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CENTO MOBILISATION IN ARABIAN SEA

NEW AGE

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

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CHITTAGONG TRAGEDY

THE Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India sends its heart-felt sympathies to the victims of the terrible floods that have devastated East Pakistan for the second time.

of Chittagong. The tragic toll of lives is greatest among the women and children. Some four million dwelling places have been either destroyed or badly damaged. The loss in monetary terms is estimated at some crores of rupees.

On October 31, a tremendous cyclone and numerous tidal bores swept down upon the districts of Chittagong and Noakhali. All reports indicate that the havoc wrought by these natural forces was even worse than that of October 10.

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India earnestly hopes that all public and humanitarian organisations would send the maximum possible help to our stricken brothers and sisters in East Pakistan. We all must give them urgently needed succour in their hour of disaster.

Unofficial estimates put the number of dead at over 10,000—of which 6,000 are from the single district

November 9, 1960.

It was right for the Prime Minister not to get provoked by President Ayub's patently bellicose statements on Kashmir but it would be wrong if India failed to grasp their true significance and lagged behind in vigilance.

Pakistan has taken to celebrating October 26 as the anniversary day of the "revolution", aping Iraq and UAR. Kassem and Nasser did lead their revolutions against imperialism and its puppets. Ayub's was a pro-American military coup and no anti-imperialist revolution. This stands proved not by the methods he came to power, not only by the policies he subsequently followed but also by his stand on Kashmir.

IT has been a nationally acknowledged thesis in India that Kashmir is the American pressure-point against India and it is set in motion according to U. S. needs through the Pak agency. This has been our experience ever since the birth of the Kashmir problem and this stands confirmed once again through the mouth of the Pak President himself.

It is worthwhile recalling what Ayub said and its sinister implications become obvious.

The Pak President summarily rejected Pandit Nehru's characterisation of the Kashmir problem as a "pandora's box" and that "if it was touched and status quo changed, all sorts of weird consequences would follow."

The Pak President went on to state, "It will be more correct to call it a time bomb, never very far removed from flash point."

What Ayub Demands

We know who created the problem. We also know who can explode it like a time-bomb. We are, therefore, called upon by the Pak President "to defuse it as quickly as possible and that cannot be done without touching it." In plain words, we are asked to hand over Kashmir on the plate and thus save Indo-Pak peace or he will explode it like a time-bomb at the time that suits him, that is when his U. S. masters order him to go into action.

The above is no far-fetched conclusion but follows straight from what he said further. According to him, the Kashmir problem "apart from vitiating the relations between India and Pakistan was also sapping the vitals of India first and then Pakistan." He annotated it in the language of his U. S. masters "position of strength" formula. His impudent threat is

AYUB AT KASHMIR

With U. S. At The Back

unconcealed. He had the gab and swagger of old-time Syngman Rhee. He said, "If it goes on like this, it will inevitably aggravate the problems of India which already are not inconsiderable. A weak India will be no solace or strength to Pakistan." In his opinion, India can never be strong by having to raise "twice the army it needs" and having to incur "about Rs. 150 crores of additional expenditure per year."

His audience, of course, knew that Pakistan got all the military equipment it needed and more, free from the USA. It is the unlimited U. S. equipment and all the dollars needed to run the Ayub regime that give this Pak brasshat his real strength.

Source Of Danger

The danger to India is not from the people of Pakistan, nor from a Pakistan Government that relied on its own resources and drew its mandate from its own people but from U. S. aid and advice to puppets like Ayub who are dutifully rehearsing the diplomacy of brinkmanship and the tactic of exploding the time-bomb if we refuse to listen, not to common reason, but to U. S. dictates that are passed on to us via Ayub as the mouth-piece.

When the U. S.-Pak Military Alliance was first announced there was a wave of national protest.

It is evidence of the grip

that U. S. agencies, operating within our country, have acquired over the Indian Press that they either kept completely silent or glossed over the significance of the new rising threat facing India over the Kashmir problem with Ayub as the sabre-rattler for the USA.

