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BEAT BACK ATTACK ON PANCHSHEEL

NEW AGE
COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

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DANGE SPEAKS IN LOK SABHA

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Communist
Support To
Foreign Policy

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IN his Lok Sabha speech on India-China relations, the Prime Minister took the bull by the horns and demanded of Parliament a clear verdict on the policy of Panchsheel, an independent foreign policy, or policy of non-alignment as it is called.

It was essential because, posing as uncompromising defenders of our borders, wearing the mask of patriots anxious to defend the territorial integrity of our country, the reactionary Jan Sangh-PSP-Swatantra alliance has been attacking our independent foreign policy and demanding its reversal.

Rousing blind passions, they hope to create popular support against the policy of non-alignment, charging Jawaharlal Nehru with negligence and laxity in matters of defence and demanding the dismissal of V. K. Krishna Menon. They concentrate their fire on all those in the Government who stand for peaceful and honourable settlement of the border dispute.

The deterioration in India-China relations and the passions it roused were mere excuses for them to attack the policy of non-alignment with which they never agreed and replace it by a policy of military alliances with Western Powers, a policy which would make India a replica of Pakistan.

Supported by the Press of the big monopolists, they have been busy creating a war psychosis which offers them a suitable ground for attacking our policy based on Panchsheel and panic the country into acceptance of enslaving military alliances with bigger Powers. Thus, under cover of national defence, they seek to achieve anti-national purposes.

This crowd of reactionaries got away with it all these days because a number of Congressmen were caught in their net, thinking that they were doing a patriotic job. Certain reactionary circles in the Congress hierarchy also aided and abetted them.

Sinister has been the game played by the big bourgeois Press. Democratic forces in the country have been extremely vigilant in guarding the freedom of the Press and have always opposed any action by the Government intended to curb the freedom of the Press.

revealed their true character in recent months. All these days they had excelled in publishing distorted versions about the Communist Party of India and attacking it. Now they have extended the same courtesy to all those, including the Prime Minister, who stand for Panchsheel and peaceful settlement. They have attempted to create a war psychosis in the country, attacking the very basis of our foreign policy.

Jawaharlal Nehru's Lok Sabha speech must be understood in this context. He has once again sought the verdict of Parliament on Panchsheel. "Now, recently, a cry has arisen in this country from some sources, some people, criticising and condemning that policy of non-alignment, that policy which has been sometimes referred to as one of Panchsheel or five principles and the like. It has been said that that has collapsed because of what has happened vis a vis China... When people talk lightly, casually and scornfully of Panchsheel, I should like them to tell which of these five principles they disapprove of, which of them they think

Editorial

is bad, and which of them they think should not be acted upon. I say these five principles are right principles. If you go away from them, you move into a world of conflict and a world of conflict today is a world of doom."

This was a straight question to the Jan Sangh-PSP-Ganatantra Parishad-Swatantra alliance which would like to bury the Panchsheel and beat the war drums in pursuance of their policy of creating a war psychosis.

These same forces want India to take a position which will virtually rule out all peaceful efforts at settlement. They were against taking a positive attitude towards Chou's letter. They wanted its rejection out of hand. Prime Minister Nehru has justified his approach and has at the same time stated that a peaceful approach is consistent with a strong defence of national interests. Warning against the warlike talk indulged in by certain sections, he said, "There are some things which no nation can tolerate. Any attack on its honour, on its integrity, on the integrity of territory,

no nation tolerates... But, in standing for them, if one takes some action which puts the same dilemma before the other country and the other country thinks that its honour is being attacked, and its self-respect brought down, you shut all the doors to any kind of approach or talk."

Such are the principles and approaches that demarcate the policy of Panchsheel from the policy of the reactionaries.

Jawaharlal Nehru dwelt in his speech again over the border dispute, its history and referred to the two White Papers and his last letter to the Chinese Premier. While reasserting Government's policy in this respect, he concentrated his attention on the basis of our foreign policy which is being challenged by the Jan Sangh-PSP-Swatantra alliance.

