



# WELCOME THE COSMIC COUPLE

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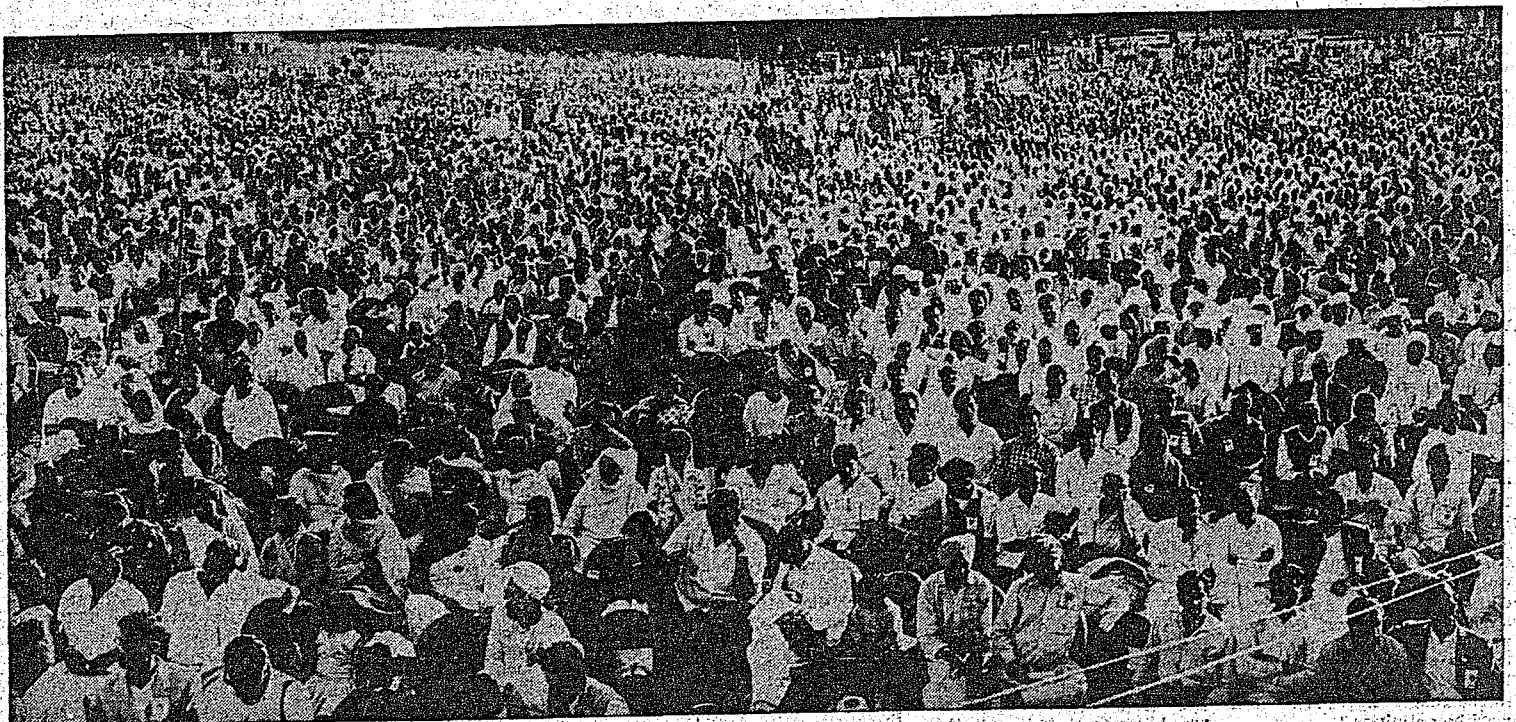


India feels honoured in being the first to welcome the cosmic couple, and NEW AGE joins our people in greeting these heroes of humanity in our midst.

The system, the society, the people who gave birth to these new heroes celebrate the 46th anniversary of the Great Revolution that changed the course of human history, that set the sail of humanity's ship towards the eternally longed-for horizon of economic prosperity and abundance for all, of universal brotherhood and freedom, justice and equality.

Congratulating the Soviet people and wishing them ever fresh successes on the road to the goal of communism we pledge anew to intensify our own struggle for socialism and world peace.

## BIRTHDAY *greetings to* *first land of* SOCIALISM



A view of the Mass Rally following the Peace Congress at Amritsar (Page 3). Above: Premier Khrushchov toasting Valentina Tereshkova and Andrian Nikolayev after their wedding (Page 15)

# Peking Renews Its Racial Appeal

## USSR ATTACKED FOR STAND ON INDIAN BORDER ISSUE

The PEOPLE'S DAILY has carried another article by its editorial department. This one runs into 15000 "words in Chinese" and is titled "The Truth about How the Leaders of the CPSU Have Allied Themselves with India Against China".

APPEARING in the November 2 issue of the daily organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, it claims to be in refutation of the PRAVDA editorial of September 19, "A Serious Hotbed of Tension in Asia" (see NEW AGE dated September 29, 1963).

In this article the People's Daily has excelled itself in the art of acrobatics and of turning black into white. We are told, for instance, that the Soviet Union is "making such a fuss about the Sino-Indian boundary question today when the tension there has been eased".

To this smug and self-satisfied assertion one can only say that either the Chinese editorial writers are seeking to throw dust into the world's eyes or by "easing of tension" the Chinese authorities understand just the opposite of what the rest of the world does.

It has been the constant Chinese endeavour all these months to play down the seriousness of the Sino-Indian border situation and to pretend that nothing is wrong there. This is necessary for them, firstly in order to make people forget the enormity of the crime they committed in last year's October-November by invading Indian soil in massive and full force.

Neither their explanations about India having compelled their "frontier guards" to "retaliate" nor their bragging about "unilateral" ceasefire and "unilateral" withdrawal convinces anybody that the massive invasion was undertaken to uphold the five principles of Panchsheel or in exaltation of the Bandung spirit!

### STINK THAT CAN'T BE REMOVED

All the perfumes of Araby remain insufficient to take away that stink—that is, as long as honest attempts to make amends for that great wrong and to seriously settle the question are not intended.

The Chinese leadership wants to convince the world that there are no inherent dangers in the unsettled situation on the Sino-Indian frontier and all those who warn against a possible explosion are poking their nose into their private affairs for some ulterior motives. That is the charge against the Soviet Union.

For defining the state of affairs on the Sino-Indian border as "A Serious Hotbed of Tension in Asia", the authors of the Pravda editorial are charged thus: "To be blunt, the Soviet leaders are making such a fuss about the Sino-Indian boundary question today when the tension there has eased because they want to exploit this question to sow dissension between China and other Asian-African countries, divert the peoples in Asia and Africa from the struggle against imperialism and cover up the US imperialists' aggressive and warlike activities."

Before going into the arguments advanced in this "blunt" statement, one would like to know how else can any sober and sane person belonging to any continent describe the situation at the Sino-Indian border: except as "A Serious Hotbed of Tension". Every word here, including the article 'a', has been used cautiously and circumspectly—and absolutely correctly—in this description. Who in the world—except of course the Chinese editorialisers—can dispute this description of the Sino-Indian frontier situation?

Once the Chinese dispute the fact that the situation on their border with India is a serious hotbed of tension in Asia, they must impute motives to the Soviet Union for publicly drawing the world's attention to it.

Can anybody, even the Chinese leaders, claim that the Soviet Union had not exhausted all possible means of friendly persuasion in trying to make them see the harmfulness to everybody including themselves (i.e. the Chinese) of China's stand on the border question? Only after all methods of behind-the-scenes argument and persuasion had failed to produce any result and when the Chinese insisted, not only on going their own way, but also on embroiling others—in the harmful consequences of their stand, did the Soviet Union come out with a public appeal.

And then it was to both sides to see how the conflict benefited neither party but the common enemy.

Even this public appeal on the part of the Soviet Union was described by the Chinese leaders as a betrayal of proletarian internationalism. According to the Chinese definition, proletarian internationalism consists of every socialist country and the Communist Parties of all countries accepting the Chinese leadership's assessment of questions affecting not China alone, but all of them, going all out in support of the Chinese position regardless of what happens to the interests of the socialist camp as a whole or of the world Communist and democratic movement as a whole.

The episode of the Sino-Indian border trouble and all that has flowed from it only shows that the Chinese CP leadership having ridden for 40 years on the wave of the nationalism of an oppressed nation has gradually and unconsciously become deeply infected by the poison and has now completely succumbed to it.

Otherwise how else can one explain the blindness which refuses to see that "a serious hotbed of tension" exists on the Sino-Indian border in Asia!

The 'blunt' argument that is advanced is the most vulgar abuse of the Soviet Union that has been lifted bodily from the 'imperialists' dungheap. The blunt truth is that in this

instance too the Chinese leadership, in order to retain its foothold in the sympathies of a section of people in Asia and Africa, relies on an appeal to the sentiment among backward elements that after all Russia is European and China is Asian, and Russia is playing the usual white man's trick of dividing the Asians.

Bluntly speaking, even for keeping its flimsy front against another Asian country, namely India, China relies on the racial argument by pointing to the

Soviet Union—European and white—as the friend of India.

In their blind anger and hatred the editorial writers of the People's Daily accuse the Soviet Union of failing to point South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, South Vietnam and Laos as hotbeds of tension. Indignantly the People's Daily editorial shouts: "Why don't the Soviet leaders have the courage to step forward and speak firmly with a few words against the US imperialists' intervention and aggression in these areas?"

The fantastic absurdity of this charge is patent. To accuse the Soviet Union of not protesting, opposing and fighting against US intervention in these areas is the blackest lie as everybody knows. But still the Chinese leadership must make it, because with their huge propaganda machinery they do hope to mislead quite some people in some parts of the world.

—Observer

## CREDIT LIBERALISATION

TK, who had spoken about bridling the dynastic monopolies in his broadcast, but had held out a promise for credit liberalisation, has acted fast to redeem his latter pledge. In a generous mood he has obliged the Reserve Bank to allow the scheduled banks to increase their borrowings from it by 50 per cent.

Half of the increased accommodation is to be allowed at the bank rate, while the balance can be had at 6 per cent interest—half per cent less than the rate so far. The control on the minimum margin at 40 per cent on advances by banks against shares has also been lifted to send new credit coursing through the capital market.

The Reserve Bank's explanation for this all-round liberalisation is that it is necessary to satisfy all demands for productive credit and to "eliminate any inhibition of productive investment" in the ensuing busy season. But its Governor—who should know—had said only a few days earlier that the banks were in a position to meet the credit demand within the resources "even now available". Even the Economic Weekly which is otherwise in favour of giving a "more positive direction to credit", considered the "liberalisation" as only of a "marginal significance" because "unlike in last year, the banks should be in a sufficiently liquid position... to be able to expand their loans much more easily even if credit had not been relaxed".

But unmindful of these facts, the Reserve Bank has gone ahead with "liberalisation" of its credit policy to augment the banks' capacity to provide credits for "productive" purposes.

One wonders if the Reserve Bank is so naive as to believe that all the people asking for its credits will be engaged in productive pursuits, and that their ranks will not have their usual quota of speculators and spurious "promoters" out to make easy gains. TTK himself has often spoken about such "pests"; but only, it seems, to ingratiate himself with the people. Else, he would not be providing, through the present "liberalisation", welcome opportunities to the speculators to indulge even more wantonly in their nefarious game.

TK has also spoken about "unaccounted money" as constituting the "worst evil". Is he sure that the people holding this money will not take a cue from his "liberalisation" to accelerate their activities? The Reserve Bank is after all the nerve centre of the money market, and as such, a change in its policy—however insignificant—cannot but affect all factors—both accounted and unaccounted—in this market. How does TTK expect to contain the "worst evil" and at the same time provide a stimulant for its development?

TK has begun unfolding his plan to pep up the capital market to provide a new zest to activity in the private sector. And yet he claims to be a "socialist" who, unlike his predecessor, has not fought shy of defining his "socialism".

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### Logic of Foreign Link-Ups

UNLIKE TTK we had never believed that the capital market ever needed propping up through credit liberalisation, but even those who once entertained this notion, and presented it as a deterrent to foreign collaborations, will have no reason now to delude themselves. The climate for foreign collaborations, we are told even by Goenka's Financial Express (November 1), has brightened "up because the 'adverse psychological impact of superprofits tax is wearing off as is evident from the revival of the capital market'".

One wonders if this "revival"—and the consequent "better era" for "foreign link-ups"—was the result of the latest "liberalisation" announced barely 48 hours earlier on October 30, or had needed no such catalyst to appear. Really, even TTK's "admirers" sometimes let him down so completely, not knowing that in this way they knock the bottom out of his and their own arguments.

Foreign "link-ups", however, have their own logic. The West Germans, providing a mere 3 per cent of foreign investments at the end of June last year, want spe-

## Economic notes

cial privileges for their capital. They want to be assured that not only their profits will be allowed to be repatriated but they will also be given the right to question the legality of a possible nationalisation of their assets, if such a step is ever taken by the state. The Constitution bars such review—as also that of the quantum of compensation—because both these subjects are non-justiciable.

The Americans and other investors have not cared to ask for it. But the West Germans insist on it as a price for their investments in India.

The government of India has rightly withstood their pressure so far. But does it realise that its own "accommodation" to foreign investors in the past has whetted the West Germans' appetite to ask for more? If it had kept foreign private investors off the country's shores, and regarded them incompatible with the "socialist pattern" this would not have happened.

An even more outrageous demand has been made by an American diplomat, Arthur Z. Gardiner, who has said that the underdeveloped nations of Asia must "adjust to something less than complete independence" if they want the United States' "cooperation" for their "economic advance". Addressing the Asian Productivity Organisation in Tokyo, (to which India's National Productivity Council is affiliated) he said that the underdeveloped countries could not have "economic development and social development", which they prized, and also complete independence.

This is a brazen-faced admission of the purpose behind the US aid and yet, what it reveals was known all the time. Still, the leaders of our private sector are never tired of canvassing for this aid and for American investments. Does the government realise that after this "admission", no embellishment by Chester Bowles, or even by TTK, will make US dollars palatable to self-respecting Indians?

—ESSEN

# INDIA'S PEACE MOVEMENT PLEDGES ANEW TO uphold nonalignment

★ from Staff Correspondent PAULY V. PARAKAL

WE SHALL DEFEND AND STRENGTHEN NON-ALIGNMENT! WE SHALL DEFEAT THE REACTIONARY ENEMIES OF NONALIGNMENT! With these slogans rising in unison from the throats of the thousands of the assembled delegates, the All India Peace Congress at Amritsar from November 1 to 3 came to a close.

THE Congress was the biggest ever held in the history of the Indian peace movement, with more than 3000 delegates attending the session. About 15,000 people marched in the memorable procession on the last day and half a lakh attended the closing rally.



New chairman of presidential committee, Dewan Chaman Lall.

Amritsar, the city of Jallianwala Bagh and the Golden Temple, was aptly chosen as the venue of this Congress. It reminded the delegates of the great tradition of India's fight against imperialism and for national independence; of the necessity to fight for peace to protect the independence won with the blood of the martyrs.

Amritsar is the city of the late Dr. SAIFUDDIN KITCHEW the founder president of the All India Peace Council, the hero of Jallianwala Bagh. It was only natural that the venue of the Congress should be named Kitchlew Nagar. A huge portrait of the departed leader placed prominently on the stage provided further inspiration to the thousands attending the Congress.

The Amritsar Peace Congress was not only the biggest ever peace meet held in the country; it was the most representative too. Among the delegates were people from all walks of life, from all corners of the country. There were delegates from far off Assam and Bengal, from Kerala and Tamilnad. Workers, peasants, lawyers, doctors, writers, actors, artists—all had come to attend this Congress.

Attending the Congress were also fraternal delegates from other lands representing the peace movements in their respective countries.

The World Council of Peace was represented by one of its topmost leaders and a member of its presidential committee, Mr. VELIO SPANO, member of the Italian Parliament.

A four-member delegation led by Prof. SERGEI RUMYANTSEV, Rector of the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University, Moscow, came from the Soviet Union. Other members of the delegation were Madame ZORA ZARUBINA, Prof. KOTOVSKY and Prof. I. CHELYSHEV.

From Czechoslovakia came Dr. JOSEF LUCAS Deputy Minister of Health of that country. Cuba was represented by that country's Ambassador in India, Mr. MANUEL STOLIK NOVYGRAD. The

Yugoslav peace movement was represented by journalist SIMIC. Two African students adequately represented the great African upsurge: Mr. L. H. KUMWENDA of Nyasaland and Mr. MWINGA of Northern Rhodesia. The Arab League sent Mr. FARID ABU IZZEDDIN as its representative.

The Peace Congress began its business with the delegates marching to the Martyrs' Memorial at Jallianwala Bagh and paying homage to the heroic fighters for India's independence who were mowed down by the bullets of butcher general DYER. Wreaths were placed on the memorial column on behalf of the All India Peace Council, the World Council of Peace and the foreign delegates.

The inaugural session of the Congress held in the evening of the first day, was presided over by the namdhari guru, MAHARAJ JAGJIT SINGH. The Congress began with the reading of the messages from the President and the Prime Minister. These messages were a sign of the importance and significance of the Congress, and were warmly welcomed by the delegates.

