,539</p> <p>K. Chathunni (Communist) 22,608 (Congress 13,598; Communist 11,804; Independent 8,580; Independent 1,902)</p>	<p>17. WYNAAD (double-member)</p> <p>Electorate: 1,53,408 Votes Polled: 1,20,242</p> <p>General Congress 79,235 K. Padmaprabha Gounder (Com.-Ind.) 38,269 Reserved Congress 77,380 Communist 40,117 (General Congress 21,993; Communist 14,580; PSP 21,292 Reserved Congress 29,296; Independent 16,648; Independent 16,800)</p>	<p>K. P. Gopalan (Communist) 27,563 (Communist 21,493; Congress 18,776; PSP 6,210)</p> <p>3 TELlicherry</p> <p>Electorate: 65,546 Votes Polled: 57,191 Congress 28,380 V. R. Krishna Iyer (Com.-Ind.) 28,357 (Com.-Ind. 27,318; Congress 15,234)</p>	<p>8. MANJESHWAR</p> <p>Electorate: 59,639 Votes Polled: 41,302</p> <p>Independent (Karnatak Samiti) 22,883 M. Ramappa (Communist) 11,580 Independent 6,839 (Umeshwar Rao elected uncontested—Independent)</p>
<p>13. KUTTI PURAM</p> <p>Electorate: 59,757 Votes Polled: 42,942 Muslim League 29,073 P. R. Kunhikrishnan (Communist) 12,430 (Muslim League 15,495; Independent 6,030; Congress 10,424)</p>	<p>18. MANJERI (double-member)</p> <p>Electorate: 1,30,043 Votes Polled: 1,01,381</p> <p>General Congress 69,709 C. V. Chekutty Hajee (Com.-Ind.) 32,593 Reserve Muslim League 66,028 P. Achutanandan (Communist) 32,122 (General Congress 30,806; Independent 15,539; Independent 27,258; Reserve Muslim League 29,101; Communist 13,513; Congress 24,434)</p>	<p>4. TRIKKUR</p> <p>Electorate: 68,284 Votes Polled: 62,783</p> <p>T. C. Narayanan Nambiar (Communist) 31,769 Congress 30,489 (Communist 24,518; Congress 11,052; Independent 7,774)</p>	<p>9. HOSDURG</p> <p>Electorate: 61,891 Votes Polled: 51,731</p> <p>P.S.P. 27,862 Madhavan (Communist) 22,315 (P.S.P. 14,150; Communist 11,209; Congress 11,162)</p>
<p>14. TIRURANGADI</p> <p>Electorate: 69,118 Votes Polled: 55,167 Muslim League 34,749 Koya Kunhi Naha Hajee (Communist) 18,049 (Muslim League 17,622; Congress 16,670; Independent 8,305)</p>	<p>15. PERAMBRA</p> <p>Electorate: 73,493 Votes Polled: 66,765 P.S.P. 38,272 M. Kumaran (Communist) 27,472 (Communist 17,838; Congress 15,827; Independent 1,386)</p>	<p>5. MATTANNUR</p> <p>Electorate: 71,534 Votes Polled: 62,874</p> <p>N. E. Balram (Communist) 31,119 P.S.P. 31,034 (Communist 23,540; Congress 13,089; PSP 9,463)</p>	<p>10. KASERGODE</p> <p>Electorate: 63,210 Votes Polled: 50,090</p> <p>Congress 19,399 P. Ambu Nair (Communist) 13,663 Karnatak Samiti 15,747 (Congress 10,290; Communist 6,479; PSP 10,096)</p>
<p>16. MALAPPURAM</p> <p>Electorate: 64,451 Votes Polled: 45,412 Muslim League 30,947 Sadhu B. Ahmed Kutty (Communist) 12,118 (Muslim League 17,214; Communist 4,566; Congress 12,243)</p>	<p>6. MADAI</p> <p>Electorate: 70,154 Votes Polled: 62,039 Congress 30,829</p> <p>K. P. R. Gopalan (Communist) 30,568 (Communist 24,390; Congress 12,169; Muslim League 10,465)</p>	<p>7. KUTHUPARAMBA</p> <p>Electorate: 75,584 Votes Polled: 61,825</p> <p>P.S.P. 42,338 Lohia Socialist 23,647 (P.S.P. 21,540; Communist 14,858; Congress 14,660)</p>	<p>11. NEELESWARAM (double-member)</p> <p>Electorate: 1,36,726 Votes Polled: 1,18,915</p> <p>General Congress 59,513 A. V. Kunhambu (Communist) 59,230 Reserve P.S.P. 59,340 B. Gopalan (Communist) 59,234 (General Communist 38,090; PSP 24,202; Congress 20,938 Reserve Communist 44,753; Congress 19,712)</p>
<p>1. CANNANORE I</p> <p>Electorate: 63,917 Votes Polled: 57,542 Congress 33,323 C. Kannan 23,859 (Communist 17,464; Congress 17,413; Independent 9,082)</p>	<p>2. CANNANORE II</p> <p>Electorate: 69,503 Votes Polled: 59,158 Congress 31,252</p>		