The significance of Ayub's threatening words stands highlighted by the danger-

by P. C. JOSHI

ous activities of CENTO, with Pakistan as the base. Ayub spoke the above on October 26. A day earlier, as if to add glory to the celebrations of his "revolution", CENTO began its maritime exercises from Karachi as the port, to be concluded on November 10. Pak Naval Chief A. R. Khan bragged, "This is the largest naval exercise ever held in this part." According to the Pakistan Press, the naval forces participating in these "exercises" consisted of more than 10,000 officers and men and 35 warships, ten of which are from the U. S. Navy.

To puff up Pak pride, the Pak Naval Commander-in-Chief was given the honour to "lead" the exercise.

CENTO Powers collectively have nothing to do with the Arabian Sea. Theirs is an unwanted intrusion. CENTO is an aggressive U. S.-controlled military grouping. This is India's national stand as announced by the Prime Min-

ister himself. CENTO is alien to the Arabian Sea.

It is a matter of deep concern to us that neither the official spokesmen of the Government of India nor Prime Minister Nehru denounced the holding of these exercises in the Arabian Sea. The news of these exercises whose patent purpose was to boost Pakistan

porters at Calcutta airport that the "Indian Ocean was a huge water-front and the United States need more force in this area." This Jackson is reported to have held a series of talks with the Indian Government and naval officials. He left for Ceylon on October 18. It passes our comprehension how and why he was wel-

come and make a show of strength and threaten and bully India, was virtually blacked out by the monopoly-controlled Indian Press. These CENTO exercises are no isolated incident. New Age alone had made a documented exposure of the U. S. plans to have the U. S. Polaris missile submarine bases in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. They are soon coming.

On the same inauspicious October 26, the U. S. Defence Department announced a further appropriation of 181 million dollars to step up the development of submarine-fired Polaris missiles bringing the total to nearly \$ 3,000 million.

GO! Must Speak Up

According to existing plans, Polaris with a 1,200-mile range will go into operation abroad submarines by the end of this year. Thus the days of a real and great danger are not far off and the Government of India must speak up and warn the U. S. that their Polaris submarines in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal will be considered a hostile act.

New Age was also the only paper to expose the U. S. plans to build a major naval base in Pakistan.

The Commander of the U. S. Navy in the Middle East, Rear-Admiral Andrew M. Jackson, after fixing up things in Chittagong had the temerity to visit India and, worse still, tell the re-

ported and talked to in India.

Some sort of a cue is supplied as usual by a Correspondent of the foreign Press. William Stevenson, the New Delhi Correspondent of Globe and Mail in his article warning against tactless statements from the Pakistan side, wrote, "This manifestation of ill-will set back the efforts of high-ranking Defence Services' officials in both countries who feel there is urgent need for joint plans to protect the sub-continent against threats from the north."

It is very important in the coming days to keep a sharp eye on U. S. doings and shaps from within Pakistan. The more critical the world situation becomes, the sharper the struggle for disarmament and against colonialism develops and the bolder the stand that India takes cannot but provoke retaliatory U. S. action, through Pakistan as the base, Kashmir as the issue, and Ayub as the voice to threaten and blackmail us to remain quiet and passive, for the Americans know that India cannot and will not directly the line up behind them.

Pandit Nehru is right. We should have a friendly good-neighbourly attitude towards Pakistan and real fraternal spirit towards its people who are the flesh of our own flesh and blood of our own blood but this does not mean that we should turn the blind eye to U. S. imperialist conspiracies and aggressive moves emanating from within Pakistan.

SILTING OF CALCUTTA PORT

WARNINGS GOVT. DIDN'T HEED DANGER TO HOOGHLY'S NAVIGABILITY

IT is not unknown today that the life of Calcutta Port is facing a crisis. The navigability of the Hooghly river for sea-going vessels has been killed on account of certain stupid mistakes committed when the Damodar Valley Project was designed and implemented.

But persons at the helm of affairs in New Delhi will not always openly own up the mistake and take correct scientific measures to save Calcutta Port. Thus it is no wonder that Dr. P. Subbarayan, Union Minister of Transport and Communications, in his inaugural address to the ninth session of the National Harbour Board at Bombay on August 11, 1963, has been unable to announce any scientific step that his Government is going to implement to save the navigability and drainage capacity of the Hooghly. Instead, he attempted to shift the responsibility to the poor Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta and preached the sermon—"The Commissioners must try to anticipate crisis rather than allow the crisis to overtake them."