### Message From Nehru

While Dr. RADHAKRISHNAN said "any effort for peace is welcome and deserves support", PANDIT NEHRU said he was glad to learn that the Congress of the All India Peace Council

was being held at Amritsar and wished "all success to the deliberations of the All India Peace Congress." He said:

"The choice between using the resources of the world and the unprecedented scientific and technological advances that humanity has made for giving the people of the world a fuller, richer and a more purposeful life, and misusing and misapplying these resources and scientific and technical knowledge for building up arsenals and weapons of mass destruction, threatening the very survival of humanity and all that developing human civilization have been able to achieve, is the most vital question facing the people of the world today."

It is most important, therefore, that strenuous efforts are made by all concerned to eliminate the tension and conflicts and to maintain and promote world peace and to encourage the peoples of the world to cooperate with each other in the vital task of development in peace, freedom and independence.

Others who had sent messages included Prof. J. D. BERNAL, chairman of the presidential committee of the World Council of Peace (see NEW AGE, dated November 3); Mr. F. E. BOATEN, general secretary of the Accra Assembly, Ghana; Dr. JAMES G. ENDICOTT, chairman of the Canadian peace committee; Mr. ANTOINE TABET, president of the Lebanese peace committee; Dr. HOLLAND ROBERTS, leader of the peace movement in the United States; Dr. SCOTT NEARING, chairman of the Social Science Institute in the United States; Mrs. OLGA POBLETE, chairman of the Chilean peace committee; Mr. JOHN EVANGELIDES, vice-president of the Greek peace committee; Rev. FRANK J.

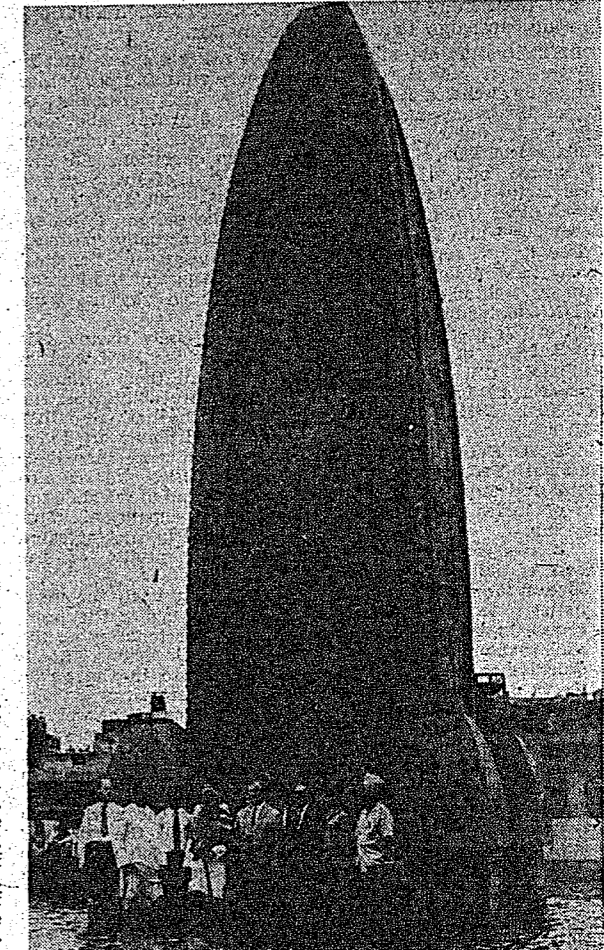


Leader of Soviet delegation Romyantsev presenting replica of famous bronze carving showing man beating sword into plough.

While the Indian people did not want war, they would resist any attempt, by China or Pakistan, to commit aggression on India's soil. "Peace with honour and national integrity is the people's demand," he said and hoped that "the news of the Amritsar Peace Congress would percolate to nearby Lahore so that the people in Pakistan also might know about the message of peace and friendship which the Indian people are proclaiming."

On the second day of the Congress the delegates formed themselves into commissions. There were six commissions, each dealing with a special subject: (1) nonalignment,

Addressing the inaugural session DEWAN CHAMAN LALL said if the scientific and technical developments were harnessed for



At the Martyrs' Memorial, after laying the wreaths of homage.

HEARTLEY, joint secretary of the Australian peace committee. The peace movements of Bulgaria,

the right things, it could bring prosperity and happiness to all people in the world. But unfortunately, "some of the governments are using the scientific and technical advance to harm humanity."

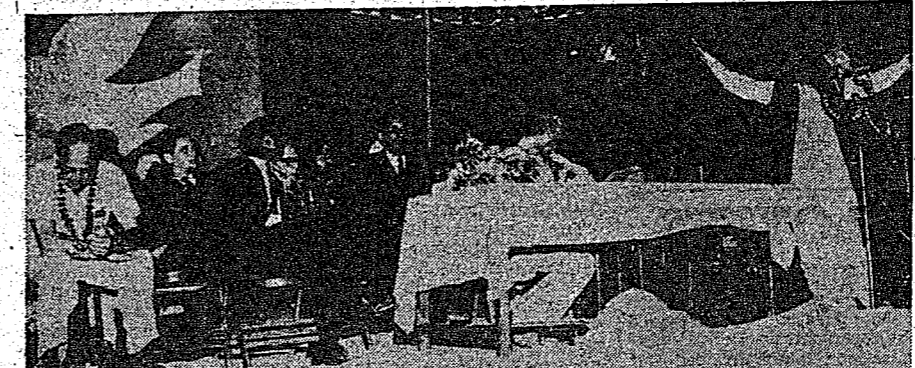
Today, world powers are spending 120 billion dollars yearly to destroy the world, he said. These same world powers are "spending a paltry three billion dollars for developing the less developed countries, which are so today only because of the robbery for centuries committed by today's adivers." If only the amount spent on armaments in one year is spent for constructive purposes, it could finance five five-year plans of India or build 95 steel projects like Bhilai.

Referring to the Chinese aggression of last year, Dewan Chaman Lall showed how the peace movement had contributed to the defence of the country and in upholding its honour. He exposed the wrong ideological stand of the Chinese leaders on the issue of war and peace.

Following the reading of messages, reception committee chairman S. N. KHANNA gave a warm welcome address. And then the foreign delegates greeted the Amritsar Peace Congress.

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\* SEE PAGE 17



Yogindra Sharma, member, secretariat of the CPI, addressing mass rally. Photos by: Vitendra Kumar

# STEELMEN PREPARE

★ From Ajoy Das Gupta

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4: Discontent is growing among the steel workers of India for non-redressal of their grievances and non-fulfilment of their vital demands and their trade unions have decided to launch a nationwide campaign to win their demands.

THE situation obtaining in the steel industry was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the representatives of the trade unions of Tata, Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Burnpur and Bhadravati steel factories held at Burnpur United Union office on November 1 and 2.

Twenty representatives from these unions—Independent as well as affiliated to AITUC—including KEDAR DAS of Jamsedpur, TAHER HOSSAIN of Burnpur, NITYANANDA PONDA of Rourkela, FILLAI and SINGER of Bhilai, NIHAH MUKHERJEE of Durgapur and MOHAMMED ELIAS MP of the National Federation of the Metal and Engineering Workers of India attended the meeting.

It was found that the cost of living is generally high in the steel towns compared to neighbouring towns, in many cases even higher than in cities like Calcutta and Bombay. The wages of steel workers on the other hand are not highest, though for consideration of skill and arduousness required by the job and the importance of the industry in the national economy they fully deserve it.

The interim relief granted by the wage board has brought the minimum to Rs. 95 per month in all plants except in TISCO where it is Rs. 105. But this increase has been more than offset by the recent skyrocketing of prices of all commodities, particularly foodstuffs.

It is really a shame that in this very vital and prosperous industry, the principle of linking dearness allowance with the cost of living index is not in operation. So the rise in cost of living to the extent of about 30 per cent during the period of emergency has actually reduced the real wage of the steel workers inspite of the interim relief granted by the wage board.

It is precisely during this period that the steel workers have put all their energies and inventive abilities at the service of the nation so that all the steel plants are today producing at more than their rated capacities and are also working ahead of schedule the schemes of expansion. This has resulted in the increased income and profits of the enterprises.

But unfortunately the steelmen do not share the prosperity of the industry or the fruits of their labour. This is particularly so in the public sector undertakings. There only a fraction of the workers get production bonus and that too at a very low rate. There is as yet no annual bonus in these plants.

Not only the workers do not share in the fruits of their labour, but their basic rights are also trampled upon by the managements. In Rourkela even the state and central labour legislations are not implemented. Situation in other plants are somewhat better, but still not satisfactory. Trade union workers are victimised. The elected works

committee at Durgapur is not allowed to function as the INTUC representatives got trounced at the hands of the representatives of the independent union inspite of the backing of the management enjoyed by the INTUC.

All this has given rise to grave discontent among all sections of workers in the steel plants. The representatives of the unions formulated the following demands for the steel workers:

## DEMANDS

● For all plants 1. Increase in D.A. and linking of D.A. with the cost of living index; 2. Fair price shops in the plants, and 3. Abolition of contract system in all permanent production processes and absorption of the workers thereof in the permanent establishment.

● For state sector plants 1. 60 days guaranteed bonus per year; 2. Revision and upgrading of production bonus scheme and its extension to all workers; 3. Withdrawal of police verification and guarantee of trade union rights and reinstatement of all victimised workers; 4. Implementation of central labour legislations, and 5. Immediate functioning of the elected works committee at Durgapur.

The meeting also demanded the early conclusion of the proceedings of the wage board and publication and implementation of its recommendations, withdrawal of the emergency and release of all trade union leaders.

It was decided at the meeting to launch a coordinated movement of steel workers all over India to achieve the common demands as the steel workers' representatives felt that without a strong united action nobody is going to meet out justice to them.

alone; the general condition in jail is revolting, to say the least. The detenus are detenus only in name.

They are not given any facilities and amenities which the detenus enjoyed in British days or during the 1948-51 period. Actually they are treated as under-trial prisoners and many of them have not been classified.

Their diet is most insufficient in quantity and very bad in quality. The bread supplied by contractors is priced at 27 nP per pound when the standard price in the market is 44 nP. One can easily imagine what is supplied in name of bread. Such is the case of rice and dal. Vegetables are supplied at the rag end of the season when these are generally eaten outside.

As under-trial prisoners they are not given clothing or any pocket allowance. They are not given soap or oil—what could be secured after

## GOVT. EMPLOYEES

THE scheme for joint consultation and arbitration machinery for the central government employees was the subject of discussion at a combined meeting of central government

much fight is a bit of Bangaluxmi bath soap. Now the winter is coming and if the prisoners are not released all will suffer if they are not provided with warm clothings and blankets from outside. As pocket expenses are not provided for, even for smoking a bid one has to get money from outside.

The government even refused to pay the fare from Calcutta to Darjeeling to Ranamaya Raini when she was released on the plea that such fares are not provided for in jail code to under-trial prisoners. But which under-trial prisoners are brought from Darjeeling down to Dum Dum for safe keeping?

Such is the horrible condition in which the detenus are being kept to satisfy the political vendetta of the Congress rulers of West Bengal and the Jail Minister, a lady who has no compunction to claim that the detenus are being provided all amenities.

employees' organisations in New Delhi on November 5. The meeting was attended by representatives of 32 organisations. It was presided over by Nath Pal MP.

In a resolution adopted at

## JUDAS FOR ANTARTICA

AS a scribe I am delighted, and my delight is not without a tinge of envy, that the *Times of India's* H. R. VOHRA is the first Indian correspondent to go to the Antarctica.

He had this unique privilege by the courtesy of the United States Navy and he richly deserves the patronage. He reports back he is thrilled at the fabulous beauty of the forbidding continent and the dazzling southern skies.

The exploring pressman also warns us that the dazzling beauty could vanish in a fleeting moment and the shifting ice could swallow them all up. The word he uses is "treachery" of the Antarctica. Mark that word!

As Vohra, so are we thrilled reading his eminently readable accounts of his adventure into the land of perennial ice. But I am certain not, thrilled at his certain raser which he sent before he boarded the U. S. Navy's C-135.

In that despatch he informs us that he is going to scatter the pages of the *Times of India* over the South Pole. We have no objection if he gives the 125-year-old Buddi of Bori Bunder an icy bath.

But when he tells us that he is going to hoist the Indian Tricolour over there I want to say: brother, keep your dirty hands off that sacred standard! And what impertinence for Vohra to tell us that he is going to carry that flag dipped in the southern seas to Delhi and present it to the Prime Minister!

H. R. Vohra to carry the national flag to the Indian Capital all the way from the South Pole! Treachery cannot be beautified. Mr. Vohra, even in the beauty parlour of Antarctica!

Every Indian patriot knows about you and your treachery to Indian nationalism, Mr. Vohra. But for your turning an approver in the Lahore conspiracy case, BHAGAT SINGH, the darling of Indian revolutionaries, would not have been sent to the gallows by the British imperialists.

—Vijayan

the meeting the central government employees' leaders welcomed the establishment of a machinery for joint consultation and arbitration, which met a longstanding demand of the employees and the satisfactory working of which would help maintain industrial truce and harmony in the services.

Another resolution adopted at the meeting regretted that the demand of the central government employees to refer the issue of full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living to arbitration has not been met so far despite the government's commitment to this effect as early as in August 1960.

Meanwhile there has been a further fall in the standard of living of low income employees because the increase in dearness allowance granted in November 1961 did not offer full neutralisation.

The meeting therefore requested the government to refer the demand for increase in dearness allowance to compensate fully the rise in the cost of living to arbitration without further delay.

Whispering Gallery

## AMRITSAR PEACE CONGRESS

# President's Address

In his presidential address at the inaugural session of the Peace Congress, the namdhari guru, Maharaj Jagjit Singhji said:

THIS All India Peace Congress is being held at a very important moment in the life of our nation. It is exactly one year since the Chinese aggression roused our people as never before in the period since independence, to united action in defence of our motherland.

I believe that it was the unity of our people, their moral force which held back the aggressive forces. It was not the force of arms, but the force of our determination never to allow ourselves to be humiliated and conquered again, which brought about an ending of active hostilities. It is right and proper that we should do honour today to all the millions who rose as one man, in those dreadful days, to defend India's sovereignty and integrity.

Let us remember always that every action which India took was in the interest of peace. There were forces in the country which sought to whip up war hysteria, to intensify the conflict, to prevent any solution whatsoever. But throughout that period, the clear, strong voice of Prime Minister Nehru rang out warning against our country becoming a prey to militarism and chauvinism, as a reaction to the great betrayal by the Chinese government.

At every turn, we proposed measures for a peaceful solution. We welcomed the initiative of the six nonaligned Afro-Asian governments which met at Colombo. Such forces in the country were not lacking who insisted that India should reject the Colombo proposals, because they did not meet all their claims. But again Prime Minister Nehru, supported by right-thinking people of all progressive parties and groups, insisted that we accept the proposals, which are both honourable and in the interests of that supreme necessity—world peace.

Yes, we accepted the Colombo proposals. The Prime Minister went further. He offered to submit the whole dispute to arbitration by any mutually agreed party and pledged himself in advance to accept such arbitration. Why did India do this? Precisely because of our adherence to peace.

It is a matter of the greatest regret that the Chinese government has refused to accept the Colombo proposals and has instead intensified tension on our borders.

The interests of peace demand that world public opinion should exert the maximum pressure possible on the Chinese government to accept and implement the Colombo

proposals. These proposals are not a solution of the dispute. They only seek to create the climate for effective negotiations, on the basis of the obvious principle that no aggressor should be permitted to retain the fruits of aggression, and that aggression should not be condoned by giving legal sanctity to its results.

It is not possible to ignore the dangerous military moves being made on our borders by the Pakistan government. We must exert the greatest vigilance at this time.

The year that has passed has seen the vilest blackmail and pressure exerted on India to surrender the Kashmir valley, as a condition precedent to any substantial assistance for the building of our defence potential.

This Congress must declare our resolve to prevent any sell-out on Kashmir valley, to frustrate the imperialist conspiracies to secure new war bases on Kashmir soil.

A Most Urgent Task

The defence of nonalignment has become a most urgent task for every true Indian democrat. Irrespective of religious or political differences, we must all rally behind this policy. It is being attacked shamelessly by certain interested friends of imperialism who occupy high places in the political life of the country. Military alliance with the USA and Britain is openly preached.

I share the views of all of you that nonalignment is in the best interests of our motherland. All true patriots must rally to strengthen this policy, and defeat the sinister intrigues of those who would reverse it.

All progressive humanity is happy that India has not yielded to imperialist pressure, and continues to be nonaligned. But the dangers still exist. Only the active support of the masses of our people can ensure that the dam of nonalignment is not breached.

It is a splendid augury for our work for peace in the coming days that so many foreign friends have come to attend the Congress. Their presence is a proof of their friendship and solidarity with India and with the Indian peace movement. We are extremely grateful to you, ladies and gentlemen, from the continents, for honouring us by your presence. The struggle for peace is the common struggle of the millions, crossing the boundaries of party and state.

At this Peace Congress, we celebrate the splendid victory of the peace forces—the signing of the partial nuclear test ban treaty by practically all the countries of the world. Now the struggle for general and complete disarmament must be intensified still further, building on the first victory secured.

I would like to pay a special tribute to Prime Minister Khrushchev of the Soviet Union for his magnificent contribution he has made to the peace of the world, to the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, and for the movement for disarmament. We are proud to have here a strong delegation from the Soviet Union present amongst us. Their very presence is one more proof of the passionate attachment to peace of the Soviet government and people.