Of course, he could not resist the temptation of having a jibe at the Communist Party though there was no reason for it. The Calcutta demonstration organised jointly by the West Bengal Committee of the Communist Party, Marxist Forward Bloc and Socialist Unity Centre was a powerful demonstration for peaceful settlement—which also is the policy of the Prime Minister. It was the first reply of our people to the demonstrations and offensive of the reactionaries who seek to create an impression that there is popular feeling against settlement and Panchsheel. As such it should be welcomed by all interested in the policies of non-alignment.

Jawaharlal Nehru's speech reveals the wide gulf that separates the policy of Panchsheel from the policy of the Jan Sangh-PSP-Swatantra alliance. All those who stand by our foreign policy, who are opposed to military alliances and who want a peaceful settlement of the India-China dispute, must show vigilance against this reactionary offensive which is surreptitiously undermining our Panchsheel policy. Every effort should be made to enlighten our people about the real issues at stake. Every effort should be made to mobilise the full strength of our people to defeat this offensive. Let it be known that the same forces which attempt to undermine our democracy are leading the attack on peaceful settlement and our foreign policy, and our people will throw their full weight against their manoeuvres. (November 26)

Communist Support To Foreign Policy

S. A. Dange in his speech in the Lok Sabha on November 25, during the discussion on India-China relations, expressed the support of the Communist Party of India to the fundamentals of the Government of India's policy of Panchsheel and non-alignment and repudiated the slander that the Communist Party had taken an anti-national stand.

Dange said: "We are considering the subject in an atmosphere which did not exist two months ago. Many things have happened since then, both in a good direction and bad."

would certainly take the word of the Prime Minister when he says that certain proposals are impracticable and then if he makes counter-proposals they should certainly be taken into consideration."

Referring to the Ladakh incident, Dange said that "it is a shocking incident which rightly evoked resentment all over the country." He said that this setback was soon "amended to a certain extent" by Prime Minister Chou En-lai's letter. He added that he was "happy to note" that the reply of Prime Minister Nehru is "a welcome reply and proposals contained therein, I support".

Suggestion For Meeting

The question now is how to begin negotiations, Dange said, and referring to the Prime Minister's suggestion for preliminary steps to digest data by a meeting of officials he added: "I have no criticism to offer except to suggest that even in the matter of digesting data perhaps a meeting of the two Prime Ministers would be more fruitful because it will be a difficult situation for the officials of the two Ministries unless a certain atmosphere and approach is defined by the two Prime Ministers, not only through letters but perhaps by a meeting. It may resolve the approach to the data and the details more quickly. But that is only a suggestion for his consideration."

Peaceful Negotiations

He said he supports Prime Minister Nehru's reply "because he sticks to the approach of peaceful negotiations which he has so ably explained today". When the whole world was going for peaceful negotiations, we should not detract from that policy of peaceful negotiations "whatever others may do."

"Therefore, the position which he has taken on this question in that letter is consistent with the basic approach and policies in the matter of foreign relations as pursued by Prime Minister Nehru and the Government of India together. Therefore, on these questions I have very little to say. For instance, I do not consider myself competent to judge the practicability or the impracticability of the different proposals and I

Dange said that "the central question" is whether the country and Parliament approve the basic policies of the Government" and observed that "it may be as a by-product of the policy of those who want to change that basic policy, that we may be under fire or stoned... But more serious is, I feel, there are certain people who would

* SEE PAGE 4

U. S. AID AND
THE MORARJI
MISSION

—ARTICLE ON PAGE 2

HEAVY INDUSTRIES UNDER NEW INDO-CZECH AGREEMENT

INDIA and Czechoslovakia this week signed an agreement on economic collaboration for the establishment of certain industrial plants in India. Speaking on the agreement, at a Press Conference in New Delhi on November 24, the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade, Frantisek Krajcir, stated that according to this agreement, the following plants will be delivered:

- Third stage of the Foundry Forge Plant;
 - Heavy Machine Tools Building Plant;
 - Heavy Electrical Plant.
- The conclusion of this agreement is a further step forward towards the development of mutual Indo-Czechoslovak economic relations. These relations are of very old date.
- During the Second World War an interruption was caused, but, after the end of war, economic relations between our two countries were again renewed and in 1949 a trade agreement was signed. We are very proud of the fact that our country is the first with which the Government of India after independence concluded the first trade agreement.
- The year 1952 witnessed an

important growth in the exchange of goods between our two countries and since then the volume of trade has been increasing constantly. In 1957, a new trade agreement was concluded, which will remain valid until the end of 1960. In May 1959, a protocol to this agreement was signed and the non-convertible rupee-payment was accepted by both the parties.