Hydraulics Of River System

Not the Calcutta Port Commissioners but the scientific advisers of the Government of India failed to anticipate this crisis of the navigability of the Hooghly because they failed to appreciate in time the very special hydraulics of the Rupnarayan - Hooghly river system vis-a-vis the effect of stony silt from the continental shelf of the Bay of Bengal creeping up the estuary with flood-tides. Dr. Subbarayan's Ministry, in spite of my timely warnings, failed to appreciate the role of the momentum of Damodar-Rupnarayan floods on the navigable channel to the Port of Calcutta.

When the Damodar Valley Project began to be implemented I tried my best to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the special aspect of the Hooghly-Rupnarayan river hydraulics. At first I wrote letters to Central Government Ministers (including the Prime Minister, who was extremely keen to speed up the implementation of the Damodar Valley Project), to the Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, the Chairman of the DVC and to others.

Then I began to try to publish my views in the newspapers and magazines and had to meet great hurdles as so-called "nationalist" newspapers would not easily publish them. However, for the last 12 years I have been incessantly and repeatedly writing in newspapers and writing books and pamphlets and addressing public meetings drawing attention of all to the fact that if alternative suitable scientific steps are not taken, then the Lower Hooghly would be choked up by silt and sea-going vessels of even moderate draft would not be

able to visit Calcutta Port by 1960 if flood-stopping dams of the DVC be completed by 1955. And these vehement protests could not be ignored for a long time. The Lower Damodar Investigation Committee was set up by the Damodar Valley Corporation on February 24, 1955, and I had an opportunity to submit my views most emphatically to it at the Anderson House, Calcutta, on January 7, 1956, that the navigability of the Hooghly would be killed by 1960. On the map hung on the wall I pointed the Balary bar and the estuary which would be choked up.

After Flood In 1956

When in the year 1958, only partially the flood-controlling dams of Damodar Valley Project had been completed, signs were there that the navigability of the Hooghly was getting killed very rapidly. Already the October flood of 1956 showed how the bars at the estuary prevented discharge through the Lower Hooghly. On June 13, 1958, the Statesman of Calcutta flashed the news that Esplanade moorings of the Port of Calcutta had silted up and vessels would no more be allowed to berth there.

"Changes occurring in the estuary in Balari and Rangafala reach, about 50 miles south of Calcutta, are also worrying the authorities. It has been admitted that present restrictions on the admissible draft were due to these changes. The Balari bar, a crossing from the left bank on to the right bank, has been navigable for many years. But, for the last ten years, the bar has been progressively deteriorating. The adjacent Rangafala channel improved till 1954-55 when the navigable depth was 16 ft.

"The Rangafala channel deteriorated at the beginning of 1957, (that is, after the Damodar flood stopping dam at Maithon had been completed—K.E.) and the process has continued. Despite intensive dredging the navigable depth is only 10 ft. 8 in. Many feel that dredging alone cannot remedy the situation."

Port Faces Crisis

In 1959, an unprecedented devastating flood occurred in Lower West Bengal showing further choking up of the mouth of the Hooghly reducing by 40 per cent the maximum discharging capacity of the mouth. This shows how my analysis of the problem of navigability of the Lower Hooghly (which led me to forecast more than twelve years ago that the navigability will be killed by 1960, if flood-stopping dams of DVC be completed by 1955) is proved to be correct. In 1960 a hue and cry has been raised by shipping concerns that sea-going vessels will not be able to come to Calcutta Port in another two years, and Dr. Subbarayan is rebuking the Commissioners for not anticipating the "crisis."