The Indian peace movement has always placed the question of solidarity with the peoples fighting for freedom at the head of its programme. Colonialism and neocolonialism raise their ugly

## THE DECLARATION

WE, over 3,000 delegates to the All India Peace Congress, standing here in the city of Amritsar, hallowed by the blood of our people shed in Jallianwala Bagh, solemnly declare, in the name of the martyrs who gave their lives to free India from the chains of British imperialism, that we shall defend the Motherland's independence and integrity with all our might, to the last breath in our bodies.

Let those who cast greedy eyes on our country's territory beware of the united will of the Indian people. Let those, who seek to destroy the independence our martyrs won with their lives, beware of the moral strength of the hundreds of millions of our countrymen. Nothing can crush the will for peace and freedom of the Indian people.

We declare our firm resolve to defend and strengthen the policy of nonalignment, pursued by the government of India—the policy which has become a shield protecting our freedom from the onslaughts of those who would rob us of it, the policy which has enabled India to play a significant role in preserving world peace and has inspired others to follow the same path. We request all elements in the government of India and in the country to be doubly vigilant about preserving our policy of nonalignment.

We are convinced that nonalignment is in the best interests of our country and of our people as well as of all newly independent countries and is designed to preserve world peace.

Nonalignment is essential for the maintenance of India's independence and for the defence of its sovereignty. It is essential equally for the development of Indian economy in the manner best suited to our needs. It is the essence of freedom.

We strongly condemn the sinister efforts being made by certain interested parties, groups and individuals to weaken and reverse the policy of nonalignment. Taking advantage of our Motherland's new problems following upon the Chinese aggression, reactionary forces inside the country and abroad have launched a fullscale offensive against nonalignment and against its chief architects and supporters. But we are happy to note that such reactionary forces have failed and basically the policy of nonalignment has triumphed and won the support of the people of India.

We proclaim here at this vital juncture in the history of our nation, that we shall do all that lie in our power to fight back and defeat this offensive of reaction against the policy of nonalignment. They are enemies of our people, who seek to reverse the policies which have made the very word India a symbol of peace in all the continents.

We are proud to belong to this nation of men and women of peace, this nation whose entire tradition is that of the pursuit of peace, whose policies of peace have won for it the highest place in the hearts of peoples everywhere.

We refuse to permit the great name of India to be tarnished by the conspiracies of those, who seek to make political capital out of our needs and our difficulties, and we refuse to barter away our independence through military alignments and pacts. The history of every country which has entered into a military pact with an imperialist power is a history of the surrender of its freedom and sovereignty.

We reaffirm our determination never to allow our Motherland to be dragged into the death-pit of military pacts.

The policy of non-alignment shall not be reversed; it shall live, growing stronger and firmer with every day. That is our resolve. That is the resolve of the Indian people.

## Message Of Solidarity To The Peoples Of The World

IN the name of the Indian people, we delegates to the All India Peace Congress, extend our hand of friendship to all the peoples of the world.

We declare our solidarity with the peoples of the whole world, engaged in the supreme task facing mankind of outlawing the demon of war, and imposing peace on the worshipers of war.

We declare our solidarity with all peoples in Asia and Africa, in Latin America, in all the continents, who are battling against imperialism and colonialism in all their shapes and forms, old and new.

Country after country is winning its freedom. Blow after blow is shattering the entire colonial system. But as long as a single people remains in colonial bondage, so long are the rest of the people fettered, their freedom incomplete.

The struggle against imperialist domination and exploitation, interference and pressure, is inextricably linked with the struggle for a lasting peace.

An important and significant victory—despite its partial character—has been won by the peace forces with the signing by over 100 governments of the nuclear test ban treaty. We shall continue to work tirelessly and building on this first step forward on the road to general and complete disarmament, to the world without arms, to create which Mahatma

Gandhi devoted so much of his life's work. Those who seek desperately to reverse the course of history by opposing the test ban treaty, are doomed to failure. The chauvinistic desire of certain governments to become nuclear powers must be roundly condemned. To attempt to mask these selfish, ultra-nationalistic ambitions behind puerile attacks on the test ban treaty convinces no one.

## Moscow Accord

The world movement for peace has worked ceaselessly for so many years for an end to the radioactive poisoning of the atmosphere, the earth and the seas through nuclear test explosions. The Moscow accord has at last brought this aim within reach. Naturally the anger of the peoples has been roused against governments like those of France and China, which insist on their right to carry out nuclear tests in contravention of the Moscow accord.

We earnestly hope that the recalcitrant powers will return to the path of reason and will join with the overwhelming majority of nations in putting the new ban into operation.

We pledge ourselves to continue more vigorously than ever before the struggle for complete and general disarmament and for the winning and consolidation of national independence everywhere.

heads again and again. They must be stamped out. This Peace Congress will declare its wholehearted solidarity particularly with the glorious popular movements against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

We are glad to have here with us representatives of mighty Africa, of the heroic Arab people, of brave Cuba and Latin America, of the Socialist countries and of the progressive forces of Europe.

May I on your behalf request each one of them to take back this message from this Congress: Tell your people, dear guests, that India stands wholeheartedly with them in their struggle for

peace and freedom. Take back with you our fraternal salute to your people and our wish that your friendship and solidarity shall grow like an avalanche rolling down a mountain side.

We are all part of the world peace movement. This Congress seeks to help to strengthen its unity, and to defeat the attempts being made, particularly by the Chinese leaders, to divide and disrupt it. No one can split this mighty movement which has rightly been described as the sixth great power. But the utmost vigilance is necessary all the time.

(SEE OVERLEAF ALSO)

# WITHOUT OCTOBER REVOLUTION WORLD WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN WHAT IT IS TODAY

★ From MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW, November 2: S. A. Dange, General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress and Chairman of the Communist Party of India addressed the 13th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions and greeted the more than 4,000 delegates and 2,000 guests and visitors gathered in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

DANGE's speech was interrupted in a number of places with stormy applause and the whole hall rose to welcome him when he came to the tribune. The Chinese representative absented himself from the session when Dange was to speak.

S. A. Dange referred to the fact that the 46th anniversary of the October Revolution is a few days ahead. "It would not be out of place to remind ourselves that it is the victory of October and the establishment of the Socialist Soviet Union led by the working class and the Communist Party which began the era of socialism, brought many successes to the trade union movement of the world and gave fillip to the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is necessary to remember that

without October the world would not have been what it is today."

Dange wished every success to the working class of the Soviet Union in building communism. Every success achieved by the Soviet people helps directly the anti-imperialist struggle and strengthens independence of underdeveloped countries.

"We, in India, are not on the road to socialism. Our economy is very much of a capitalist economy with all its attendant evils. Yet the vital help that the Soviet Union gives to our country strengthens our independence, weakens imperialism and lays down the basis on which the newly rising working class can struggle to make this development serve not the profits of monopoly capitalism but the interests of the toiling

people and the country as a whole.

"We do not believe, comrades, that by your new programme you are restoring capitalism in your country or that you are helping to build only capitalism in our country as some people allege. We believe that you are building communism and hence the imperialists are afraid of it.

us unselfish aid.

"The government of our country led by Prime Minister Nehru is a government that basically follows policies of peace and nonalignment though these policies suffer from weaknesses inherent in a bourgeois government. The government of India readily signed the partial test ban treaty and also demanded total ban on nuclear weapons

and heap economic burdens on them, curtail their liberties and put in prison many of our trade union leaders.

"But it is gratifying to note that our workers and trade unions are overcoming these difficulties and making the ruling circles realise that to attack the toiling people is not the way to defend the country nor to develop its might. The recent mighty demonstration before Parliament of a hundred thousand workers and peasants carrying a petition signed by ten million all over the country showed to the ruling class the consciousness, strong feelings and organisation of the working class. It has been successful in securing some gains for the people and opening the road to future successes.

"We are confident, comrades, that the might and unity of the socialist camp led by the Soviet Union, the struggle of the working class in advanced capitalist countries, the national liberation movements of the oppressed countries, the peace forces in all lands and the unity of the working class of the whole world, which to a large extent is exemplified in the World Federation of Trade Unions, will unite in a single stream, defeat all attempts at splits and disruption, fight to preserve peace and to avert war, defeat the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and finally win for socialism and peace. Your successes in building communism are a guarantee of that victory.

"Long live the friendship and proletarian solidarity between the working class of India and the Soviet Union."

## S. A. DANGE GREETES SOVIET TRADE UNION CONGRESS

"And in the countries you are assisting you are helping freedom and anti-imperialism and hence the imperialists dislike that also. The great symbols of Bhilai and Aswan Dam are the symbols of the great construction of the Soviet Union coming to the help of newly liberated countries of the world without any selfish motives. And the same can be said of the other socialist countries who are rendering

and steps towards real disarmament. Our people fully supported this stand of the government and also the stand of the Soviet government."

Dange spoke of the struggle of the Indian workers and employees for higher wages, better living conditions and democratic and trade union liberties and continued: "In recent days, our trade union and democratic movement suffered a serious setback due to the armed conflict and invasion on the borders of our country which was least expected from neighbours who swore by peaceful coexistence. The reactionary elements and imperialists, taking advantage of this situation, encouraged the monopolies and their friends in governmental power to attack the toiling peo-

## AMRITSAR RESOLUTION ON COLOMBO PROPOSALS

THE All India Peace Congress extends its wholehearted support to all efforts made by the Government and people of India to defend the territorial integrity of the Motherland against aggression.

The Congress congratulates the All-India Peace Council, all the state and district peace committees and all the individual members of the Peace movement for the vigorous and untiring activities conducted by them during the last one year in defence of the country's honour and sovereignty.

The Congress is in full accord with the repeated efforts of the government of India to reach a peaceful solution of the India-China dispute. It is absolutely clear that the Chinese aggression and the continued tension and provocations that have followed, help only the worst reactionary forces in our country and the foreign imperialists who seek to utilise the situation for their own ends. That is why it is of the greatest urgency, as Prime Minister Nehru has repeatedly declared, that a peaceful settlement, consistent with honour and dignity, is reached at the earliest moment.

It is with a view to create the climate for successful negotiations that India has accepted the proposals put forward by the six

nonaligned Afro-Asian governments which met at Colombo last December. These proposals do not in any way meet India's legitimate claims and demands. Nevertheless in the interests of peace, India has agreed to accept these proposals in toto.

The All-India Peace Congress congratulates the six Colombo powers for their praiseworthy efforts in the interests of peace and Afro-Asian solidarity. The Congress is confident that their initiative will be successful. It welcomes the reports of fresh efforts by the Colombo powers to persuade the Chinese government to give up its opposition to their proposals, and accept them unconditionally as India has already done.

The continuation of the India-China conflict helps only the enemies of peace, only the imperialists and the most reactionary sections of society. The conflict can and must be ended. The militarist and reactionary forces, which want to perpetuate the conflict, must be isolated. The vast mass of our people want peace and therefore fully supports the Colombo proposals.

This Congress appeals to all peace-loving people in every part of the world to join hands with the six Colombo powers to bring about a solution through negotiations of the India-China dispute. World public opinion must exert its influence on the Chinese government to accept the Colombo proposals without further delay.



# THIS TEMPESTUOUS ADVANCE

THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OF THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST CAMP IN RECENT YEARS, THE TEMPESTUOUS ADVANCE MADE BY THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT AND THE STRIKING SUCCESSES WON BY THE FORCES OF NATIONAL FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND PEACE WOULD HAVE BEEN INCONCEIVABLE BUT FOR THE BOLD DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS OF THE CPSU. THESE DECISIONS WHICH WERE HAILED BY ALL COMMUNIST PARTIES WERE INDEED EPOCH-MAKING IN EVERY SENSE.

ANY FAILURE TO REALISE THE IMPORT OF THE 20TH CONGRESS FOR THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT AND FOR EACH COMMUNIST PARTY MUST INEVITABLY DO SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE CAUSE OF COMMUNISM.

—AJOY GHOSH, speech at the 22nd CPSU Congress, Oct. 1961.



## Paramount necessity for the formation of health

You feel tired to work... do not get energy to work or suffer from colds... or perhaps you have not a desire for food or what you take does not digest even.

Then it would rapidly improve your health if you take two spoonful of Mritasanjibani mixed with four spoonful of Mahadraksharista (6 years old).



**SADHANA AUSADHALAYA—DACCA**  
36, Sadhana Ausadhalaya Road  
Sadhana Nagar, Calcutta 48

**MRTISANJIBANI**  
**MAHADRAKSHARISTA**  
(6 years old)

Adhyatma Dr. Jagesh Chandra Ghosh,  
M.A. Ayurved-Sastr, F.C.S. (London)  
M.C.S. (America) Formerly Professor  
of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

Calcutta Centre: Dr. Nares Chandra Ghosh,  
M.B.B.S. (Cal.) Ayurvedcharya.

## TO THE FOUNDER OF THE SOVIET STATE

THE Russian Revolution was an accomplished fact in 1917. For years the capitalist press of the world was overthrowing the Bolsheviks and killing LENIN. He could not be killed and they have never succeeded in killing him. Lenin is dead. We are afraid, this time the wires have flashed a sad truth.

The world of the down-trodden and oppressed wanted him to live, to live for a hundred years if that could be done. The world of the oppressors wanted him to die the next minute that he was a Lenin. He heard neither...

Lenin was introduced to Indians by Reuter and the capitalist press as a monster who revelled in massacres. The present writer tried with what scanty information he could collect at that time (April 1921) to present a faithful picture of the Russian Revolution, of Marxism and the man who was fighting for Marxism in Russia...

The greatest man of the world is dead. He left writing a book on revolution, to work out a revolution. And he did it successfully...

—S. A. DANGE, editorial in The Socialist dated January 30, 1924

## HUMANITY'S DREAM COMING TRUE

FOR ages man dreamed of a society which would ensure happiness and prosperity to everyone and in which inequality and oppression would come to an end. But decisive steps towards such a society could be taken only when the working class of Russia led by the Bolshevik Party, headed by VLADIMIR ILYCH LENIN, seized power and established a new kind of state, a state of proletarian dictatorship.

Barely forty-four years have passed since then, a brief period in terms of world history. But this period has seen changes far more profound than centuries in any previous epoch. The banner unfurled by the October Revolution has triumphed finally and irrevocably, in countries inhabited by one-third of the peoples of the world. Powerful Communist Parties, with millions of members and supporters, march in the van of the people in several countries. The world colonial system which at one time seemed mighty and impregnable has collapsed in vast areas and its final disappearance is already in sight. Hundreds of millions of people have awakened to a new life and taken to the path of independent development.

In effecting these massive and far-reaching changes the key and decisive role has been played by the country where the working people, for the first time in history, became masters of their own destiny. And today, the people of that country, the great USSR, have placed before themselves the magnificent objective of building communism.

—AJOY GHOSH, speech at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU



# LONG LIVE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION



At the World Congress of Women in Moscow, June 1963 soon after her space flight Valentina flanked by an Angolense child and an Iraqi delegate who come to the rostrum to congratulate her on her feat.

## HOW I BECAME AN ASTRONAUT

**OUTER space makes no concessions to women; consequently space training for women in no way differs from that of men.**

The first thing I noticed upon joining the group of astronaut-trainees was the spirit of real friendship which existed amongst them. We were given a wonderful welcome by the already well-known and experienced astronauts and by those who one day would follow in their path. Each one of them did all he could to help us.

Now that I have made my flight, there are a few people who think that since a woman has been to outer space then any untrained person can do it. Nothing could be further from the truth. Only a person with perfect health and special training can fly in outer space.

Alongside with training on special apparatuses, much attention is also given to piloting planes. I had spent much time parachuting but was not much good as a pilot and this I learned at the astronauts' training centre. I cannot say that everything went smoothly and easily during our course of training. Naturally there were plenty of ups and downs. Getting used to the centrifugal machine was particularly difficult for me.

Parachute training is an important part of the programme. I had to jump, in the day time and at night, in summer and winter, on water and solid ground. In all kinds of weather conditions, and with and without space gear on.

Much attention is paid to the theoretical aspect of our training. We learnt how to use all the instruments on board a spaceship. We made frequent visits to the plants where the spaceships are made and got familiar with the equipment while it was being made. We were in close contact with the designers, workers and engineers and this made it easier to settle all questions involved in preparing and carrying out a space flight.

Many people ask us about the Chief Designer of the spaceships. First of all I would like to say that the Chief Designer is a very understanding man, a good comrade and friend of ours.

You can always turn to him when something is not clear. No matter how busy he is, he will

always find time to help you settle any particular problem that has cropped up.

The flight programme included a great deal of research work. I had to carry out a series of medical tests, such as determining the functioning of the inner ear, physiological and psychological tests.

During the flight I took films for the Institute of the Physics

### VALENTINA TERESHKOVA

of the Atmosphere and controlled the ship by hand.

Controlling the ship by hand is the most exciting moment of the flight. You feel that this whole intricate mechanism is at your command. The "Vostok" is a very "well trained" machine.

Our planet is very beautiful to look at from outer space. When you enter the shadow cast by the earth you see a wonderful and colourful sight. In the horizon a bright arc against a black background: first an orange band, then a yellow one and another yellow with a blue glow changing into green; finally a light-blue band with behind it a dark-blue and black sky.

When you come out of the shadow the impression is of early morning. The earth is covered by a blue haze. This is extremely beautiful. Towns, big rivers, seas and even fields are perfectly visible.

Some people doubt that it is possible for the astronaut to see the earth well. They think that the great speed prevents this. However, they forget that the altitude is very great and that you have a feeling of slow motion.