This form of payment guarantees equilibrium in both the trade and payment balance for both the countries. So, the conditions have been created for the growth of mutually advantageous exchange of goods, in the frame of which Czechoslovakia supplies to India the products necessary for the industrial development of India and, on the other side, buys those Indian products in the import of which she is interested.

In the Czechoslovak exports to India, the dominant share or 80 per cent is taken by engineering products and equipments. In recent months, the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Corporations have supplied to India: three sugar mills, two cement factories, two power stations, one plant for the production of cycle-

chains, and in the next year the erection of foundry-Forge in Ranchi will start as well as some other factories, as for instance, rubber tyre plant in Calcutta, cement factory in Assam, several plants for the production of refractory goods, etc.

Czechoslovakia is an important buyer of Indian iron ore and is now the second biggest importer of it. This year, the Czechoslovak import of Indian iron ore will increase to about one million tons. Czechoslovakia buys from India, further, manganese ore, jute, jute products, mica, skins, pepper, oils, tea, coffee and other Indian products. The agreement just signed creates further conditions for the development of Indian exports to Czechoslovakia.

The economic relations between India and Czechoslovakia are not limited only to the exchange of goods, the role of Czechoslovakia in the Indian Government's programme for industrialisation of the country is extensive.

During the visit of Minister Manubhai Shah to Prague in May this year, economic and technical cooperation between both the countries in connection with the industrial

construction for the Indian Third Five-Year Plan, was preliminarily set. Both these sides have decided to prepare details and documentation for future mutual discussions.

The discussions on the economic collaboration have been successfully concluded today by signing an Agreement on the basis of which the Czechoslovak Government will grant to the Indian Government a credit of Rs. 23.1 crores which will be utilised for deliveries of large industrial units. These plants will be supplied during the period up to 1965, and will be repaid during a period of eight years. The first instalment will fall due one year after the fulfilment of the supplies of plants and equipment from Czechoslovakia. The rate of interest will be 2.5 per cent only. As counter deliveries, Czechoslovakia is ready to accept Indian goods and products as stated in the Agreement signed and which will harmonise with the needs of the Czechoslovak economy.

On the occasion of his visit to Czechoslovakia, India's Minister of Industry, Mr.

Manubhai Shah, mentioned the necessity of education of skilled Indian technicians for running the industrial enterprises being established in India. I referred the matter to my Government who have considered the same. During my today's visit to the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, I have had the honour to inform him on behalf of my Government that the Czechoslovak Government is ready to equip India with a technical institute for such fields as will be mutually agreed upon and for certain period deputé our experts for this institute.

Besides that, the Czechoslovak Government will enable training and education of Indian technicians selected by the Indian Government in different Czechoslovak industrial undertakings and scientific institutes. This technical cooperation the Czechoslovak Government is willing to extend to the Indian Government in the value of Rs. six million, free of charge as a token of friendship so happily existing between our two countries. We are ready and willing to discuss and sign an agreement in this respect.

DANGE'S SPEECH

* FROM FRONT PAGE

like, if not war, but war psychosis because under cover of that war psychosis certain other things can be achieved. It may be a very fundamental requisite to certain political parties in the matter of blowing up Panch Sheel, in the matter of the Five Year Plans and in the matter of the Government of the country.

"I am certainly obliged to the Government making it clear that war has not started. I personally do hold the opinion that these two countries, will never go to war, so long as Prime Minister Nehru guides the policy of this country and not Masani or Kripalani or any Jan Sangh leader. In fact so long as the Prime Minister is there, there is no chance of going to war with any country, not even with Pakistan."

Dange said the first victim of war psychosis was democracy and also the economy of the country because a war atmosphere would lead to the militarisation of the economy. He said, "It was not surprising to me at least that when this situation arose for some people it was not, so to say, the question of the integrity of the country. Everybody was agreed on it, namely that the country's integrity must be upheld," and when interrupted, he said the Communist Party's stand had been made clear. He stressed that the slogans of some parties were that the Panchsheel was a failure, the Defence Minister was a failure and the Government was failure in relation to the integrity of the country. "Therefore they said: 'Change the Defence Minister, change the Prime Minister, change the Panch Sheel policy and adopt a policy of war.'"