The Statesman, on August

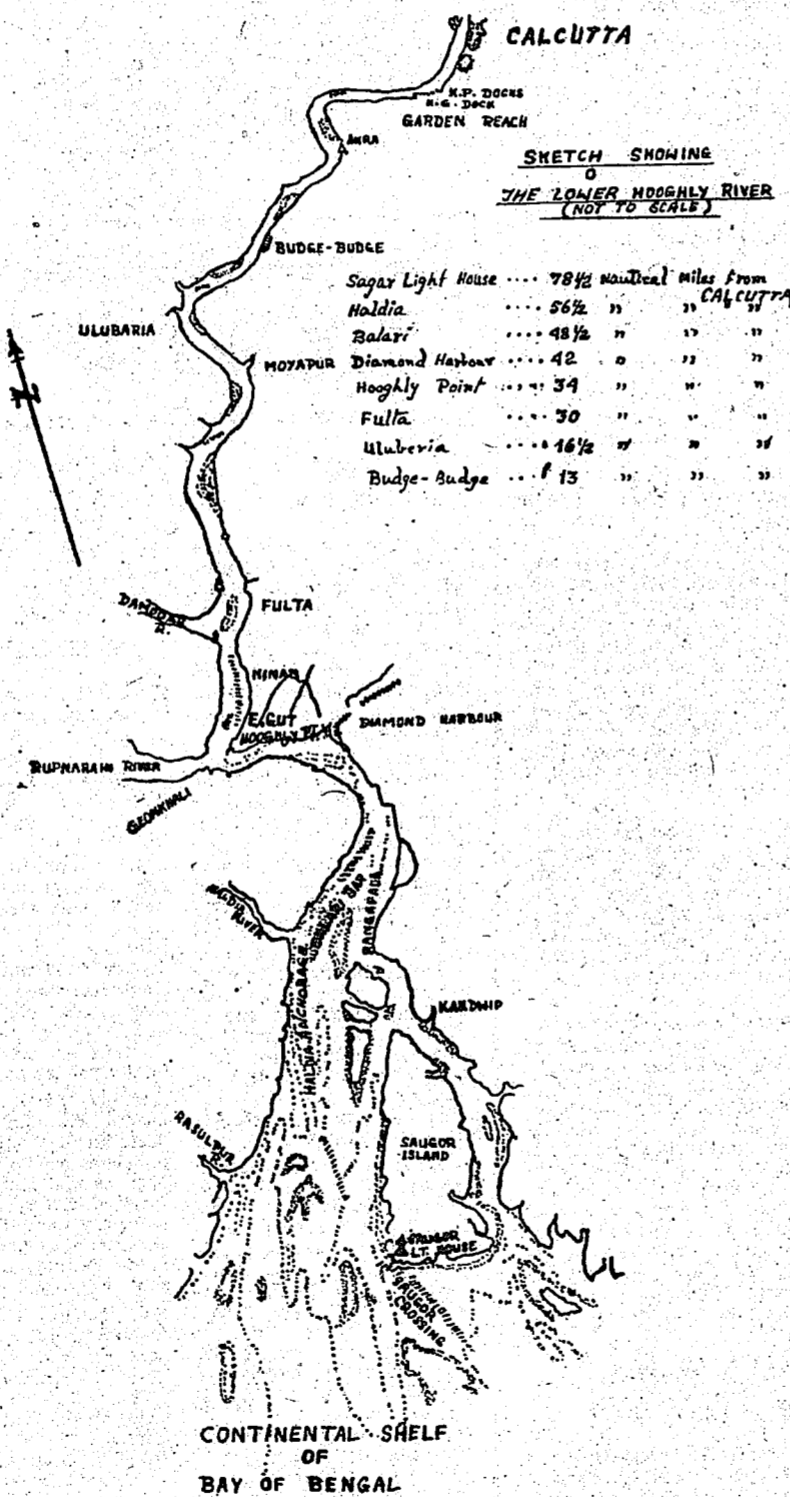
30, 1958, reported: "Calcutta Port faces a crisis because of rapid deterioration in the navigability of the Hooghly during the past few months. The river is silting up at points at far greater strides than the port authorities' dredging operations can cope with."

Dredging is a terribly costly affair though for preservation of depth of water in harbours it is unavoidable to a certain extent. For the Calcutta Port Commissioners it entails a

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by Kapil Bhattacharya

The author of this article is an eminent engineer who has been drawing attention through Press and other media, since independence, to the urgency of the problems of irrigation and drainage in West Bengal. Recent experiences of floods and silting up of the Calcutta Port have borne out some of his worst prophecies. As a result, the Governments, both of the Centre and the State, have been forced to take increasing cognisance of the warnings of this patriotic engineer. He was called as witness to give evidence before the Lower Damodar Investigation Commission, the High Level Flood Committee and the West Bengal Flood Enquiry Committee.