I was launched when Valery Bykovsky was already in outer space. Communication between our ships and the ground stations was perfect all throughout the flight. I always felt that there was a comrade close to me.

Our daily schedule did not

always coincide. Once while resting I said to Valery: "What about a song?" He did not answer. I then asked him: "How do you feel?" He answered: "I am having my supper."

The fourth revolution was very thrilling because it was then that Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchov spoke with me. I had seen him before the flight but I had never spoken with him.

Audibility was perfect. I could even hear him breathe. Valery and I reported to Nikita Sergeevich that the flight was proceeding well and that our assignment was being fulfilled successfully.

After our talk I felt wonderfully uplifted; I wanted to sing and dance.

It was gratifying to know that people had entrusted you with such a very responsible task. My feeling of responsibility to the Soviet people, to my motherland which had brought me up, was tremendous.

The spaceship's re-entry is more difficult for the astronaut than getting into orbit because the strain is greater.

Besides, the ship gets very warm owing to the resistance of the "dense layers" of the atmosphere so that looking through the



Andriyan Nikolayev is seen on the extreme right in this group of the first four Soviet cosmonauts.

NEW AGE

NOVEMBER 10, 1963

## MY FUTURE PLANS

(This little piece by the first woman astronaut about her plans appeared in the Soviet press at the end of October. Since then she has carried out part of these plans for a first-hand account of which see page 15 of this issue. —ED.)

WHEN as a little girl with funny pigtails I returned from school I used to say on the threshold: "Here I am at home!"

The same words I said after a trip to the neighbouring town where I took part in parachute-jump competitions.

I repeated them when I returned from outer space to the earth.

We attach different meanings to the word "home". And with the passing of years the meaning becomes ever more extended.

Why shouldn't we call our planet earth the common home of all human race?

It seems to me that cosmonauts have more right to call it so than anybody else.

We have seen the earth as a single and indivisible whole. It is not so big, after all, if it can be circled in an hour-and-a-half.

During the flight I had little time for meditation. Still the word "war" came several times to my mind, but not as a memory of the past, I thought that there was no greater crime than to plunge into a nuclear

war such a wonderful blue planet as ours, the denizens of which had just started penetrating into outer worlds.

I thought that if the problem of disarmament could be solved, such girls as myself from many countries would fly farther, to planets and stars. For, my flight finally confirmed the equality of women with men in everything. Who would say now that we were the "weaker sex"?

And yet I remain a woman. I dream not only of improving my education, which is not so very difficult in my country, I also dream of persuading my mother to come to live with me in the cosmonauts' town.

Nor do I intend living single all my life. I hope I will marry and have a friendly, really "cosmic" family.

Do I intend giving up space travelling? No, I have decided to devote all my life to the exploration of space. The example of my friends who already have families and continue dreaming of and preparing for flights to distant planets inspires me and gives meaning to my efforts.

I think I shall not be behind them.

countries told me how the women who fight for peace and human rights are persecuted by the colonialists in their countries.

Women from Iraq told me that many women patriots whose relatives were murdered are now in prison. They had come to the Congress to tell about the atrocities being perpetrated in their country.

I was happy to represent a country which provides every condition possible so that women can occupy a proper place in society and be able to study. This is a great merit of our system, our Communist Party. In no other country besides a socialist country can an ordinary girl, a textile worker, dream of making a space flight.

I visited Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Cuba, Mexico, the United States and the German Democratic Republic. Wherever our delegation went we were welcomed with affection, flowers and smiles.

Shortly after the flight I was happy to attend the World Congress of Women. I met a great many different delegations. The delegates from several African

# SEVEN-YEAR PLAN GOING VERY WELL—Mr. K Tells Journalists

If I am to characterise in one word the state of affairs in regard to the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan (1959-65), I must say that it goes well, very well. This was stated recently by Soviet Premier Khrushchov to a group of journalists who met him after the world assembly convened by the International Organisation of Journalists.

THE Seven-Year Plan for the development of industry is being greatly exceeded, Khrushchov said, stating further:

According to preliminary estimates the Russian Federation which is the biggest and most powerful of the Union Republics will, apparently, exceed the Seven-Year Plan by 30,000,000,000 roubles.

And if we take the whole of the Soviet Union, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Lithuania, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Kirghizia, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia, that is all the republics of the country, then, apparently, there will be additionally no less than 10,000,000,000 roubles over and above the plan.

Thus, in the course of the current seven-year period the national economy of the Soviet Union will get not less than 40,000,000,000 roubles only thanks to the output of above-plan goods. This is a rather impressive figure!

If in the First Five-Year Plan period we had had such big funds invested in the economic development of the country as we shall now have thanks to the overfulfilment of the plan, we would have been in the seventh heaven. This is how we are faring! We are faring well!

Why Criticism?

But we do not rest content with the achieved. We criticise our shortcomings because this helps our progress. We always criticise our shortcomings and we shall continue this policy because only by bringing the shortcomings to light we can mobilise people for combating them. If we do not criticise our shortcomings, if we do not speak of them they will become chronic, so to say, and many become permanent defects in people and institutions.

Some bourgeois journalists already write that the Soviet leaders sharply criticised

themselves early this year, but now when the year is almost out all the plans turn out to be exceeded. The same will happen with the fulfilment of Seven-Year Plan. When we were adopting the Seven-Year Plan some foreign leaders and journalists wrote that this was an unrealistic undertaking, a fantasy, and the Soviet Union would fall to fulfil this plan. But now even those who wrote in this vein have to hold their tongues. Even such inveterate propagandist of imperialists as Harry Schwartz who always comes out against the Soviet State now thinks more realistically.

I repeat again that the Seven-Year Plan in industry is being exceeded. It should also be pointed out that some of the target figures of this plan are now being revised and this is quite understandable.

In our time, in the age of atomic energy, in the age of science, technology, new discoveries and inventions, it is impossible to foresee everything that we must do on the last day of the seven-year period and follow the original plan strictly to the letter. This would mean dogmatism.

The development of science and technology makes it possible constantly to improve production, to apply new, more rational methods. For instance, in the remaining two years of the seven-year period we lay special emphasis on the development of chemistry, and not only in the sphere of mineral fertilizers production but also in the development of chemistry for producing synthetic materials, fibres, in order to be able to turn out more fabrics, synthetic leather, plastics for industry and household needs. Chemical industry opens up brightest prospects for meeting people's requirements.

Formerly when there were no synthetic materials and plastics, when light industry relied only on agricultural raw materials, it was much more difficult to satisfy people's demands, for instance, for clothing or footwear. It is difficult to imagine how can



Moscow, July 25, 1963. A luncheon given by the Ambassador of India in the USSR. LEFT TO RIGHT: Y. A. Furtsova, Nina Khrushchova, Indira Gandhi, Valentina Tereshkova, Rada Adzhubet, N. S. Khrushchov, T. N. Kaul, A. A. Gromyko.

people be clothed and shod so that everyone could have more than one pair of shoes if there are no synthetic goods. You know that only one third of the global population now has good clothing

and not a technical aspect of the matter.

The development of chemical science and technology now make it possible to solve the problem of ensuring an adequate supply of consumer goods for the population much quicker. We in the Soviet Union are now exerting great efforts in this direction.

We are preparing to hold a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of our Party soon, probably in November, to discuss the questions of the development of chemistry, an increase in the output of mineral fertilizers, plastics and synthetic materials.

Our economists are now working to estimate what funds will be required for the development of the chemical industry in the next seven-year period. Provisionally the figure of about 20,000,000,000 roubles is given. This is an enormous sum.

If only Lenin could live in our time! He rejoiced when 20,000,000 roubles were accumulated for industrial development and now, only by exceeding the Seven-Year Plan we shall get approximately 40,000,000,000 roubles worth of goods. Such is the scale, such is the road traversed by the people under Soviet power on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Such is the summit we have reached in economic development!

Maybe the pace of development of some branches will have to be somewhat slowed down in order to give priority to the development of chemistry in the next 3-4 years. And then, on the basis of a powerful chemical industry, we shall make good the lag in

the pace of development of other branches which we have temporarily held back.

In the chemical industry the construction of an artificial wool plant, for instance, pays back in a year or a year and-a-half. If, for example, the construction of such a plant takes three years and new production is launched, then all the invested funds are paid back in the fourth year already, while the fifth year yields profits to a sum equalling all expenditures involved in the construction of this plant. Figuratively speaking, chemistry is a mint which turns out gold.

The same is approximately true of the capital investments in the construction of mineral fertilizers plants. The funds invested in the construction of such plants are fully paid back in eighteen months or two years.

From the economic point of view it is worthwhile to somewhat hold back the development of some other branches, so as to concentrate funds and efforts on the development of the chemical industry. By creating a more powerful chemical industry we shall guarantee an accumulation of funds which will ensure quicker progress in the development of all branches of production. This is what chemistry means! Now we are working on the problems of its quicker development.

### Let's Meet After 20 Years

I hope I shall meet you again towards the end of the 20-year plan, that is in 1980. I assure you, and you better

\*SEE PAGE 14

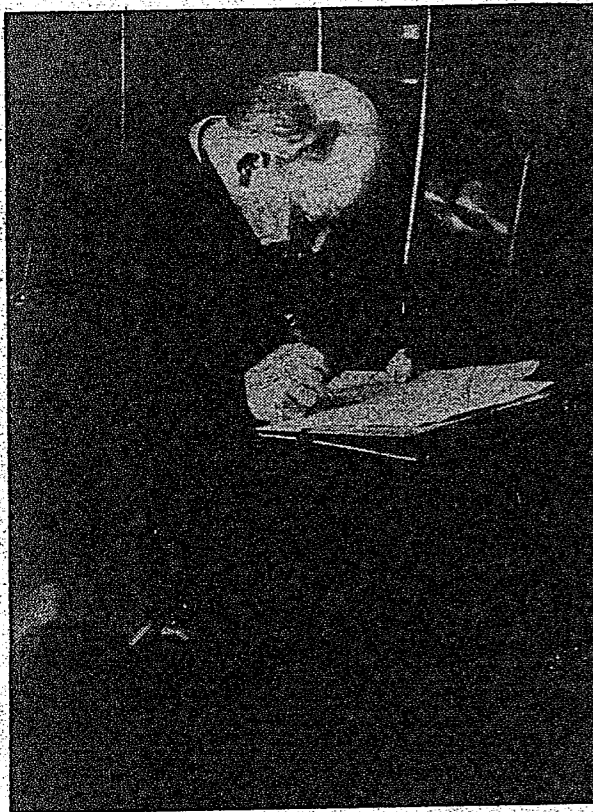
Soviet-Indian Friendship meeting in Moscow being addressed by Acad. Tsitsin, July 1963. On the left can be seen Mrs. Renu Chakravarty, Mrs. Kapila Khandwala, Ambassador T. N. Kaul. Second from right is IFWJ leader R. V. Ojha of NAVAJIVAN, Lucknow.



NOVEMBER 10, 1963

NEW AGE

PAGE NINE



# WHAT THE CHILDREN OF THE GREAT OCTOBER HAVE ACHIEVED



## from storming the winter palace...

If at the critical moment of the October Revolution in Russia, in the autumn of 1917, its heroes and enemies had been transferred by some magic to forty-six years later, to our days, what a matter of joy it would have been for some of them and what a stunning blow to others...

To the foes of the October Revolution, the idea of building socialism and setting up a state of the working people, without landlords and nobility, without private ownership of the means of production, seemed absolutely unreal. They flatly refused any element of creation to socialism and predicted that new Russia would be devastated and would fall back into savagery if it did not kneel before them.

Naturally, reality as it is today would have utterly surprised these unbelievers. And it is also very unlikely they

would have been pleased with the changes which have taken place in the capitalist world since then.

The new world of socialism is growing every day, it is gaining more and more strength. In the past 12 years alone, its share in the world industrial output has gone up from 20 to 37 per cent. All this would not have gladdened the advocates of the old world.

Those who fought for the revolution on the banks of the Neva river would have brimmed with happiness had they been transferred from the

October days of 1917 to the present. They would have seen in our reality an embodiment of the ideas for which they went into battle against the oppressors.

It is easy to imagine with what enthusiasm they would have visited the numerous mills and factories owned by the people and nobody else, the light spacious buildings of schools, institutes and universities accessible to all. They would have keenly studied the new life won by them from the old world, the life of the country in which everything that the people create is turned to their good, is used for a steady improvement of the life of the present and oncoming generations.

Unemployment has long been forgotten in the country. As against the pre-revolutionary days, the real incomes of workers have risen almost six-fold, those of peasants by more than seven times.

The Great October Socialist Revolution has given rise not just to yet another mighty and economically highly developed power. In the place of old tsarist Russia, with its economic and cultural backwardness, the world's first centre of progress in all spheres of society has emerged. Many Western powers, that developed in far more favourable conditions as compared to the Soviet Union can still contend with it in the production of some industrial goods and in the level of comfort. But none of them is able to give anything approaching the steady pace of Soviet development.

The Soviet power knows no stagnant periods; it is not threatened by production crises, with mass unemployment and bankruptcies. The Soviet people building communism are led by the most invigorating spirit, the spirit of creation for the good of man. This remarkable feature of



People from all over the world cheering marchers in the Red Square.

## looking back over a rich decade

Soviet society, inherent in its social nature, is first of all reflected in its economic successes. It is enough to say that the USSR's gross industrial output has grown 48-fold as compared with the pre-revolutionary level (and as compared with the 5.7-fold increase in the USA in the same period).

The last decade has been especially abundant of its

by  
**M. VISTINETSKII**

gifts. The country has completed the construction of socialist society and entered a new period of its development—the period of large-scale building of communism, the scientific programme of which was mapped out by the 22nd CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union will soon take the world's lead in the spheres of economy, science and culture. It has already achieved no small progress on this path, being ahead of the other countries in space exploration and the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The USSR has outstripped the United States in the building of power stations, in the production of cement and armoured ferroconcrete, metalworking machine-tools, main-line diesel and electric locomotives, tractors and sawn timber, woollen fabrics, animal oil, and in housing construction.

In the last four years alone, the USSR has put into operation more than 3,700 large industrial enterprises, commissioned 28 million kilowatts of new capacities at power stations. It is very symbolic that it is the country of socialism that leads the world in

the number of new sources of power made available and in their capacity!

In the current year Soviet industry has shown a still faster rate of adjusting to the requirements of the day and introducing into production the latest achievements of science and engineering. The construction of large centres, of chemical industry in Bashkiriya, the Volga area, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Western Siberia—as well as in many other areas rich in oil, gas and mineral raw materials has raised the production of chemicals to a new level. Big chemistry is more and more becoming a major industry in the national economy.

The Soviet economy is in a constant process of internal improvement. This year, for example, production was discontinued of many machines and products that had ceased to meet the increased requirements, and instead many new types and varieties have been adopted for manufacture.

During the first half of the year, more than 1,400,000 inventions and rationalisation proposals have been put into practice, each being a sort of discovery and meaning a step forward.

The spirit of creation permeates the everyday labour of dozens of millions of Soviet people. Technique, including automatic machinery, is effectively employed by them to increase their wealth.

As a result of the October Revolution and the socialist transformations it entailed, the country's agriculture, formerly feeble and primitive, suffering intensely from periodically recurring natural calamities (in the last century, for instance, Russia had more than 50 crop failures!) has for ever discarded the fetters of age-long backwardness. In the past decade particularly its productivity has grown by several times.

A new giant leap was made during the last decade when agricultural production rose several times. By 1962, compared with 1953, the state purchases of grain had nearly doubled and of meat had gone up approximately 2.5 times. The reclamation of new lands, technically better equipped agriculture and animal husbandry, improved system of management, better organisation of material incentive, all this and a lot more have produced beneficial results.

Yet the vagaries of the weather still continue to

exert considerable influence on the work of Soviet grain growers. Soviet people do not want to put up with this. Expressing their will the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has set to agriculture as its most imperative task the provision of high guaranteed crops in any conditions.

The drive to raise the productivity of Soviet farming and animal breeding and to provide an abundance of products in the country entered a new and important stage in 1963. The rapid growth of chemical industry, the development of irrigated farming, and the higher level of management will enable Soviet people to translate into reality the words of the remarkable Russian scientist, I. Michurin who said: "We cannot await favours from nature, it

**46  
Years  
USSR**

is our task to wrest them from it."

The spirit of creation for the good of the people also permeates Soviet science and culture. Scientific thought in the USSR becomes more imaginative and daring with every passing year. The country's nearly 2,000 research institutes and their branches produce an uninterrupted succession of new proposals, original hypotheses, and important and thought-provoking discoveries that open up fascinating prospects to people of practice.

The creative spirit is also the keynote of cultural development in the Soviet Union. The first in the world in the number of books printed, the plays shown and the works of art produced, the land of Soviets displays constant concern for the high standards of its spiritual nourishment and this yields good results.

The spirit of creation imbues every aspect of the life of Soviet society. No other country builds as many houses as the Soviet Union does. Every day Soviet people receive an average of 5,500 new modern flats at the world's lowest house rent. And together with dwelling houses, many new spacious schools, hospitals and community centres spring up everywhere.