What is supposed to be the main victim of this propaganda today is "not the Communist Party... The major victim is the policy of peace and non-alignment and, of course, if possible the Government which is functioning today... On this question of upholding the policy of

peace and non-alignment I am totally with the Government though we differ on many things. We differ on many things and there is no doubt about that. But on this point we are agreed."

Referring to the mention of groups or parties accused of taking anti-national stand, Dange said certainly the country must take note of it. "If it was a hint at my Party, I would like to repudiate the suggestion that we are taking an anti-national stand. My friends on the Congress benches may be irritated because we are slow in coming to decisions but we follow democratic methods. Ours is not that type of democracy or democratic method in which they agree with the Prime Minister in the party and then outside they go and canvass against it. According to us, decisions are to be taken collectively."

When somebody said, "you had to apologise to your party", Dange said amidst cheers from Communist benches: "Oh, yes. It is only in our Party that leaders have apologised and then carry on... We are proud of the discipline and the solidarity that is shown. You try that on Sri Kripalani and Sri Asoka Mehta and see the result. They tried with one censure on Dr. Lohia and they split into two, and now there are three or four groups. Our Party has taken a decision which is not anti-national, which is perfectly patriotic. We may differ here and there on details, but details do not matter. Details do not make a policy. The main point is that the CPI has taken a decision which is by no means anti-national or anti-patriotic."

Concluding, Dange said: "The Five-Year Plan must not be sidetracked, democratic regime must not be sidetracked, civil liberties must not be sidetracked, foreign policy of the Prime Minister as represented in his present speech, mainly in the early part of it, certainly must be supported by the Parliament and the country."

PUNJAB PLANS INDIA-CHINA CAMPAIGN

Communists in Punjab regard the campaign on the border dispute between India and China as their foremost task in the days ahead, said Secretary of the Punjab State Council of the Party, Harkishen Singh Surjeet when interviewed in New Delhi last week. Immediately after the Meerut session of the National Council of the Communist Party of India the Executive Committee of the Punjab State Council had met on November 17.

THE National Council Resolution on India-China relations was discussed and approved as enabling the Party to go ahead and move the people into action. It was decided to launch a Statewide campaign from November 29 to December 3.

During this fortnight meetings will be addressed, in all the cities by prominent Party leaders. The Executive Committee itself

fixed up the dates and the speakers. Apart from mass meetings, arrangements have been made for hall meetings where special attention will be paid to answering the questions and doubts of the middle classes.

A pamphlet is being prepared explaining the Resolution of the National Council, the sale of which will be a feature of the India-China fortnight.

BETTERMENT LEVY

Justness Of Kisan Demand Recognised

The next topic taken up by Surjeet was the question of the betterment levy. It was his opinion that the recent pronouncements on the subject by the Punjab State Congress leadership had vindicated the stand taken by the Punjab Kisan Sabha and the Communist Party.

Kisan Sabha's Demands

Since the end of the Anti-Betterment Levy struggle the Kisan Sabha had put forward the following main demands:

- The peasants be relieved from the betterment levy which is at present Rs. 33 crores (It was Rs. 123 crores before the movement was launched).
- The realisation of advance payment of the levy should be postponed till the final settlement.
- The fines collected during the struggle should be refunded.
- All fines should be cancelled and attached property returned.
- The cases against the peasants should be withdrawn.

On October 28, the State Congress President Darbara

Singh had issued a statement indicating the recommendations of the Congress sub-committee appointed to find ways and means to reduce the betterment levy. The sub-committee has recommended that the amount of the levy be reduced to below Rs. 15 crores and that the realisation of advance payments be postponed till a final decision on the issue is taken.

Though the Kisan Sabha has put forward proposals which, if accepted, could reduce the burden to much below Rs. 15 crores still, Surjeet pointed out, these recommendations show that the cause of the peasants is so just, and the strength of their unity forged during the struggle so great that even the ruling party and its Government cannot but accept it.