TAMILNAD CONFERENCE

PARTY NEWS

THE Sixth Tamilnad State Conference of the Communist Party of India was held at Coimbatore from October 12 to 16, 209 delegates attending.

With the hoisting of the Red Flag, brought from Sinnalam-palayam, ten miles away, the village of the four martyrs of Coimbatore who were hanged in 1948, the Conference began its proceedings with a Presidium composed of P. Manickam, A. K. Subbiah, R. Ramaraj, K. Rajapathi and Somu.

After the Communist Chairman of the Coimbatore Municipality, Bhoopathy, welcomed the delegates, the Conference stood up and adopted the resolution paying homage to Wilhelm Pieck, Harry Pollitt and martyrs of the Communist Party.

P. Ramamurti then made the report on the international situation and explained the views of the Central Executive Committee and this was followed by a discussion.

The Conference next took up the political and organisational reports reviewing the work of the Party in the State since the last Conference at Karalkudi. These reports dealt with the present political situation in Tamilnad and outlined the tasks of the Party in the next year before the General Elections. On behalf of the Provincial Council, M. R. Venkataraman presented the political - organisational report, P. Ramamurti the report on trade unions and Manali Kandasamy the kisan report. About 50 delegates participated in the discussions after which the Conference adopted the reports.

Party's Tasks

The Conference then proceeded to the discussion and approval of the main political-organisational tasks flowing out of these reports and the several resolutions placing the conclusions of the Conference before the public.

The most important resolution was the one on the next General Elections, appealing for unity of the Opposition parties on a democratic basis to fight the Congress.

The resolution pointed out that discontentment was growing among the people as a result of Congress policies, that the Congress Government was resorting to repression on the working people who struggled against these policies and that the machinery of the Government and its resources were being used for the narrow interests of the Congress Party.

The resolution continued: "Because of the steamroller majority that the Congress Party enjoys in the State Legislature, the Congress Government contemptuously disregards all just criticisms by the Opposition parties.

"In this situation in Tamilnad, parties such as the Communist Party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), the Socialist Party, the PSP, the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam—face a heavy responsibility.

"In recent years, on many concrete issues such as rise in price, land reforms, land ceiling, increasing the role of the public sector and decreasing that of the private sector, democratic

rights, workers' demands, more powers for the States, etc., the CPI, DMK and these other parties have stood together in the Legislature as well as outside.

"It is well known that on the objective of a separate independent State urged by the DMK, there is no agreement between it and the other parties. Still, this difference did not stand in the way of finding a united stand on the above-mentioned concrete issues. It is also our experience that people's interests were safeguarded because we conducted such united movements.

"Therefore, this Conference is of the opinion that for the CPI and the DMK as well as the Socialist Party, PSP, Tamil Arasu Kazhagam and the Republican Party opposing the Congress unitedly in the elec-

such confidence is necessary not only for the next General Elections but for the very development of the democratic movement in Tamilnad.

"This Conference appeals to the DMK, the Socialist Party, the PSP, the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam, the Republican Party to consider earnestly this suggestion of bringing about such a united front."

Another important resolution of the Conference which will find support among vast sections of the Tamil people irrespective of party affiliations, is the one calling for opposition to Congress attacks on democratic rights.

"The Congress Government in Tamilnad," says the resolution, "in utter disregard of democratic principles is using the Government machinery, officials and the taxes paid by

district police official who put public workers to such difficulties.

"Further, the police is also acting as the instrument for protecting the rowdy elements who are instigated against the workers of Opposition parties.

"2. The Labour Department of the Government is utilised to oppose the trade unions conducted by non-Congressmen and to encourage the trade unions conducted by Congressmen.

"3. To the State Public Service Commission, which selects persons for appointment in Government service, a person who had been elected by the Congress Party to the Legisla-

"The entire administration has become an instrument working for the good of the Congress Party," says the resolution in conclusion and warns: "If this situation continues, there is not only danger to public life and democratic growth in Tamilnad, but dictatorial tendencies will also develop."

The Conference has appealed to all Opposition parties to "unite and mobilise the people to arrest this tendency and for ensuring an impartial administration."

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions adopted by the Conference are on price-control, campaign for Tamilnad's Third Plan, naming Madras State as Tamilnad, release of political prisoners, disarmament, greetings to freedom struggles of the colonial countries, Central Government employees' strike, de jure transfer of Pondicherry, etc.