This state of intense human endeavour and of great social justice has, since the first day

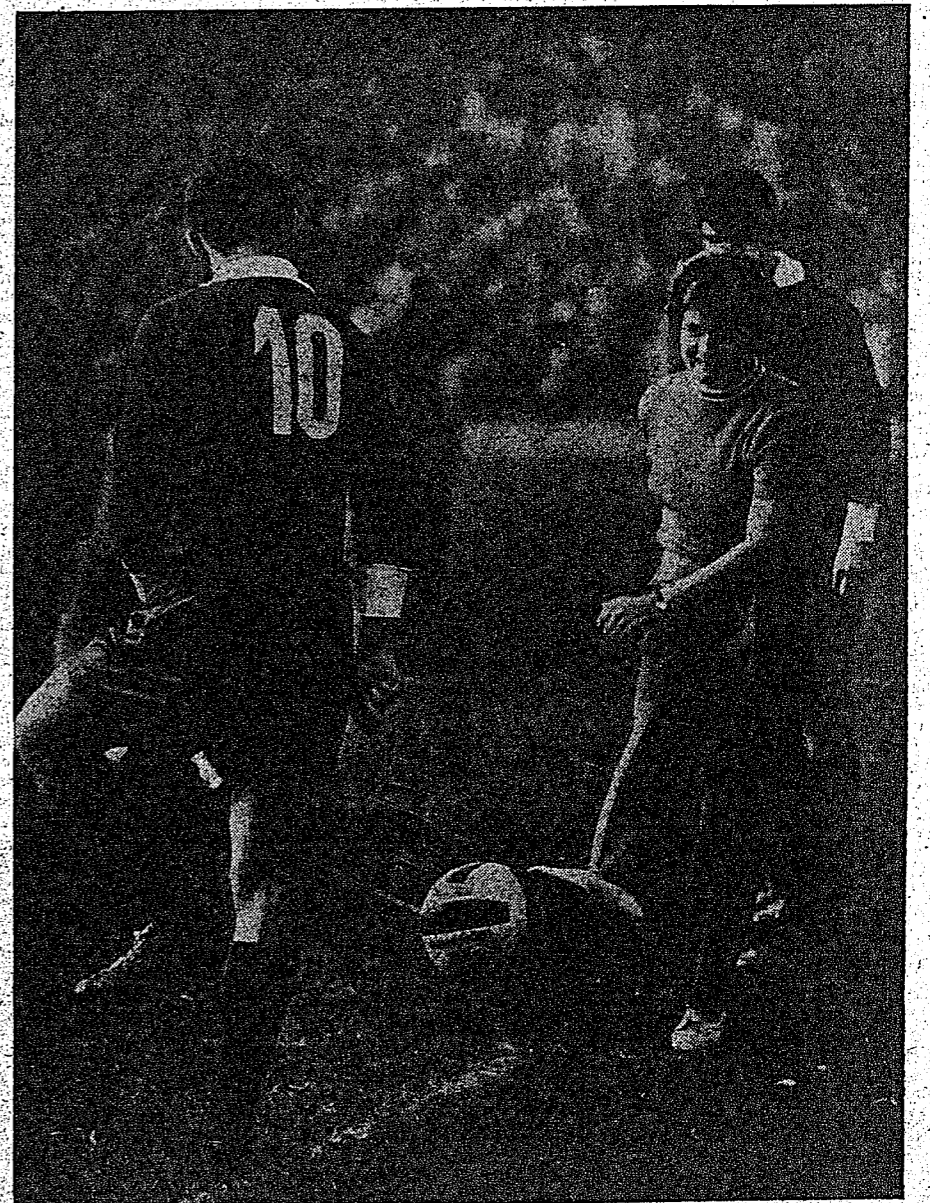
## ...to reaching out for the stars

of its emergence, been engaged in a resolute and persistent struggle for the triumph of peace throughout the world. A big success highlighted this struggle this year, the 45th year of the October Revolution: a treaty on banning nu-

clear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water has been signed in Moscow. All peoples welcome this significant step towards general and complete disarmament, towards lasting peace, turning down the rude

attacks of the leaders of some countries.

The great ideas of the October Revolution—peace, freedom, equality and the fraternity of peoples—are a beacon showing mankind the way to the bright future.



Valentina Tereshkova performing the kick-off for the GDR-Hungary match, in the European Cup Football at the Walter Ulbricht Stadium in Berlin last month.



A scene from the film, THE RUSSIAN MIRACLE, showing how working people lived before the Great October Socialist Revolution.



During the visit of Fidel Castro to the USSR last May, N. S. Khrushchov Premier fondles a child.

# HERR DUHRING WOULD HAVE BLUSHED BEFORE THESE CHINESE PEDLARS OF ULTIMATE TRUTH

By **BORIS LEONTYEV**

"How dare you rouse me? What business have you disturbing the dead?"

"Don't be annoyed, Herr Duhring. (Eugen Duhring, 1833-1921, German reactionary sociologist of eclectic views, an enemy of Marxism—Ed.) But it is really most expedient that I should learn your views on certain utterances by the Chinese theorists. An interview with a dead philosopher is just what I need for this article of mine."

I KNOW what it is. It is the obsession with dialogue of all your modern young writers. It must be Hemingway's influence. Mind you, I don't approve of it. I prefer the old classical narrative form.

"You are mistaken, Herr Duhring. Hemingway has nothing to do with it. We've had new masterpieces since. One of them belongs to Kuo Mo-jo, the Chinese poet. It is a discourse with a famous and esteemed person whom he has not only roused from among the dead but also made utter in verse the very thoughts and words we are accustomed to hear from the Chinese poet himself..."

"Sounds interesting, but I'm afraid I can be of no service to you. I am not a specialist on China. Of course, that does not make my teachings any less significant or universal. It was Friedrich Engels alone, instigated by Karl Marx, who decided to refute my teachings."

"That's precisely where I need your help. The Chinese leaders are refuting Marx and Engels. They have a great deal in common with you, it seems. You remember Engels having written of you: '... Herr Duhring offers us principles which he declares are final and ultimate, truths and, therefore, any views conflicting with these are false from the outset... When a man is in possession of the final and ultimate truth and of the only scientific method, it is only natural that he should have a certain contempt for the rest of erring and unscientific humanity.'"

"The Chinese leaders today have adopted this position. They, too, feel that they are in possession of the final and ultimate truth, and their contempt for the other Communist Parties is even greater than your own disdain for Marx, Darwin and other scholars of the 19th century."

"Your reasoning is entirely false, young man. My resemblance to the Chinese theorists—or rather their claim to resemble me—is purely superficial. This resemblance may lie in the superior and intolerant attitude to the opinions of others

to compare the various utterances made by Chinese spokesmen.

This was easier said than done. Reading a Chinese statement or one of their articles in *Jenmin Jihpao* is, of course, a matter of only a few hours. But to make head or tail of what is said in them is an impossible task. Just when you think you've at last fathomed the trite thought in one of the sentences you discover that the next sentence contradicts it.

## PIECE OF ADVICE

You realize what sheer nonsense you've been reading all along, when you suddenly come across a quotation from an authoritative source apparently corroborating that nonsense and then dig up the exact words of that quotation and find that they have been misquoted or distorted in one way or another.

This makes it pretty hard to argue with the Chinese leaders and dispute what they say. In all their so-called theses, the Chinese leaders have been a hundred per cent cautious, something in the manner of their "hundred flowers."

Judge for yourselves: the Chinese theorists write that they alone are adhering to the policies mapped out at the meetings of Communist and Workers Parties held in 1957 and 1960. I open the Declaration of 1957, of which China, too, is a signatory, and read: "... the Leninist principle

## THE RUSSIAN MIRACLE



At the Moscow Film Festival sometime ago, world-renowned Soviet director Roman Karmen signs her autograph book for Annelis Thorndike, co-producer of the East German film called *THE RUSSIAN MIRACLE* (See last week's *NEW AGE*).



Here are two shots from that film showing (on right) how the Russian miner toiled and (on left) the present generation leading happy life.



of peaceful co-existence of the two systems, which has been developed further and brought up to date in the decisions of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is the sound basis of the foreign policy of the socialist countries and the dependable pillar of peace and friendship among the peoples."

However, in its letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, dated June 14, 1963, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China stated: "... it is a mistake to regard peaceful co-existence as the general line of the foreign policy pursued by the socialist countries."

CAN YOU PROVE THE CHINESE LEADERS WRONG? THE FIRST QUOTATION SAYS, "A SOUND BASIS OF THE FOREIGN POLICY," THE SECOND, "THE GENERAL LINE OF THE FOREIGN POLICY." THERE IS NO PICKING OF FLAWS HERE. "SOUND" IMPLYING ONE THING, "GENERAL" QUITE ANOTHER. THERE IS NO CONTRADICTION HERE!

Comparing all these statements and utterances is a rather dull and lengthy business. I shall try to be brief.

At the students' symposium in Brazil, the Chinese delegates, picking their words not too carefully, declared disarmament to be an "illusion" and said it would do no harm to the national liberation movement. Furthermore, in their letter of June 14, the Chinese leaders stressed that disarmament should be demanded only with "a view to exposing" imperialism.

And yet it appears they stand for general disarmament. In August of the current year, at the meeting in Hiroshima, the Chinese delegates showered abuse on the Soviet Union for its attitude to the nuclear test ban treaty and put forward what they called "their own" demand—general and complete disarmament.

Thus, what was really a Soviet demand, long ago set forth and worked out in detail by the Soviet Government, was now ascribed by the Chinese to themselves.

Here is another example: The Peking leaders rebuke us for regarding the Moscow treaty on the banning of nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water as the "initial step" towards further relaxation of international tension. The *Jenmin Jihpao* assures us that it is a step towards war.

And yet in the Peace Manifesto, signed in 1957 by the Chinese along with other delegates, the discontinuance of nuclear tests is characterized as "the initial step" on the road to disarmament and the banning of that weapon.

The Chinese leaders are thus both for and against the same thing. Consider their attitude to the



# A NEW STAGE IN THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS



\* by **E. Zhukov**

and constantly act on one another. The more significant the achievements of the socialist countries the more favourable are the conditions for an extension of the national-liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the greater their contribution to the general struggle against imperialism.

**T**HE rapid development of the national-liberation movements and their great victories in the struggle against imperialism are one of the important features of the contemporary period of revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism.

The national-liberation revolutions are an integral component of the world-revolutionary process. The nature and content of the present-day world-revolutionary process is determined by the merging of the struggle of peoples building socialism and communism, the revolutionary movement of the working class in the capitalist countries, the national liberation struggle of oppressed peoples, and the general democratic movements into an integrated current of anti-imperialist struggle.

In an alliance of these diverse revolutionary forces the decisive role is naturally played by the most advanced force in modern society—the international working class and its chief offspring, the world socialist system.

## Leading Factor

For objective reasons the socialist system is the leading factor in the revolutionary process. This in no way minimizes the importance of the other component parts of the international revolutionary process; including the struggle of peoples oppressed by imperialism and defending their independence.

All aspects of the revolutionary process are closely linked together

## Behind the Gibberish

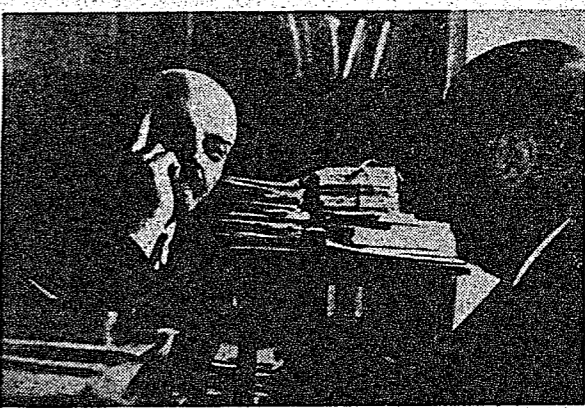
FROM FACING PAGE

the single aim of further aggravating international tension, and instigating the USA and the USSR against each other.

When it comes to the national liberation movement, the Chinese leaders, again, have a stand of their own. They desire to be "at the head" of all the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, to achieve hegemony over the three continents, over all coloured peoples against the Whites, against all the "too prosperous" countries, including the socialist states.

The unity of the working class and communist movement of the world is no concern of theirs. They keep opposing the decisions adopted by communists in all lands. The fact that their allies in this shameful struggle are the most ardent imperialist and reactionary forces in the world does not make the Peking leaders blush.

ALL THE CALUMINOUS STUFF THAT IS PRINTED IN CHINA ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, IS TODAY AVAILABLE IN EVERY LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE IN WEST GERMANY, IN FRANCO SPAIN AND IN THE AMERICAN EMBASSIES. THE



Lenin talking to H. G. Wells

economic aid to more than 20 former colonial and dependent countries, including aid in building installations such as the Bhilai iron and steel mill in India and the magnificent Aswan Dam in the United Arab Republic.

The underdeveloped countries are building more than 480 industrial establishments and other structures with Soviet aid. Some 120 of them were completed by the end of 1962.

Like a shield the world socialist system protects the liberated countries from the aggressive designs of the imperialist colonialists. All nations that have freed themselves from the yoke of colonialism can confidently consolidate their national independence and take the path of peace and social progress without being afraid of imperialist blackmail and intimidation.

Attempts by China's leaders to separate the national-liberation movement from the world system of socialism and oppose peoples fighting against imperialism to the international working class actually weaken the anti-imperialist struggle, impede eradication of remnants of the colonial system, and lead to curtailment of the movement for emancipation.

In an attempt to counteract the sharply increased influence of the

socialist countries in the world, imperialism is resorting to complicated manoeuvres to retain key positions in the economy of the liberated countries, limit the sovereignty of the peoples have won to purely formal attributes, and try in the final analysis to preserve the unequal status of the former colonies. As a smokescreen for these manoeuvres imperialist propaganda publicizes what it claims is the readiness of the colonialists not only voluntarily to give the peoples of the dependent countries sovereign rights but even to help them in consolidating their newly acquired political independence.

In some cases the colonialists do not beat about the bush but impart a frankly military and political character to their "aid," impose relations of "alliance" that pave the way to imperialist dictatorship in foreign affairs, the establishment of military bases of the United States, Britain and other colonial powers on the territory of the given country, and increasing interference in its domestic affairs. Attempts are made to draw the underdeveloped countries into aggressive military and political groupings such as CENTO and SEATO, which are inseparably connected with the entire system of aggressive blocs that American imperialism heads.

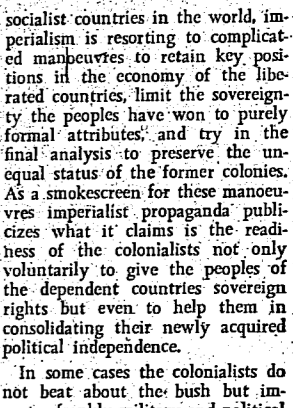
In spite of the sharp contradictions that split the imperialist countries, for one thing contradictions arising out of competition for "spheres of influence" in the underdeveloped countries, the imperialist colonialists are united, although the Chinese leaders claim otherwise, in their struggle against the increased striving of the peoples to achieve national and social emancipation. It is sufficient to recall the collective intervention of the imperialists against the Congo.

Of late the imperialists have been resorting to more subtle methods. Sometimes they offer the underdeveloped countries "aid" without obvious political strings. This manoeuvre is aimed at putting definite pressure on the country's economic policy, creating a "favourable climate" for foreign capital investment.

This is a stereotyped approach which does not take the new situation into account and hence is a wrong approach to the contemporary problems of the national liberation movement.

sharply increased influence of the

\*ON PAGE 16



The long queue that is always to be seen at the Lenin Mausoleum: a still from THE RUSSIAN MIRACLE.

the single aim of further aggravating international tension, and instigating the USA and the USSR against each other.

When it comes to the national liberation movement, the Chinese leaders, again, have a stand of their own. They desire to be "at the head" of all the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, to achieve hegemony over the three continents, over all coloured peoples against the Whites, against all the "too prosperous" countries, including the socialist states.

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# Economic Growth Most Potent Weapon Against Enemy

## Khrushchov's Talk with Journalists

\*FROM PAGE NINE

record it, that the Programme of our Party for the economic development of the Soviet Union outlined by the 22nd Congress of the Party will be fulfilled ahead of schedule!

Our Party attaches great importance to the development of economy. For the socialist countries the questions of economic development are of primary importance. The disputes that are now in progress as to how socialism is to be built, how the victory of revolution is to be ensured, are of course of great moment. It is difficult to accomplish a revolution but it is no less difficult to consolidate the gains of the revolution and to develop socialist economy successfully.

The working people in our country accomplished the revolution following the Leninist Party and they support its policy because the revolution is the carrier of the new, because it brings a better life to the working people.

The development of socialist economy is the main index in the struggle for higher living standards. Therefore we concentrate our attention on ensuring higher material and cultural standards for the people who have accomplished the revolution and shed blood in the struggle against imperialists. You know how the land of the Soviets was invaded. Fourteen powers rose up against us. In an effort to strangle the revolution, the United States of America, Britain, Japan and France landed troops on the territory of our country, Germany declared war on us, Pilsudski's white Poles rose up against us although the working people of Poland sympathised with the young Soviet Republic.

The revolutionary workers and peasants of Russia had all the working people of the world on their side. We highly appreciate the assistance rendered us by the working class, by the working people of all

countries in the years of the civil war and foreign intervention. This helped the Land of the Soviets to withstand the onslaught of the joint forces of world imperialism.

### GRATITUDE FOR SUPPORT

Our people are successfully building communism. The achievements of the socialist countries in their economic development are the most dreadful things for the old world. Why did American imperialists impose an economic blockade on Cuba? They are afraid of economic progress of the Cuban people on the socialist basis. It is precisely this aspect of the revolution that gives American imperialists so much worry.