Government Partisan

"I feel," said Surjeet, "that the only hitch now in delaying the decision is the narrow partisan interests of the Congress. The interests of the peasants demand that there be a speedy settlement. The Kisan Sabha and the Communist Party are very anxious that the peasants get relief as quickly as possible."

On November 20, the Pun-

An Interview With HARKISHEN SINGH SURJEET by MOHIT SEN

leased and that provocative collection of fines from released satyagrahis in Bhatinda, Sangrur and other districts stopped and the fines cancelled.

The question of refund of fines still remains. This will put to the test the declarations of the Government that it was pro-peasant. It had even refunded the fines imposed on the participants in the Hindi Samiti agitation, which had put forward unjust and communal demands. Now that the demands of the peasants had been shown to be patently just, there should be no difficulty in settling this question also.

GURDWARA ELECTIONS

— Communist Stand

The third item of the interview with the Punjab Communist leader was the elections to the Gurdwara Committees. The Communist Party as a secular party has nothing to do with the management of religious institutions and is, therefore, not participating in the SGPC elections as such.

But these elections have long ceased to be a purely religious affair. They have become an important political event. All Gurdwaras are managed by committees elected on the basis of Sikh adult suffrage. The annual expenditure of all these committees comes to more than Rs. 32 lakhs.

The experience of the past three decades has been that the resources and authority of these committees have been used for narrow partisan ends of the party which dominates these bodies. The spiritual and cultural advancement of the Sikhs has been hardly taken into consideration. This is true equally of the Akalis, the Nagoke group (pro-Congress to begin with and now affiliated to the Swatantra Party) and Giani Kartar Singh's group.

Finally, he gave his comments on the formation of a unit of the Swatantra Party in the Punjab. The elements who have banded together in this party are almost all the feudal Princely families and landlords of the erstwhile PEPSU, a section of the leadership of the Zamindara League of the Harijans areas as well as some dissident Congressmen like Sri Ram Sharma, Nagoke and others. They are also desperately wooing the Akalis.

SWATANTRA PARTY


— Its Following

some confusion among the peasants, by playing on their backwardness on such issues as cooperative farming, Hindu Succession Act and the like. Such confusion is only natural considering the fact that the Congress itself has not supported the Succession Act, and that the experience of the present cooperatives, is disgusting the peasants.

In the Harijans areas it is possible that the Swatantra Party may get a mass base because of the weakness of the democratic movement, the strong ideological influence of the earlier Zamindara League and the growing discontent against the Congress.

From the very outset the Communist Party has decided to expose and oppose in every way this new Right-wing force. A pamphlet explaining the Party's stand has already been published and Communist Party speakers have strongly hit out against the Swatantra Party in numerous mass meetings.

If the Swatantraites are able to rope in the Akalis (which is very likely) then they will be able to create



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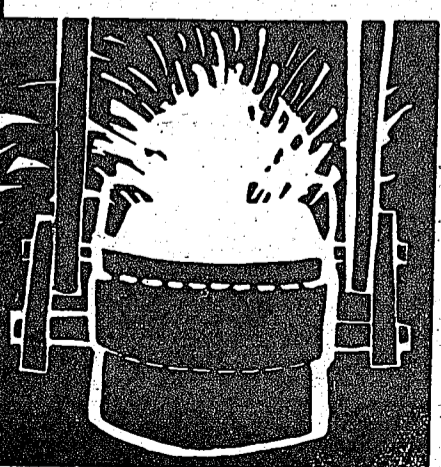
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Kerala Election Fund Campaign**3 LAKH COMMUNIST ACTIVISTS ALREADY IN THE FIELD**

SRI Asoka Mehta, Smt. Sucheta Kripalani and Sri Dhebar are at the moment having furious discussions with the leaders of the Congress, PSP, Muslim League, RSP and other anti-Communist leaders in Kerala.

The problem which awaits solution at their hands is how to save the division of seats made under the leadership of Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

The leaders of the Communist Party in Kerala are also having some serious discussions. Over 500 delegates elected for the State Conference of the Party have assembled in Trichur. They will be discussing how to strengthen the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats.

After electing the Presidium and other Conference bodies, the delegates decided to invite the non-Party members of the former Communist-led Ministry of Kerala to participate in the discussions when the Conference would be reviewing the work of the former Ministry and the Election Manifesto.