Public meetings were organised in the evenings on all days of the Conference in Coimbatore town and other places in the district which were addressed by Party leaders.

Besides, special hall meetings were organised with admission by tickets where leading Party comrades spoke on subjects like "Communism and Patriotism", "Land Reform", "The Duty of the Working Class to the Country", "The Third Five-Year Plan", "Democracy and the Indian Constitution", "The Language Problem in India", "Progressive Literature" and so on.

There were also programmes of plays, folk art, music, etc., every night.

During the days of the Conference, the whole town was decked with flags and banners and posters with slogans on disarmament, land reform, democratic development, working class unity, etc.

On the concluding day, despite heavy rains, there was a 10,000-strong demonstration which culminated in a mammoth mass rally addressed by Ramamurti, Jeevanandam and Manali Kandasamy.

Call For Unity To Fight Congress In Elections

tions on the basis of an immediate democratic programme, a situation in which the separatist slogan of the DMK comes in the way should not be there.

"This does not mean that the DMK is asked to give up its separate State objective. The object behind our suggestion is to assert emphatically the urgency of unity for the elections on the basis of a programme accepted by all.

"It is only on the basis of such a united front taking shape that the Tamil people can get the confidence that there is a way out for them from the untold miseries and sufferings under Congress rule. This Conference considers that the creation of

the people for the advancement of its party interests and for suppressing the Opposition parties."

The resolution then gives details of how this attack on democratic rights is being carried on by the Congress Government:

Attack On Democracy

"1. The police is used in all ways to prevent the growth of Opposition parties and the moments conducted by them. Security cases are filed against those taking part in such movements and they are put to difficulties for months and years. It is significant that many of these cases are rejected by the courts.

"The complaints given by the Opposition parties against Congressmen are not enquired into. But when Congressmen give complaints against men of the Opposition parties even without any basis, Opposition party men are arrested.

PEC AND SECRETARIAT

THE Conference elected a 101-member State Council which later elected M. R. Venkataraman as its Secretary and elected the following 25 members to the Executive Committee (the first nine have been elected to the Secretariat):

- Executive Committee: (1) M. R. Venkataraman, (2) P. Ramamurti, (3) P. Jeevanandam, (4) M. Kalyanasundaram, (5) B. Srinivasa Rao, (6) Manali Kandasamy, (7) N. Sankarajah, (8) V. P. Chintan, (9) A. Balasubramaniam, (10) K. Muthiah, (11) T. R. Ganesan, (12) K. T. K. Tangamani, (13) A. S. K. Ayyangar, (14) G. Samuel, (15) K. Ramani, (16) N. K. Krishnan, (17) K. T. Raju, (18) R. Umamah, (19) V. Subbiah, (20) B. Jayaraman, (21) M. Kathamuthu, (22) A. K. Subbiah, (23) R. H. Nathan, (24) P. Manickam and (25) G. S. Mani.

The Control Commission of five consists of M. Rathinam, P. K. Ramasamy, N. Krishnasamy, S. Balavinayagam and K. S. Parthasarathy.

Oppose Congress Misuse Of Govt. Machinery

"Many bans and restrictions imposed on the propaganda of the Opposition parties. The Congress Government permits Congressmen intervening in the day-to-day activities of the police.

"When the leaders of an Opposition party complained about a police official, the District Police Superintendent instead of enquiring into the complaint had a case launched against the complainants themselves. The District Sessions Judge strongly condemned the conduct of the district police official but still the Government has not taken any proper action against the

"7. The Congress Government unnecessarily intervenes and gives troubles in cooperative societies, Municipal Councils and Panchayats which are administered by non-Congressmen, for the purpose of benefiting Congressmen.

"8. There is partiality shown in accepting development plans and sanctioning of funds for those constituencies in which Opposition partymen have been returned.

"9. The tax-payers' money in Government hands is used considerably through giving advertisements to newspapers supporting the Congress Party.

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THE GRAND HOLIDAY

by cable from MASOOD ALI KHAN MOSCOW, Nov. 7

Dear friends, I wish all of you were here to see this and live, feel and experience with us this great happiness, this great joy which fills our hearts here in Moscow. What a holiday this has been, what an inspiring experience to see the Soviet people celebrate the anniversary of their Great Revolution and their great victories in peaceful construction of Communism.