They understand that on achieving success in the development of its socialist economy Cuba will have even

more attraction for Latin American countries.

But no matter how fiercely the reactionaries of all countries resist the growth of the forces of socialism, they shall not halt the inexorable course of history. The capitalist system is doomed and the cause of socialism will triumph.

We are sparing no effort so that the socialist system would develop successfully and grow stronger, so that people would see its great advantages.

The Programme of our Communist Party, calculated in the field of economic development for a period of twenty years, is actually our credo in the struggle for building communism.

The implementation of our Programme is challenge to the capitalist world. And this great programme of communist construction will certainly be fulfilled!

## SLANDERS ANSWERED ABOUT AGRICULTURE

AT the same press conference on October 25, the Soviet Premier was asked: Various rumours have been spread in the Western press in connection with Soviet grain purchases abroad. What could Chairman KHRUSHCHOV say about the reason for the grain purchases?

Replying that question N. S. KHRUSHCHOV said: First and foremost, the following must be said. If we purchase wheat from capitalist countries this means that we don't have enough wheat of our own this year. If we had enough wheat of our own, we would not buy it.

Many slanderous articles have been published in the Western press concerning our

wheat purchases. But this gloating of the capitalist world and its press will end badly for them. The more they gloat over our wheat purchases, the more it will hurt them when they get into a mess.

Our wheat shortage this year is explained by the extremely unfavourable climatic conditions. The winter this year was very cold with harsh frosts, that is why winter crops were destroyed by frost in many regions. Some of you know what winter crops are and how dangerous a harsh winter without snowfall is for them.

This reduced the harvest and in some places we had to plant spring crops on the site of winter crops. In our country winter crops in



Top: Valentina and Bykovsky with Premier Khrushchov after their group space flight in June.

Bottom: Valentina obliges a GDR audience with an impromptu concert during her recent visit.

many areas yield bigger harvests than spring crops.

Further, this summer was dry and hot. The large tracts of virgin land in Siberia and Kazakhstan and also a considerable territory of the European part of the country were subjected to severe droughts. That is why we are short of wheat this year.

We have bought 8,800,000 tons of wheat in Canada. The Soviet Union also purchased grain in Australia and some other countries.

The Rumanian comrades loaned us 400,000 tons of wheat. Talks are now under way on wheat purchases in the United States but we do not yet know whether we will buy wheat there or not. If the Americans attach any discriminatory terms to the sale of wheat, we shall not buy wheat in America. This is how matters stand.

However, friends, gentlemen, I should like to say firmly, we have taken every step so that we could, relying on science and technology, overcome the consequences of this hard year already next year.

The Party and the Government are now taking measures which in the future would guarantee the necessary quantities of grain. We are mastering efforts to increase the manufacture of mineral fertilizers. 20,000,000 tons of mineral fertilizers will be manufactured in our country this year. In the current year we shall increase the capacity of our plants by about 8,000,000 tons and next year by another 9,000,000 tons a year.

In 1956 the production capacities of the plants for the manufacture of mineral fertilizers will be 35,000,000 tons and perhaps even bigger. For comparison I say that in 1952 production of mineral fertilizers in the United States was 35,000,000 tons.

One of the "secrets" of American farming is that in the United States large quantities of mineral fertilizers are fed to grain crops, and in our country this was not done hitherto. That is why harvests largely depend on rainfall.

We want to get rid of the fatal influence of the whims of nature, to make sure of raising stable harvests even in unfavourable climatic conditions. For these purposes we must take maximum advantage of science, chemistry and irrigation.

Besides expanding the production of mineral fertilizers, large-scale development of irrigation is envisaged. The development of irrigated agriculture, just as the manufacture of mineral fertilizers, is connected with big capital investments. In the past we could not cope with this. Now we can allocate big funds for these purposes. That is why it is now possible for us to take these measures.

The imperialists can say that the Soviet Government is going to spend large funds on the development of chemistry and irrigation, hence, it will not allocate money for armaments and we, don't you see, will outstrip the Soviet Union in the development of armaments.

This will not come off, Messrs imperialists. Do not rejoice! What is necessary for defence we have done and we shall do! The rockets have already been built and stand where they should. As one says, God forbid that they fly instead of just standing. However, if the imperialists impose war upon us, the rockets will fly when the button is pressed. To put it in a nutshell: expenditure on the development of chemistry and irrigation will not affect our defence.

This year certain difficulties have arisen here but we will overcome them! Our Party, our people are fully determined in the struggle for building communism to attain one of the chief targets—to fully meet the requirements of people in bread, meat, clothing, footwear, homes, in everything necessary to satisfy the growing demands of the people. This is the main thing.

This will be highly important, evidence showing that we have gained a great victory in the struggle to build communism!

# COSMIC WEDDING

★ From Masood Ali Khan

MOSCOW, November 4: Last minute preparations are being completed here for the joyous celebrations of the 46th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution. Houses are being decorated with flags, banners, multi-coloured lamps and neon lights.

THERE is bustle in the streets as people rush from shop to shop buying presents, food and drinks. There is a lot to buy and shops are full of all kinds of goods, novelties and toys.

The mood of joy and happy excitement can already be felt everywhere in Moscow. Every day brings fresh tidings of successes on the labour front; of feats accomplished in honour of the October anniversary, of work done in the service of the motherland.

To this was added another happy event which caught the imagination of the Soviet people everywhere. The romance of the stars and planets and space travel mingled with the good old romance of earthly love in the marriage of the two legendary cosmonauts, darlings of the Soviet people, VALENTINA TERESHKOVA and ANDRIAN NIKOLAYEV, and the whole country wished them joy and happiness and lots of luck.

Never in the history of the Soviet Union had there been a wedding which aroused such widespread human interest and all-embracing warmth and good feeling. No royal couple could claim such sincere love and affection of millions as this former textile worker girl and this son of an unknown Chuvash village woman. They symbolise the daring aspirations and achievements of the Soviet people raised to dazzling heights of glory.

Thousands gathered in front of the wedding palace on Sunday where the marriage ceremony was to take place. They cheered and shouted hurrah and showered flowers on the happy couple. Valentina looked radiant and beautiful in her white dress, bridal veil and white shoes. Andrian, in black suit, white shirt and white tie, presented a bouquet of snow-white and pink carnations to his lovely bride and the cosmic couple approached the registration table to the strains of the first piano concerto by Tchaikovsky.

Cosmonaut number one YURI GAGARIN led them by the arm.



Mrs. LITTO, GHOSH and Master AMIT GHOSH with VALENTINA in Moscow. BYKOVSKY is on extreme left, GAGARIN on the right.



## Amidst Brilliant New Victories

MOSCOW, November 4: A brand new cosmic achievement coincided with the glittering cosmic wedding. The launching of the manoeuvrable spaceship Polyot One, which is made to change its orbits and can travel to any region by command from earth, meant another revolutionary advance in space research.

THIS was called a prototype of future space-ships, of fundamental importance which brings the problem of hooking up vehicles in outer space nearer to its solution. This means construction of permanent space platforms round the earth and supply of equipment and food to them making it possible for spacemen to remain in outer space for very long periods.

This tremendous new achievement showed that the United States still remains far behind the Soviet Union, in spite of all the talk and blare of propaganda.

The huge Congress of Soviet Trade Unions which ended on Saturday was a mighty rally of the best representatives of the working class which makes the breath-taking Soviet progress possible. In the period of full-scale building of communism, the rise in Soviet economy and living standards has become even faster.

During the first five years of the current plan, by the end of this year, the total industrial production will rise by 58 per cent instead of 51 fixed in the seven-year plan. This means additional production worth 37 thousand million roubles above the plan.

Steel production alone in this period has increased by 25 million tons. Oil production increase was 62 million tons, electricity increase of 177 thousand million kilowatt hours. About

and bad climatic conditions lead to bad harvest.

Secondly, up till now the Soviet expansion of production was on the basis of the extension of the sown area on a big scale. And now it is turning to intensified agriculture with large-scale use of chemical fertilisers and the extension of irrigated area to get big guaranteed harvests. There is no doubt that this task will be accomplished.

In those areas where the climatic conditions were good, harvests have been good too. For example, the collective farms and state farms of Stavropol area gave 170 million poods of grain, 43 million poods more than fixed by the plan. The farms of Krasnodar region gave 201 million poods, or 51 million poods above plan.

During the last four years the national income of the USSR increased by 31 per cent and real income calculated on the basis of per working person increased by 18 per cent. Compared to 1951, in 1952 food products were sold to the population 33 per cent more, clothes and shoes 44 per cent more and retail trade turnover increased by 31 per cent.

In the last few years one third population of the whole Soviet land moved into new houses. Such figures can be given endlessly and they prove that the Soviet economy is going up steadily and confidently without any erratic leaps and jerks. The fast improvement in living standards can be seen all around. It also means greater Soviet help to the developing countries in future.

It is all these great achievements that the Soviet people celebrate on the anniversary of their Revolution.

46  
Years  
USSR



Writers at the 22nd Congress: Sholokhov (right) listening attentively to Tvardovsky (centre)





At the Aswan Dam construction site, a Soviet engineer guides UAR workers.

## New Stage In National Liberation Movement

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ments, and promoting the business activity of monopoly capital.

### Imperialist Game

The actual purpose of the "aid" which the imperialists give to the developing countries is to keep them within their orbit of influence and to hinder or prevent their achieving economic independence, thereby preserving their subordinate position in the capitalist system of world economy. The imperialists want to conserve the top-heavy economic structures in the underdeveloped countries, to keep them as purveyors of raw materials so that they will remain dependent on the foreign capitalist market and to ensure that non-equivalent exchange, a source of especially high profits for the foreign monopolies, will continue.

The imperialist powers want to prevent industrialisation of the underdeveloped countries, and particularly to prevent the development there of production of the means of production and development of the manufacturing industry. The widely publicised economic "aid" given by the imperialist powers is chiefly of a consumer nature.

The United States monopolies, the chief bulwark of modern colonialism, have accumulated especially long and rich experience in enslaving countries which have attained political independence. Latin America is a vivid example. The modest quantitative scale of the economic aid given by the imperialists cannot compare in any way with the vast profits foreign monopolies continue to pump out of the underdeveloped countries. The profits earned by the biggest international monopolies from the underdeveloped countries (including profits from non-equivalent exchange) run into approximately 20,000 million dollars a year, which is several times the annual amount of imperialist "aid".

Having to pay such heavy tribute to the imperialist monopolies shows that for a large number of countries winning political independence does not yet mean being

free of the dominance of foreign capital. It is not everywhere that foreign-owned establishments have been nationalised. The imperialist monopolies still hold the key positions in the economy of many countries.

The tasks of the national liberation revolution in these countries cannot be solved with the help of rifles. Another approach and other methods are required. The newly liberated sovereign states have economic problems which are impossible to solve through guerrilla warfare.

Attempts to impose the same methods of struggle on all the emancipated countries are also unwarranted inasmuch as the countries differ in degree of political independence and in level of economic development.

The different conditions in the different countries presuppose different aims and that, in its turn, influences the choice of methods of struggle to achieve them. In the colonies, semi-colonies and countries with despotic, puppet regimes the struggle is for political independence. When the imperialists and their agents take up arms against a people struggling for liberation the people resort to force in reply to force.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always considered wars for liberation just wars and gives support and assistance to those who are waging them. Comrade Khrushchov has pointed out that "there will be wars for liberation as long as imperialism and colonialism exist. They are revolutionary wars. They are not only permissible; they are inevitable, since the colonialists will not voluntarily give the peoples independence."

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### In Different Conditions

But it would be absurd to put forward the slogan of armed struggle in countries where political independence has been won and the political positions of imperialism have been undermined for the most part, but the economic positions of imperialism are still strong. A bold

The decisive part in achieving final success in the national liberation struggle is played by the working class, the most advanced class in society in the newly independent countries, and by the peasantry, the most numerous class. On their energy and solidarity depends the destiny of the united national-democratic front.

An alliance of the working class and the peasantry is a major condition for creating and consolidating that front. Only if this condition exists is it possible to curb the forces of internal reaction, isolate the representatives of big capital that form the right-wing of the national bourgeoisie, neutralise the political vacillation of the national bourgeoisie, and ensure that all patriotic forces cooperate in a single united national-democratic front.

### Non-Capitalist Path

On the basis of a profound analysis of the balance of class forces in the newly independent countries and in the international arena, the international communist movement has come to the conclusion that their further development is possible along non-capitalist lines, for one thing through the establishment of a government of national-democracy.

The struggle of the working class and the peasantry and all the forces for democracy in the country to carry through an anti-imperialist, democratic revolution is an advance along that path and may in the final result lead to socialism.

"...The aims of the working class and the Communist Parties in the national liberation movement," says the Open Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, "consist in carrying the tasks of the anti-imperialist democratic revolution through to the end, developing and consolidating a national front based on an alliance with the peasantry and the patriotically-minded national bourgeoisie, and preparing the conditions for the formation of a government of national-democracy and the transition to a non-capitalist path of development."

In their letter of June 14 and in their articles the Chinese leaders ignore the highly important thesis of creative Marxism that non-capitalist development is possible. They talk of the "only path" for the liberated countries, that of establishing people's democracy, which presupposes a dictatorship of the proletariat. It is natural that for many countries, and especially for those where there is no proletariat, this means skipping stages of development, and this undermines a united front and weakens the national liberation struggle.

Nevertheless favourable conditions now exist for the liberated nations where capitalist relations exist only in embryo to take the path of social progress, bypassing the capitalist stage that is so agonizing for the popular masses. This is true, for instance, of the young sovereign states on the African continent, of Mali, Guinea and of Ghana, which shook off the colonial yoke at a stage of social and economic development where capitalism had not yet had a chance to take firm root in the local national soil.

The non-capitalist path that Chinese theoreticians refuse to notice is a reality. It is a path which a number of nations have chosen. Soon there will be many more of these nations. Development along non-capitalist lines, including the establishment of governments of national democracy, has been adopted as a programme demand not only by the Communist Parties in the liberated countries but also by a number of democratic parties there.

All this testifies to the vitality of these Marxist tenets and the big future in store for them.

THE destiny of the peoples of the liberated countries, like the destiny of all mankind, is inseparably bound up with the vital questions of war and peace and, the outcome of the struggle for complete and general disarmament, including the unconditional prohibition of nuclear weapons. Militarism is the most important weapon of the imperialist colonialists.

The removal of imperialist military bases from foreign territory as being a flagrant violation of the sovereign rights of the peoples, the abolition of aggressive military blocs that have enmeshed the underdeveloped countries in the chains of a new colonial dependence, eradication of proving grounds for nuclear weapons which threaten the life and security of people all over the world, a reduction in the heavy burden of military spending—ate some of the consequences of general disarmament which would create favourable conditions for the rapid, all-round economic and cultural development of the recently liberated countries and would stabilise the entire international situation.

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The young sovereign national states realise this. They are making a valuable contribution to peace and the prevention of wars, and are supporting the struggle for peace carried on by the socialist countries. The policy of neutrality that the majority of the young nations have proclaimed prevents the imperialists from utilising their manpower and material resources in preparations for aggressive wars.

If they isolate the forces of internal reaction, which are closely connected with foreign imperialist circles, the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America will be able to play an outstanding role in defence of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social and economic systems, in the struggle for general and complete disarmament, in relaxing international tension, and in solving the main problem of our day: how to exclude war from the life of society.

The triumphant march of socialism is taking place, as Lenin foresaw it would, as a result of the combination of the revolutionary struggle of the international proletariat and the struggle of all the oppressed peoples against imperialism and colonialism. The big gains of the national liberation struggle are among the most important manifestations of the revolutionary process, unified and complex in its diversity, that was launched by the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia.

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—(Kommunist, No. 12, 1963, Abridged.)

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NOVEMBER 10, 1963

## PARAMOUNT STRUGGLE FOR DISARMAMENT

\* FROM PAGE THREE

(a) the security of India, (3) the nuclear test ban and disarmament (4) and (5) the struggle for national independence, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism in Afro-Asia and Latin America respectively, and (6) organisation and tasks of the peace movement.

These commissions were presided over by Dewan Chaman Lal, RANA JANG BAHADUR SINGH, BALRAJ SAHNI, MULK RAJ ANAND, VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA and ROMESH CHANDRA respectively. The resolutions to be adopted by the Congress were processed through the commission meetings.

In the afternoon sectional meetings of the delegates were held. There were meetings of trade unionists, peasants, youth and students, women, and writers, doc-

tors and lawyers. These meetings adopted statements laying down



Mr. Velio Spano, member, presidential committee, WPC.

## RESOLUTION ON KASHMIR

THE All India Peace Congress expresses its grave concern at the pressures and blackmail which have been exercised on India during the recent period to accept the partition of the Kashmir valley, or, in some other way, to surrender complete or partial control of the valley.

This Congress warns against so-called solutions of the Kashmir question which militate against our sovereignty and integrity, against our national honour and the ideals and objectives which we set out for ourselves.

The Indian peace movement has always stood for a peaceful solution of our dispute with Pakistan. It has always opposed any attempt to impair the legal and constitutional validity of the present position of Kashmir.

The pressures and blackmail being exerted on India to surrender Kashmir in one form or the other, create serious dangers for our Motherland.