I have had an opportunity to talk to the delegates assembled here and also to participate in the meeting of one of the District Councils of the Party in the State when that Council was hearing reports on the work of the Election Committees. These discussions with comrades from various parts of the State have revealed that there is a regular upsurge of political activity on the part of the Communists and non-party democrats.

Reports from various constituencies show that active Committees have already been formed in almost all the blocks (the lowest unit in the electoral organisation, each block having less than 1,000 voters).

Comparing the number of activists who have been drafted into these committees with the number of Party members, I found that on an average it will come to six activists for every Party member. If this is the normal feature of every constituency in the State, no less than three lakhs of activists must have already been drawn into this work. There is no doubt that as the electioneering work progresses further, the number of activists will also increase still further.

As I stated last week, these activists are working and will be working for the victory of the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats selflessly and would not require any pay-

ment. There is, however, the problem of how to organise all and keep them in active work. This requires minimum equipment in order that Booth and Constituency Election Committees and the District and State Committees of the Party may work efficiently.

Therefore, I hope that our friends in the entire country will realise the urgency of collection work and go on sending the amounts to our State Committee Office in Trivandrum.

Meanwhile, more and more democratically-minded friends from all parties are lending their hand to the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats.

The latest to make a public announcement to this effect is Sri A. Appu who was a Congress M.L.A. in the pre-States Reorganisation Madras (from 1952 to 1956). In a statement he has issued, announcing his decision to fight as an independent candidate from Calicut town, he has stated:

"Only if the voters through their verdict make it clear that the dismissal of the (Communist) Ministry was improper and unconstitutional, only then can the fundamental principles of parliamentary democracy be safeguarded and safeguarding it is the duty of every citizen. This duty can be fulfilled if people refuse to elect candidates of the triple alliance of the Congress, PSP and League and thus defeat the very aim of the alliance which created the so-called 'liberation struggle'."

"I have been keeping myself away from politics during the last few years ... But my desire to defend the interests of the people does not allow me to continue such a life. I feel that if I do not respond to the people's demand that I should contest the coming elections as their Independent candidate, I will not be fulfilling my responsibility to them."

Another old Congressman (who was a Congress candidate for the elections in 1952) is Sri Kalladan Kutty. He has also announced his decision to stand as an Independent candidate in the Balussery constituency.

These two independent candidates who have already announced their decision and Sri V. R. Krishna Iyer, the former Law Minister of Kerala, were given a joint reception by the people of Quilandy on November 21.

I am sure that more and more such friends will come forward to join the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats.

TRICHUR,
November 24, 1959

E.M.S. Namboodiripad

U. S.-SOVIET CULTURAL AGREEMENT**STEP TOWARDS PEACE AND NORMALCY**

★ by cable from MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW, November 24

In spite of some sinister forces in the West now trying to bring back into international relations the poisonous atmosphere of the cold war in its former intensity, an important step forward was taken in Moscow this week, a step towards the brink of peace and normalcy.

THE new two-year agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States signed here for 1960 and 1961 is undoubtedly an advance on the previous agreement and extends the sphere of cooperation in many directions.

In the field of utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, reciprocal exchanges of information and visits of scientists are provided for. Both the sides agree to explore possibilities of joint projects in this sphere.

Exchanges in industry building, construction, transport, agriculture and trade are planned.

Cooperation has been considerably extended in the field of education where exchanges of professors, teachers and students are to take place.

Scientific cooperation to fight cancer, heart ailments, poliomyelitis, etc., is to increase.

There is to be an increase in the field of performing arts as well. And every month, two radio broadcasts and one documentary film and two newsreels are to be exchanged for showing on television.

Tourism is to be developed and the Governments are to negotiate direct air flights between the two countries.

Although the Soviet side would have liked to see the scope of exchanges widened to include many more items and the American side was not always willing to go forward and accepted the agreement somewhat grudgingly even in its present form, both declared their satisfaction at the result finally achieved.

Both Sides Satisfied

U.S. Ambassador Thompson declared that both parties were satisfied with the way the previous agreement had been fulfilled. The fact that the present cultural agreement took only two weeks to negotiate while the previous one had taken three months showed that both sides had benefited from the experience gained.