What happiness and inspiration to see representatives of the whole of the Socialist world and leaders of the international Communist and working class movement and resurgent liberation forces gathered here to join this holiday and rejoice, all together, on this historic day which marks the birth of a new era for the whole of mankind.

RED Square was under a haze of light mist this morning and the sky was cloudy but all the colour, all the flowers, banners and flags, all the smiling faces of the people with happiness in their hearts, the music in the air, the laughter of youth all around with the light of hope and confidence in their eyes—all this brought back the season of spring to this great city.

Opposite the Mausoleum, on the other side of Square, hangs a huge portrait of Lenin with the slogan: "Forward To Victory of Communism". Detachments of armed forces smartly line up for the parade with the thousand-member military band in front. Twenty-one television cameras and six mobile television stations are ready to bring the gaiety of this occasion to millions of homes. Hundreds of Moscow's best workers, foreign guests, observers and diplomats are on the tribunes all round the square.

Leaders Arrive

Four minutes to ten—Khrushchov and Liu Shao-chi climb up the stairs of the Mausoleum followed by Soviet Party and Government leaders and guests, leaders of the Socialist camp with the leaders of the Cuban Government delegation among them. The Red Square resounds with applause and joyous slogans. Khrushchov and Liu Shao-chi standing side by side on the tribune take off their hats and greet the thousands assembled all round. I can easily spot Ho Chi Minh next to veteran of the revolution Voroshilov. Now the murmur subsides a little as everyone waits for the clock of the famous Spassky Tower to strike ten. The silvery chimes ring out in the cool air and are heard by the whole of expectant Soviet Land. We all wait with bated breath for the parade to begin. How many times I have seen this ceremony and every time its triumphant grandeur thrills the heart.

Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal Malinovsky drives out of Spassky Gate and is greeted by the Commander of the Parade, General Krylov. Then their two cars make the round of the Square and Malinovsky greets each detachment lined up for the parade and they shout a mighty Hurrah in reply as the band plays the happy lively

melody of a march. The Marshal returns to the centre of Square and mounts the tribune.

Speaking from the tribune of the Mausoleum of Lenin and Stalin, Malinovsky mentions the great victories the Soviet people have achieved this year in building Commu-

the words: "Long Live the Communist Party of the USSR, inspirer and organiser of all our victories." His words are drowned in thunderous applause and the salute of twenty guns booms out and the triumphant anthem of the Land of Soviets is played. Now soldiers with little Red Flags on the bayonets of their rifles line the route of the march—past and the parade of the mighty Soviet Armed Forces begins.

According to the established tradition, columns of the military academies open the magnificent parade. Young students of the Frunze Military Academy are in front. They march excellently and are cheered again and again. There comes the army column headed by Generals and Marshals, heroes of the last war who broke the back of German fascism at Stalingrad and hoisted the Red Flag on the Reichstag of Berlin. There

This is a mighty shield of the Soviet Union and the Socialist world; indeed of whole freedom-loving humanity. Look, here come the Marines, some one says. With their white and blue flag with the Red Star come sailors of the Black Sea Fleet, descendants of those who raised the flag of defiance on the legendary Battleship Potemkin and those who fired the first shot of Great October Socialist Revolution from the Cruiser Aurora and stormed the Winter Palace. I somehow think of those who raised the flag of revolt on the ships of the Indian Navy, those who rose against the British enslavers for the freedom of their motherland. Here come "Pogranichniki,"

vigilant defenders of the Soviet borders from the Polar regions to the Caspian and to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. They are followed by

colours, heavy enormous ones are being dragged by big caterpillar machines. Now the rocket forces have become the main force of Soviet army and they have them all, from small and middle range to big ICBMs.

We all hope and wish that these terrible weapons will never be used and that is the only wish of the Soviet people—to scrap all this, to beat swords into ploughshares and rockets and tanks into tractors and combines. And to remind us of the mighty peaceful construction of Soviet Union's mighty upsurge of her economy and culture comes the gay rainbow-coloured demonstration of the working people of Moscow.