The imperialist powers have sought to grab ever larger portions of Kashmir through Pakistan, with a view to strengthen their aggressive military bases in this region. Pakistan, as a member of the CENTO and SEATO pacts, has already permitted the use of the Kashmir territory in its occupation, for such bases: any additional territory taken over by Pakistan would also be used for this purpose, thus increasing the war danger in this region.

The All India Peace Congress stands wholeheartedly with the people of Jammu and Kashmir and their democratic parties and organisations against all proposals for a sellout on Kashmir.

The Congress assures the government of India and Prime Minister Nehru of its complete support in all steps it may take to protect the honour and integrity of this country against the pressures and threats on the Kashmir question.

The Congress calls on all patriotic Indians to join hands in holding meetings and demonstrations against any surrender to the blackmail over Kashmir.



At the head of the demonstration Balraj Sahni, Sundarlal, Gurbax Singh and others.

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the special tasks before each section of the people in the struggle for peace.

A plenary session was held in the evening at which the commission chairmen reported on the discussions in their respective meetings and introduced the resolutions. The resolutions were all adopted unanimously by the Congress.

The most important among the resolutions was the DECLARATION OF AMRITSAR, which affirmed the Congress determination to defend nonalignment from the attacks being made on it.

The resolution on Colombo proposals appealed to peaceloving people of the world to join hands with the Colombo powers and exert their influence on the Chinese government to accept the Colombo proposals so that the way to fruitful negotiations is opened.

The resolution on Kashmir called upon all patriotic Indians to oppose any surrender to the blackmail of the imperialist powers on Kashmir valley.

The resolution on national independence and world peace said the Congress believed that "the worldwide struggle for peace and disarmament is of the most paramount importance and helps all peoples still engaged in the battle for national independence." It declared the year 1964 as the "year of freedom which should see the final and complete liquidation of imperialism from all parts of Asia and Africa."

Another resolution welcomed the test ban treaty because "it is a first positive step towards relaxation of international tension" and "will help to curb the forces of war." The resolution on disarmament pointed out that disarmament was "essential not only for ensuring world peace but also for the development and reconstruction of the newly independent countries who want to raise the living standards of their people."

The resolution on nonalignment and economic development said "a policy of peace and nonalignment is an indispensable factor for the accelerated and all-round economic development of India and of all other underdeveloped countries." It pointed out that "the policy of nonalignment has helped India to receive assistance from all quarters without surrendering her sovereign rights and her independent policies."

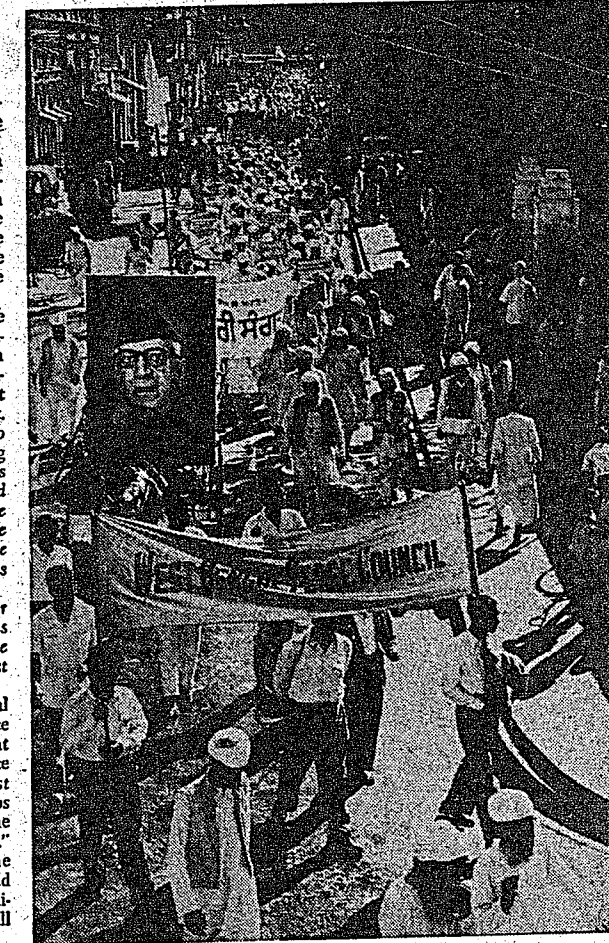
The Congress also passed resolutions stressing the need to strengthen the World Peace Council, expressing solidarity with Cuba and the Latin-American people, condemning the proposed French nuclear tests in the Pacific, attacking the South African policies, supporting the people of Oman, felicitating the people of Kenya on the impending achievement of freedom, greeting the people of Portuguese colonies, deploring the British machinations in Southern Rhodesia, hailing the Organisation of African Unity and emphasising the need for concluding a German peace treaty.

A message of solidarity to the peoples of the world was also adopted by the Congress. On the third day of the Congress, the leaders of the sectional meetings submitted their report to the plenary session. This was followed by elections to the All India Peace Council and its various organs.

The Congress elected a new All India Peace Council with 600 members, an executive committee of 70 and a presidential committee of 22. The members of the presidential committee are Dewan Chaman Lal, who was later elected its chairman, PANDIT SUNDERLAL, writer Mulk Raj

### New Council

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Procession marching through streets of Amritsar with huge portrait of late Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.

Anand, actor Balraj Sahni, film director SUBRAMANIAM, ARUNA ASAF ALI, archbishop J. S. WILLIAMS, Dr. DHUKAN RAM, ARJUN ARORA MP, musician OMKAR NATH THAKUR, V. R. KRISHNA IYER, Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, Maharaj Jagjit Singh Namdhari, major general SAHIB SINGH SOKHEY, GURBUX SINGH PRETLARI, BERTA M. BRAGANZA, Rana Jang Bahadur Singh, Prof. D. D. KOSAMBI, trade union leader S. S. MIRAJKAR, INDULAL YAGNIK MP, VIVEKANANDA MUKHERJEE and Romesh Chandra.

The Congress elected CHATUR NARAIN MALAVIA and CHITTA BISWAS as the general secretaries and OM PRAKASH PALIWAL as secretary of the AIFC.

The Congress proposed the name of Romesh Chandra for membership of the presidential committee of the World Peace Council and of Palwal as the Indian secretary of the WPC. It also proposed 14 new names for the WPC (in addition to those who are already members from India), among them RAMESHWARI NEHRU and film director SATYAJIT RAY.

Winding up the delegates session of the Congress, Romesh Chandra laid stress on the necessity of developing the peace movement into a movement embracing all sections of people, all shades of political opinion.

"The Amritsar Peace Congress is a congress of unity, unity of men and women of different ideas and political or religious beliefs. It is the unity of the people for preserving peace and abolishing the demon of war."

The fight for peace, nonalignment, national integrity and peaceful coexistence was a paramount task facing every man in the country today, he said and asked the participants of the Congress to take back this message with them. The next few months should be devoted to strengthen the peace movement; a national unity of all forces who stand for peace and nonalignment should be achieved, and the Right reactionary forces who

attack the policy of nonalignment and peace should be routed from the Indian national scene, he said.

The afternoon saw a mighty demonstration in support of peace and nonalignment. Thousands of peace supporters including hundreds of women, coming from all parts of the Punjab, paraded through the streets of Amritsar. Heading the demonstration were the leaders of the peace movement in India and abroad and the delegates to the Congress.

The oft-repeated slogans raised by the demonstrators were "long live world peace", "China must accept Colombo proposals", "we will defend the country, we will", "long live nonalignment", "forward to disarmament", "welcome to test ban treaty", "end colonialism and imperialism".

The demonstration converged in a mass rally at the Gole Bagh, addressed by the leaders of the Peace Council. Among the speakers were Aruna Asaf Ali, Pandit Sunderlal, communist leader YOGINDRA SHARMA and Balraj Sahni.

On the first and last days of the Congress, the Punjab Art Theatre presented cultural programmes with peace, independence and disarmament as the central themes.

Tributes were paid by all the delegates to the reception committee for the splendid work they had done in the arrangements for the Congress. The delegates also remembered the hospitable city of Amritsar, whose municipal committee gave a civic reception to the foreign delegates.

The Amritsar session will be remembered not only as the biggest Peace Congress ever held, but also as a milestone of immense significance in the history of the Indian peace movement. A fighting programme for united action on the most crucial issues has been worked out. The coming days will see the message of Amritsar taken to the remotest corners of the land; its echoes will resound all over the country.

PAGE SEVENTEEN

PAGE SIXTEEN

NEW AGE

NEW AGE

# Opposition and Congressmen Attack Kerala Land Bill

From S. Sharma

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 2: The second stage of the fight against the Land Bill in Kerala which as reported by the Select Committee was introduced in the State Assembly on October 28 was marked by growing unity among opposition parties to get the Bill circulated for public opinion. Another notable fact was visible pressure from a good number of Congress legislators on the Revenue Minister to give up certain obnoxious, anti-tenant provisions of the bill.

The three-day debate was taking place in the background of the satyagraha of kisan volunteers before the Secretariat and the eight district centres of the state. The Communist Party, inside the Legislature, began by moving a resolution for circulation of the Bill to elicit public opinion. This motion had the support of all the opposition parties, the PSP, the Muslim League, the RSP and Independents. K. Chandrasekharan, formerly Revenue Minister in the coalition ministry, stated that the changes effected by the Select Committee were retrograde and that the principle of social justice had been absolutely overlooked. The Committee had failed to incorporate three important amendments

approved even by the Congress Legislature Party and circulated to the leaders of the opposition when the Bill was getting drafted. These related to the preparation of a record of rights, and a register of Kudikidappukars, and a provision to bar proceedings in civil courts parallel to the proceedings in land tribunals. The Bill sought to take away existing rights the tenants of Malabar and Cochin had been enjoying since the days of British and Dewan regimes respectively. Hassan Gani, the leader of the Muslim League, departed from the earlier stand adopted by the League of welcoming the new land Bill, and strongly criticised the anti-tenant provisions of the new Bill. The increase in rent, eviction for nonpayment of even

two years of rent and the extensive exemption from ceiling provisions in the Bill had reduced the land reform to a mockery and shame, he said. The Muslim League was obviously expressing the intense feelings of the rising discontent among the moplah tenants of Malabar who had first unfurled the flag of revolt against landlord oppression as early as 1921.

V. R. Krishna Iyer stated that the anxiety of the framers of the Bill to do justice to all interests in the state was definitely against the directive principles enshrined in the Constitution. The provisions of the Bill were not designed to bring into being a contented tiller-proprietor class as the backbone of our agrarian economy.

"The paradox in the situation was that even the rights given to the tenants and hutmen of Malabar in 1954 by the then Congress Chief Minister, Rajaji — the present Swatantra chief — were denied by P. T. Chacko's Congress of the days of the socialist pattern." There is a provision in the Bill, said Krishna Iyer, fixing ceiling limit. But this chapter will not take us anywhere, for with the extant exemptions to ceilings

there will be no surplus land left for distribution. The entire basis of the land bill of Chacko flowed from his conception that land belongs to the landlord — a conception that runs counter to the conception enshrined in the Fundamental Rights resolution of the Karachi Congress of 1931 — which says that land belongs to the tiller. The most powerful attack on the Bill came from E. M. S. Namboodiripad who charged the state government with defeating the very purpose of the steps taken by the Union government to amend the Constitution itself.

With the passage of the Constitution Amendment Bill, the Agrarian Relations Act of 1961 would stand revived and there was no need for this new Bill in the name of constitutional objections. E. M. S. Namboodiripad recalled the pledges and the promises given by the Congress leaders during the mid-term elections of 1960 that they would preserve the protection of the interests of the tenants, and peasants given by the Agrarian Relations Act of 1961 and he challenged them to get a verdict in favour of the new Bill from the electorate. Answering Chacko's statement that he was prepared to make the Bill an issue in the 1965 poll, E. M. S. stated that he was thankful for the small mercy but in 1965 whether Chacko wanted or not, not only the Bill, but the entire five year record of corruption, nepotism, violation of rule of law for furtherance of the interests of the vested interests and the obnoxious police verification, etc., would be judged by the people. Namboodiripad stated that the proper course for Chacko was either to postpone the Bill till 1965 and put this Bill against the Act of 1961 before the electorate or to place the Bill here and now before the electorate, seek and secure their verdict and then proceed. Otherwise where was the sanctity and continuity of progressive legislations if one government that succeeds another tears to pieces the earlier legislations and puts the clock back? A significant contribution in the debate was made by P. Gopalan (Congress) who criticised the anti-tenant provisions in the Bill and urged their withdrawal. He was giving expression to the strong resentment and protests felt by over a score of Congress legislators of Cochin and Malabar who had their roots among the tenant class and the rights and privileges enjoyed by them were threatened by the new Bill.

While the motion for circulation, though it rallied the support of all opposition, was defeated by 15 votes, the Revenue Minister, faced by the growing united opposition to the Bill not only from the parties of opposition but even from among a section of his own party, announced a few changes in the Bill which represented some gains to peasantry. The first related to fair rent. Chacko agreed to drop the provision that the fair rent should in no case exceed twice the contract rent. Instead he would amend it to the effect that it shall be fair rent or contract rent, whichever is less. This meant the restoration of the provision in this regard of 1961 Act. Secondly, Chacko agreed to give up the provision for summary eviction of tenants for arrears of two years of rent and introduce

alternate provision to take suitable action against defaulters. Thirdly, the Minister promised to reconsider the definition of the term smallholder and ensure that he does not come to have upto 30 acres which is possible in the Bill today. Fourthly, a record of rights and a register of Kudikidappukars would be prepared and finally there would be bar on landlords instituting parallel civil proceedings when tenants' petitions are before land tribunals.

## Raksha Samithi's Call

Talking to New Age on these changes promised by the Revenue Minister on the floor of the Assembly, E. Gopalakrishna Menon, leader of the Kerala Karshaka Niyama Raksha Samithi, stated that these changes together with the few introduced at the select committee stage represented gains for the tenants and Kudikidappukars from the standpoint of the Land Bill as introduced in the Assembly last month. But Menon was categorical and clear that in spite of these concessions and changes which the democratic and agrarian movement in the state had been able to wring from the unwilling hands of the Revenue Minister, the basic reactionary, pro-landlord and anti-tenant character of the Bill remained and as such the opposition parties and those Congressmen who uphold the principles of the Congress should continue the struggle unabated against the Bill during the second and third reading of the Bill.

All the provisions regarding the right of the landlord to evict the tenant (though not summarily), the rates of fair rent and compensation, the right and security of Kudikidappukars and ceiling — have been kept intact and Shri Chacko was prepared even to go to the extent of stating that the agrarian legislation was a state subject and as such the state government had the overall right to bring in a legislation to "wipe the tears of the landlord" and interests affected by earlier legislation. Hence a determined struggle using every forum and adopting all forms is called for so that the interests of the peasants could be safeguarded.

Meetings and rallies have been held and are being held of kisans and others protesting against the Bill. These, though not spectacular, have had their reactions and repercussions in the Congress circles and following. As many as 20 Congress legislators mainly from the Cochin and Malabar area have been fighting a battle to improve the Bill in favour of the tenants from within their party. Two district Congress committees and many mandal committees have adopted resolutions in this regard. A delegation headed by V. R. Krishnan Ezhuthachan and others called on Kamaraj and Lal Bahadur Shastri and pressed for their intervention in regard to the Land Bill. He appealed to the Congressmen to continue their effort. Menon stated that this movement and struggle had to be carried forward in a still more vigorous manner in the coming weeks during the second and third reading, during the period when the Bill would be before the President for assent and during its implementation. Greater unity will have to be forged among all the genuine antifeudal forces, among all the political parties in the state, wider and more assertive mass actions, have to be planned to raise the movement to a higher level and above all the struggle against the Land Bill in Kerala has to be made an all-India struggle against the attempts of vested interests to scuttle all land reforms and even the 17th Constitution Amendment Bill.

## Changes Made

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# CALL TO END POLEMICS

## Socialist Unity Party CC Meeting

★ From P. K. Kunhanandan

BERLIN: An important meeting of the Central Committee of Socialist Unity Party of Germany concluded on November 1 here calling for immediate stoppage of public polemics within the international Communist movement.

The Report of the Polit Bureau submitted by Central Committee Secretary, Prof. Albert Norden, emphasised that every effort should be made by socialist countries to see that "these disputes are not carried over to state levels". Prof. Norden said that peaceful foreign policy of GDR enjoys increasing international acknowledgement and contributes to raise still higher international prestige of the Republic. He noted that leading personalities of almost all states in world had approved the seven-point proposal of Walter Ulbricht for a German settlement. He said more and more statesmen realise today that there can be no policy of peaceful co-existence without recognising the reality of two German states and establishing normal relations with GDR.

The report drew the conclusion: German Democratic Republic has never been so strong and solid as it is now. Between July and September this year alone 77,245 foreigners from non-socialist countries visited GDR and saw the growing German Socialist State. In the joint communiques in Prague, Warsaw and Moscow, Ceylon Prime Minister too said the existence of two German states should be recognised. After Ghana's mission in Berlin, an agreement of establishment and exchange of Consulates General in capitals of German Democratic Republic and Yemeni Arab Republic has been signed two days ago. Yemen Consulate in Berlin will maintain political and trade relations with GDR.

The policy of peaceful co-existence begins to prevail. We welcome this development and shall do our best to bring about a detente in Germany also by a normalisation of relations between two German states. Foreign policy part of this report said that the Moscow treaty is the cumulative result of changed proportion of balance of forces in the world, untiring struggle for peace by Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the efforts made by peace-loving people in non-socialist world raising increasingly their voice against the danger of a nuclear war.