Georgi Zhukov, head of the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, declared that the first agreement had broken lot of ice in the mutual relations of the two peoples. It had shown that scientific and cultural cooperation between the two systems was not only necessary but also possible.

Zhukov revealed that the Soviet Union had proposed the signing of a convention between the two States to give permanent and legal basis to such exchanges but the Americans had not agreed. He ex-

pressed the hope that the U.S. Congress will act in accordance with the spirit of the times in this matter.

Zhukov proposed that a Soviet reading room be opened in New York and a U.S. reading room in Moscow. He revealed at a Press Conference, after the signing ceremony, that only one of the seven Soviet films purchased by the United States had so far been released, while the Soviet side was willing to release all the ten U.S. films acquired by it immediately on a reciprocal basis and would like to see about 20 films exchanged on each side every year.

Some Indian papers have given prominence to an earlier statement by Georgi Zhukov in the Supreme Soviet in which he had declared that while developing cultural relations with the capitalist world, the Soviet Union was not going to allow some Trojan horses to bring in cultural and moral rot so abundant there. It has been made quite clear here that comics, sex, filth, murder, crime and sadism in the garb of books and films and half-naked females on glossy journals are

not to be given Soviet visas to pollute Soviet minds in the name of freedom of "ideas". This is an example we, too, could follow in our country with advantage.

The same day, an exhibition of 4,000 British books and periodicals opened in the wide halls of the Lenin Library and the day after Zhukov left for London and Paris to negotiate similar agreements on international cooperation.

As an example of what this cooperation with the Soviet Union could achieve, I had earlier mentioned the project of Soviet engineer Borisov to change the climate of Northern Regions with the help of a dam joining the Soviet Union and the United States across the Bering Straits.

This idea has aroused great interest here and in the U.S., Canada and Greenland, and the discussion on the subject is continuing in the papers.

Today's Pravda published an interesting news-item not less revolutionary in its future implications. It is about radio-operated tractors, a number of which have already been constructed and now have to go through a period of testing in fields. Just imagine scores of such tractors on a huge field of Soviet farm, all of them without drivers, operated from a central tower by one man! What great economy in labour and increase in productivity this would mean.

Such is the future of Soviet agriculture and the way Soviet science is going.

ATOMIC ICEBREAKER

★ FROM PAGE 13

was something different, and we'll be sorry to part with her for we have become rather fond of her for her excellent modern equipment produced by Soviet scientists, engineers, and workers."

The sea was quiet and there was only a light wind blowing. But the huge 16,000 ton icebreaker kept rocking periodically for several hours, causing wonder among the crews of passing ships. It came out that the icebreaker's crew was testing an automatic listing device designed to help the ship in overcoming heavy ice. At the power-supply and buoyancy post, mechanic Boris Zakharov was merely pressing buttons, while powerful electric pumps sucked sea water into cisterns with a capacity of 2,500 tons, which actually equals the displacement of a real sea-going vessel.

"Our ship is not afraid of any ice in the Arctic," said Alexander Sledzyuk. "Using her excellent ice-breaking and navigation qualities she can go non-stop through ice 2.4 metres thick. And with her listing and buoyancy system she can cope even with heavy perennial ice."

There is a regular beat of the ship's tireless heart, her atomic reactor supplying with power the mighty engines, numerous mechanisms and

instruments. Atomic engineer Vladimir Karateyev, chief of the shift at the PBP, and the senior operators carefully watch the reactors making them work at a definite capacity.

"We have enough steam for many thousands of miles of sailing," said Karateyev. "There is enough fuel in reactors for a year of non-stop cruising. The icebreaker can make four round-the-world trips without entering port."

The world's first atomic icebreaker was highly appraised by John McCone, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. John Williams, Dr. Frank Pittman, Dr. Alvin Weinberg, Dr. Liman Siftzer, and other American atomic energy experts who visited the ship. The guests from the USA spent more than three hours looking at the icebreaker's service and living quarters.

They were accompanied by V. Yemelyanov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Chief of the Central Administration for Atomic Energy under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Academician A. Alexandrov. Before leaving the ship McCone said, "This is a well designed and well built ship with a power capacity quite unusual for vessels of this type. We congratulate the scientists, designers and engineers who built her."