People March

Slowly a huge portrait of Lenin moves forward. It looks as if it is carved out of granite. Comes the Red Flag, like a huge burning flame, with words which today come from the heart of millions, "Lenin is with us." Forty-three Red Flags with dates of each year in the history of the Soviet Land from 1917 to 1960. Then come the gigantic books and on their open pages illustrations reminding us of the Revolution's legendary days of Civil War, first steps of reconstruction, industrialisation and Five-Year Plans; the Order of Victory which tells us of the Great Patriotic War against fascism; atomic Ice-breaker Lenin, cosmic ships some even with the now famous dogs, Strelka and Belka, shown as passengers.

All colours under the sky blossom out on the Red Square in Moscow, flags of all the Soviet Republics float by and the youth in the multi-coloured costumes of all the nationalities sing and dance—and flowers and more flowers. The mighty sea of human beings fills and overflows. There go the young boys and girls of all Socialist countries and many other lands in their gay costumes. Everybody waves, cheers, smiles, the Soviet leaders wave from the tribune. Maurice Thorez replies to the greetings, the Cuban delegates wave and cheer. There are guests from Iraq and many other lands. Leaders of the Indian Communist Party watch and cheer this happy cavalcade. Indian journalists and writers are present. A delegation of Indian youth is here and many tourists have come from our country. Some feel the cold a little but all are happy and forget the weather surrounded by the warmth of thousands of friendly hearts.

Huge photo panoramas of great constructions of the Seven-Year Plan now pass the Square. They have target figures written on them but soon these figures will be surpassed and targets overfulfilled. Moscow has grown out of its boundaries. A big map of the new Greater Moscow glides past.

Come building materials, prefabricated parts of

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On the tribune of the Mausoleum—Voroshilov, Malinovsky, Khrushchov, Liu Shao-chi, Brezhnev.

nism and in the field of science and space research. Soviet people are realising the age-old dream of humanity, he declared, by building Communist society. The world Socialist system is becoming mightier with every day that passes but the Soviet Union true to Lenin's behest consistently pursues the policy of peaceful co-existence and exposes the schemes of warmongers.

The aggressive imperialist forces headed by the U. S. oppose the peace-loving policies of the Soviet Union and she is forced to strengthen her armed might and keep her forces at the latest level of scientific and technical progress. "We do not want to attack anybody but if aggressive forces disturbed our peace they shall get such a lesson no aggressor got before," Malinovsky said. Soviet forces are vigilant and ready at any moment to defend the honour, freedom and independence of the Soviet Union.

The Parade

The Minister of Defence of USSR finishes his speech with

is no end to the marching columns of soldiers of steel. I can see famous aircraft designers marching, the creator of world famous TU jets Tupolev, Yakovlev and Mikoyan, brother of Anastas Mikoyan.

More and more columns of soldiers with the latest weapons marching with a steady step, smart and fresh in their shining uniforms. It is nice to see the working class march like that. What a terrific unconquerable force this army of Soviets is, it is the creation of Socialism plus science and it is of the people, that is why the people cheer them so.

Applause, mighty cheers resound and echo from the age-old walls of the historic Kremlin and the Church of St. Basil built five hundred years ago by Ivan the Terrible in thanks-giving for his victory over the Tatars of Kazan. Yes, a long way has this nation come since. Gone are the tsars, the terribles and not so terribles, gone are the days of oppression and today Tatars, Uzbeks, Armenians, Georgians and all others march in happiness and in echo of their steps you can hear the mighty tread of history itself.

giant heavy machines. The clatter and rattle of caterpillars on the old stones of the Red Square gradually becomes a mighty roar as armoured cars, steel amphibians, tanks and yet bigger tanks pass in formation.

Now comes the artillery. Huge anti-aircraft guns dragged by iron monsters. Bigger guns, enormous guns on mighty tanks pass by as the earth trembles under them. Beware of these, you hot and cold warriors of the West, beware of the wrath of the peoples.

The Rockets

Now there is a stir on the tribunes all around. The faces of Muscovites and foreign guests alike light up and the military attaches of some countries don't look very happy. Here come rockets, small at first, they become bigger and bigger. We think of the black U-2 plane and Powers' trial and the RB-47 of July 1. Soviet rockets will get them at any height even on the moon. There are rockets of different shapes, sizes and