The policy of peaceful co-existence begins to prevail. We welcome this development and shall do our best to bring about a detente in Germany also by a normalisation of relations between two German states.

## West German Police Kidnap GDR Citizen

BERLIN, November 2: Monstrous things are happening in West Germany these days.

THREE weeks ago on the Berlin-Frankfurt-on-Main highway, West German police waylaid the car of GDR publisher Guenter Hoff, Director of the Nation Publishing House and arrested him without any warrant. He was proceeding to Frankfurt-on-Main to head the GDR delegation to the International Book Fair.

## OPEN LETTER

of CPSU Central Committee to Party Organisations, to all Communists of Soviet Union

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Herr Hoff is not a Communist; he is one of leaders of the National Democratic Party and a member of International PEN Club.

Reasons for his arrest are kept secret so far.

But West Germans know very well that his publishing house has printed and published volumes of documents on the Nazi past of West German government leaders, diplomats, military chiefs and men who are running its judiciary.

Ever since October 6, Herr Hoff is held in solitary confinement. West German Federal High Court in Karlsruhe has rejected a petition to free him or produce him in court. His whereabouts are not known. His wife said she has no letters from him and her request to Bonn authorities to permit her to visit him was turned down. West German authorities have not delivered any letters he has written to his wife and friends.

This scandalous kidnapping of a GDR citizen by West German authorities has roused great indignation in the GDR. International protest too is mounting. Secretary-General of the International PEN Centre in London David Carver, Soviet writer Fedin, French writer Pozner and West German writer Tralov and several democratic organisations and writers' unions of USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Vietnam, USA and England have sent telegrams and letters to Bonn authorities demanding the immediate release of Hoff.

Senior GDR officials made it clear that the arrest of Hoff would not remain without consequences if he is not released immediately. In the first nine months of this year, over 800,000 West German citizens have visited the GDR without being obstructed in any way.

## Children Separated

WEST German authorities are separating by force not less than 587 GDR children from their mothers and fathers and using them as instrument of political speculation. This was disclosed at a press conference of the National Front Council of German Democratic Republic on Thursday and was proved by documents. They are children who as a consequence of the division of Germany initiated by West Germany live permanently or temporarily in West Germany but whose mothers or fathers possessing custody of them are resident in the GDR. Normally humanity demands that the children can at any time return to their parents. The West German state, however, wants to misuse these children for political purposes and hold them as cold-war hostages.

A statement of the National

Front Council said with reference to the reasons for the systematic retention of the children from the kidnapping of children in large numbers instigated, directed and practised by the state springs from Bonn's unscrupulous policy of cold-war and revenge, from the desperate opposition of the ruling circles in West Germany against any detente in domestic and foreign policies and against understanding.

It was announced at the press conference in Berlin that the committee for the protection of human rights will address the UN Human Rights Commission against these practices of West German authorities.

Children from West Germany coming to the GDR without the permission of their parents are being returned immediately. Five of the numerous reception homes in the GDR have returned 135 children this year. Moreover, several children seized on the border were returned at once to West Germany. It was announced at the press conference in Berlin on Thursday.

## Defections From West

ALTOGETHER 10 soldiers of the US and British armies have defected to the GDR since the beginning of the year. All of them were stationed in West Germany or West Berlin before they turned their backs on their units and asked for political asylum in the GDR.

Numerous soldiers, non-commissioned officers and lance corporals of the West German Bundeswehr — between July 15 and October 15 — have also sought asylum in the GDR. In the past fortnight alone, 68 people out of a total of 483 resettlers and refugees from West Germany were members of the West German Bundeswehr.



Capt. Svenson

Germany who on May 4 in full battle dress and with a military vehicle passed the GDR frontier.

Alfred Svenson, Security Officer and lastly Deputy Battalion Commander, a few days ago in a televised interview spoke again about his reasons for coming to the GDR. "I arrived at the conviction that the US army does not serve the interests of the American people but the interests of certain finance groups. That was why I decided to leave this army and to work in my own way for peace and for peaceful coexistence."

According to figures of the US army Alfred Svenson was the 74th American soldier who fled to socialist countries since the end of World War II. Racial discrimination in the ranks of the US armed forces was the main reason for the Negro soldier Heinrich James Noston of an Engineer Battalion stationed in Karlsruhe to come to live in the GDR.

## HAYAT

New Communist Weekly  
In Urdu

WE are glad to announce that HAYAT, Urdu weekly of the Communist Party is to be issued from the Central Headquarters from November 1963. The first issue will be dated November 17 and will be out on November 15.

The weekly would be of 12 pages, of the same format as the New Age Weekly. Each copy will be priced at 20 nP. Yearly subscription Rs. 9, half yearly Rs. 5, quarterly Rs. 2.50 nP.

An editorial Board consisting of Comrades Z. A. AHMAD, SAJJAD ZAHEER, ROMESH CHANDRA, AHMAD MOAZZAM (editor) would direct the publication of the weekly.

AWAMI DAUR (weekly), edited by Com. Sajjad Zaheer has stopped publication. All subscribers of AWAMI DAUR whose subscriptions are still outstanding would receive the new weekly HAYAT till their subscription expires.

Former agents of AWAMI DAUR should send new orders for HAYAT, together with their deposit (Rs. 1 per copy). All correspondence in connection with subscriptions, agencies etc should be carried on with the Manager, HAYAT weekly, and all editorial correspondence, news letters should be sent to the Editor HAYAT weekly, 7/4 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.

A statement of the National

## SPOTLIGHT

### AGAIN AT THE GAME OF INCITING COMMUNAL CLASHES

amazing how they give themselves up at every step. A large number of Indian films are being produced these days which portray looting sons of the parasitic rich as heroes and the poor, working men and women as dupes. Such stuff is not known to have offended the Sanghites. They exist only to incite and fan communal rifts.

### MAHASABHA BOWING OUT?

THE bridge between the Hindu Mahasabha and the Jan Sangh continues to be wide open. The latest to cross it are three prominent leaders of the former in Madhya Pradesh. One of them has regretted that the Hindu Sabha had grown moribund and inert. He has "disclosed" that there has been no membership drive for two years. None of these, I am afraid, is new information.

As for the game of crossing over, the late Shyama Prasad Mukherji had already blazed the path twelve years ago. Topmost leader of the All India Hindu Mahasabha for several years, Mukherji left that body in the lurch to found in company with RSS chief, Guru Gopalakar, the Jan Sangh and become its first president.

There was a time when leaders of the RSS used to cross over to the Hindu Sabha. But that was when RSS, under late Hedgewar, refused to have a political wing. One such prominent leader was Nathuram Godse whose name

the people recall with abhorrence.

The Mahasabha finally lost the race for being the champion Hindu organisation when the RSS brought the Jan Sangh into being. It is significant that the leaders of Hindu Sabha, who abjured it, did not do so over any ideological ground. Nor did the Jan Sangh show the least hesitation in accepting these "senior Mahasabhis" into its fold. That is wholly understandable.

The only difference between the Hindu Sabha and the Jan Sangh is that the former claims to be purely communalist and decries the latter for not being so pure. The Hindu Sabha will not touch the Mussalman with a barge-pole, while the Jan Sangh, for shrewd reasons of tactics, has no such objection even though the parent and governing body — the RSS — is wholly at one with the Mahasabha in this.

Jan Sangh general secretary Deendayal Upadhyaya has described the Mahasabha as one of the foremost nationalistic organisations in the country. Some time back, the Sanghite daily Yuggharma also editorially called for "ending the division in our ranks" and exhorted the Mahasabha and Ram Rajya Parishad — another avowedly communal organisation — to come and join the Jan Sangh. The Hindu Sabha leaders joining the Jan Sangh have asked "thousands of their followers" to follow suit.

Why, indeed, must tweedledum and tweedledee keep co-existing?

—GARUDA

# Search For Socialism To Continue

## Jaipur Lacked Urgency

'Ride an elephant through a pink city, then tee up on the world's highest golf course!'—runs a GOI advertisement calling foreign visitors to Jaipur. The lucky ones who bring dollars to buy the unspent treasures in the life and work of a people, survivors from a long age of exploitation and extortion, are also promised they can 'bag a tiger', not in the city, but in the surrounding country.

THE capital of Rajasthan is proud of her pristine beauty. Age has not withered her and her enchantment for the traveller is still strong. Set in desert land, surrounded by the Aravali ranges, the pink city was built by Maharaja Jai Singh in 1727. The dust and moss of time have not tarnished her glitter and modern influence is harmoniously mixed with the past. Poverty peeps from behind this picturesque facade of brocade, jewels and pink stone structures.

The princes no longer rule in Jaipur. But they attract the tourists, as much as the tigers in the jungles of Rajasthan do. One gets paid for peddling the faded glitter of princely aristocracy, the other gets killed for pleasure, not theirs anyway.

Having lost their 'kingdoms' the maharajas and maharanis now do business with their people and with the foreigners. To the former are sold the feudal Swatantra ideology which however doesn't sell well. Business at the other end has more income in it. The Ram Bagh Palace in Jaipur is a successful hotel.

Jaipur has another distinction. It is the home of Marwari millionaires who have made money on the stock exchanges and by underinvoicing jute exports.

Into this atmosphere of affluence and Arabian Nights trooped in members of the All India Congress Committee in search of Socialism. It was a paradox, one which could not but leave its impact on the outcome.

### No New Definition

At the end there was no new definition of socialism, no new discovery of faith. What emerged from the deliberations—these were not altogether purposeless, though they were inconclusive—was a document which recapitulated the stages in the Congress adoption of the objective of 'democratic socialism' and restated in very imprecise terms the various features of this 'democratic socialism.' It was like a bazar note for a student of political science who will not read the text but should somehow pass the examination.

If anyone had expected that the Jaipur AICC will make a bold declaration on socialism, whether as a definition of its own philosophy or as precise directives to the government, he was going to be disappointed. From the beginning it was clear that no preparation and no thought had gone into the framing of the statement on socialism to be placed before the Jaipur AICC.

An interesting insight into this was provided at the working committee stage of discussions. The working committee which met on November 2, a day before the AICC, had before it a draft on socialism, the authorship of which is credited to C. SUBRAMANIAM. It was not made public and wisely so, because it contained a mass of

irrelevancies, including a complete disavowal of Marxism.

More like a PIB hand-out than a testament of a mature political organisation, the draft was riddled with cliches like 'Marxism is out of date', 'man does not live by bread alone' etc. which later came to be deleted by the working committee itself.

This draft document, which inadvertently leaked out and created quite a commotion in press circles—even causing jubilant headlines in some of next day's papers because all the last minute SOS from Jaipur well after midnight when the statement was formally released could not reach the desk in all the newspaper offices—had said:

'Democratic Socialism is the objective of the Congress. In achieving this goal of socialism, the Congress categorically repudiates the philosophy of action based on Marxian philosophy of class war, establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the complete socialisation of ALL the means of production, and distribution of goods. The great contribution Marx made to economic thought is undeniable but Marxian socialist theories were propounded at a time, when in the wake of the industrial revolution capitalism was passing through a particular stage of exploitation and oppression of the working class. Since then, democracy based on adult franchise, the concept of a welfare state and the further revolutionary changes in the techniques of production brought about by scientific and technological progress have made Marxian philosophy out of date and invalid in many respects.'

In the working committee, it was learnt, there was strong disapproval of this kind of talk. The draft was the subject of heated discussion in the committee before it was recast and a new draft was made with no reference to Marxism and some more changes to clarify the contents of the other paragraphs. A sub-committee had worked on it between the morning and night sessions of the working committee.

To the extent the original draft was changed and a new one approved, it represented a victory for socialist thinking in Congress ranks and in its higher bodies. But it was not a complete victory, because even after the process of recasting, the document lacked coherence and a call for revolutionary changes in the system of power, administration, and the economic relations in society. Above all it was trying to avoid the class conflict in present day Indian life, trying to strike a balance between classes. The idea of a welfare state was more relevant to Congress concept of socialism than socialism itself.

It was not accidental that the statement was headlined 'Democracy and Socialism'. How confused was the idea behind this was evident when a spokesman of the working committee told

pressmen on the first day that this meant Congress put democracy first and socialism next!

The spokesman's originality conceded, it would still perhaps be wrong to think that all Congressmen would accept such a definition. The discussion in the AICC showed that it was not so. There were impatient voices and strong protests at the lack of a sense of urgency in the long-winded statement. The Prime Minister himself admitted this in his speech.

In this context K. D. MALAVIYA'S substitute motion acquired importance. He explained that there ought to be a sense of urgency in the statement and that was why he moved his substitute motion. He laid stress on the need for state intervention, on establishing social ownership of commanding sectors of industry and trade and in declaring that the farmer is the owner of the land he tills. BHAGAVAT JHA AZAD (Bihar), GOVIND SAHAI (UP) and MANIKYALAL VERMA (Rajasthan) were some of the others who spoke effectively.

V. K. KRISHNA MENON'S speech was notable for its sharp attack on monopolies and a few forthright statements on socialism.

Menon warned against the danger of a 'parallel government' resulting from vast concentration of wealth. He built up a good case for nationalisation of banking when he pointed out that 188 directors of 20 leading banks in the country held 1640 directorships in various industries. He urged the need to take action against monopolies and trustification.

The Prime Minister also admitted to the growth of monopoly. 'Monopoly is the enemy of socialism. To the extent it has grown during the last few years we have drifted away from the goal of socialism.'

The Prime Minister said that he would like to work in cooperation with all those who sincerely desire to take the country towards socialism. According to him this can be done by their joining the Congress or 'by adoption of some other means.'

GULZARILAL NANDA who moved the statement for con-

sideration said that socialism was not equal distribution of poverty. According to him it had three ingredients, material sufficiency, equality and the full development of the individual's personality. In the basic philosophy of the Congress there are two elements and it lays equal stress on these two elements, democracy and socialism.

An aspect of the debate on 'Democracy and Socialism' was the complete silence of Rightist elements. Whether this was by design or by accident, it attracted attention and there were different interpretations to it. One was that the statement as it is, is 'harmless' in their eyes and therefore they had refrained from provoking an attack on themselves by entering into a debate with the Leftists.

Another was that the Rightists were concentrating their atten-

tion on capturing the organisation in the states and did not want to spoil their chances in an ideological battle. Whatever it be, their silence was significant. If the Leftists had hoped to smoke out the Rightists into the open at Jaipur, they failed.

The AICC at last generally approved the working committee's statement on 'Democracy and Socialism' leaving the final decision to the Bhubaneswar session of the Congress in January.

The delegates appeared satisfied with this decision. In fact many felt it would do good to have a discussion in the party on this statement and that it would help to crystallise opinion on more radical lines before Bhubaneswar.

The city itself did not seem to be very much concerned about these things. It welcomed the AICC and visitors as a big tourist influx, one of those booms which occasionally hit holiday spots in the map. The organisers too were lavish in their hospitality and the guests were well looked after. There was no austerity and certainly no sign of emergency.

Whether it helped to politically refresh the thinking of Congress VIPs and other guests or not, Jaipur certainly did provide spirits to enliven their moods and to enjoy a good holiday.

## AICC SESSION REVIEWED

★ By K. U. WARIER ★

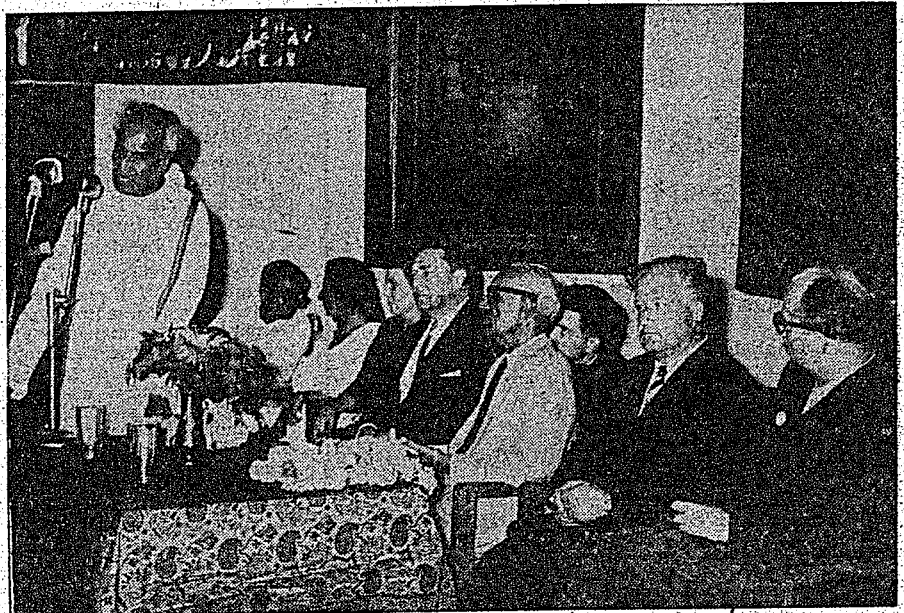
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### Right And Left

The question of Right and Left in the Congress cropped up in the AICC on the first day when the statement on Kamaraj Plan and its implementation was discussed. MORARJI DESAI, who moved the statement for consideration denied there was any Left and Right in the organisation and no conspiracy to remove the Prime Minister. Those who talked of Right and Left should



Krishna Menon addressing meeting in Delhi under the auspices of ISCUS to celebrate October Revolution Anniversary.