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KOSYGIN'S PRESS CONFERENCE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, February 28:- Speaking at a press conference here yesterday, the First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR A.N.Kosygin conveyed friendly greetings to the representatives of the press and all residents of the city from the people, the Government of the Soviet Union and Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchov who keeps the best of memories of his visit to Madras during his first trip to India in 1955.

Everywhere we were invariably accorded most friendly and cordial welcome both by the officials and the broad masses of the Indian people whom we met, A.N.Kosygin said. The visit to the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant produced an indelible impression upon us. The plant has already produced for the country over 1,000,000 tons of pig iron, approximately 400,000 tons of steel and over 300,000 tons of rolled stock. By decision of the Indian Government the production capacity of the Bhilai Plant is to be brought up to 2,500,000 tons of steel annually. This will be one of the largest iron and steel plants in the world. The Soviet Union will help India in enlarging this great enterprise.

Remarkable Indian national cadres of steel smelters, capable of solving major production and technical problems, have been reared at the Bhilai Plant. A large collective of Indian builders and assembly men, approximately 20,000 strong, who are able to do the same jobs at other national projects, has been trained there.

During our stay in Delhi a new agreement was signed in the presence of Prime Minister Mr.Nehru on the use of the 600,000,000 rupees loan granted by the Soviet Union to India, A.N.Kosygin went on to say.

Besides the expansion of the Bhilai steel plant, another 26 industrial and power undertakings will be built in close co-operation with the USSR. A thermal power plant, the biggest of its kind in India, is under construction in the state of Madras with equipment supplied by the Soviet Union. The first set will be commissioned before the end of the current year.

The Soviet Union helps India in geological prospecting for oil and gas. We do not doubt that large oil and gas deposits will be discovered in India, which will make her economically independent in this vitally important branch of industry.

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Commenting on the Soviet Union's position on the Congo problem, A.N.Kosygin declared that Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations Secretary-General, bears responsibility for the situation obtaining now in the Congo, and also for the assassination of the national heroes of the Congolese people Patrice Lumumba, Joseph Okito and Maurice Mpolo. In the Congo the colonialists are conspiring against the Congolese people who are fighting for their national liberation. That is why the proposal made by Nikita Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, for a reorganization of the United Nations structure, is now assuming special importance. The essence of this proposal is that major international problems should not be solved in the United Nations by the Secretary-General representing the interests of the Western powers' war bloc but by a collective body on which all three groups of countries in the world would be represented. Without such a reorganization of the United Nations structure this international organization will continue to be used to cover up all kinds of machinations of the group of Western countries, united in a war bloc and in fact acting as an alliance of colonialists. --TASS.

A.N.KOSYGIN ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, February 28:- A.N.Kosygin, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his party arrived here today.

At the airport Kosygin was met by Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister of Labour of Maharashtra state, members of the Consular corps, representatives of Bombay public and the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, and also by the staff of the Soviet Consulate-General in Bombay and other Soviet institutions and members of their families. Children of the employees of Soviet institutions presented Kosygin and members of his party with flowers.

Representatives of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society came to the airport with placards reading in Russian: "Long Live Indo-Soviet Friendship!"

From the airport A.N.Kosygin proceeded to the Governor's house where he will reside during his stay in Bombay.

ISCUS Reception

BOMBAY, February 28:- The Indo-Soviet Cultural Society gave tonight a big reception in honour of the First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR A.N.Kosygin. Present at the function were: Governor of the Maharashtra state Mr. Sri Prakasa, Ministers of the state and members of the Legislative Assembly, prominent public figures including member of the World Peace Council General Sahib Singh Sokhey, representatives of Bombay citizens, members of the consular corps and the persons accompanying A.N.Kosygin.

The lawns of the Radio Club, where the reception took place, were decorated with Soviet and Indian national flags. A huge banner proclaimed the slogan, "Long Live Indo-Soviet Friendship!"

Dr. A.V. Baliga, President of the National Council of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, and A.N.Kosygin, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, exchanged speeches at the reception.

...Dr. Baliga

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Dr. Baliga on behalf of those present and of all citizens of Bombay warmly welcomed the distinguished Soviet guest and asked him to convey the Indian peoples warmest greetings to the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government. Emphasizing the great importance of the assistance, rendered by the Soviet Union to India in the development of her national economy, Dr. Baliga proposed a toast to the eternal and unbreakable friendship between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union.

A.N. Kosygin spoke in reply.

Permit me, dear friends, he said, to convey to you and through you to all citizens of Bombay, the entire Indian people, the most cordial wishes of the Soviet people, the Soviet Government and Nikita Khrushchov, the great friend of India.

Pointing out that the relations between India and the Soviet Union rested on the principles of mutual respect and full equality, A.N. Kosygin emphasized that the peoples of the two countries were united by a profound striving for peace and creative endeavour in the name of the prosperity and happiness of the people. The community of these interests, he said, makes our friendship firm and inviolable.

After pointing out further that the relations between India and the Soviet Union provide a good example of peaceful co-existence of states with different socio-economic systems, A.N. Kosygin emphasised that the problem of peaceful co-existence now is the most important one. In our time a world without wars and weapons, without hunger and privation, is quite a realistic goal for whose attainment the unity of action of the peace forces is necessary, he said. It depends precisely on the unity of all people of good-will whether the arms race, resented by all peoples, will be discontinued, the stockpiles of deadly weapons will be destroyed and peace and friendship will triumph for ever.

Referring then to the activity of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, A.N. Kosygin wished this organization further success in its noble and important endeavours in consolidating friendship between the Soviet and Indian peoples.

Tomorrow he will visit the Arey Milk Colony and the Technological Institute. --TASS.

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SIX MORE PROJECTS WITH SOVIET ASSISTANCE

Agreement Signed on Utilization of Rs.60-Crore Credit ✓

NEW DELHI, February 21 :- In the presence of the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, A.N. Kosygin, and the Finance Minister of India, Mr. Morarji Desai, an agreement was signed here this morning for further economic collaboration between the Governments of India and the USSR. The agreement provides for the establishment of industrial enterprises and other projects in India under a long-term credit of 112.5 million roubles (approximately Rs. 60 crores) extended to the Government of India by the Government of the USSR.

The agreement follows a series of discussion between representatives of the two Governments which began here on the 8th of this month in a cordial atmosphere and with mutual understanding.

The enterprises and projects which will be financed through this credit are:

1. Hydro-electric power station on the right bank of Bhakra with a total capacity of 480,000 kw by the establishment of four complete units of hydro-generators with a capacity of 120,000 kw each.
2. Oil refinery in Gujerat with a capacity for refining two million tons of crude oil per year (Fuel Scheme) together with a thermal power plant for the refinery.
3. Washery for coking coal with a capacity of three million tons of coal per year at Kathara in Bihar.
4. Refractories plant near Dhillai for production of about 125,000 tons of magnesite and fire-clay products per year.
5. Exploration, development and production of oil and gas by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Cambay, Ankleshwar and in other areas.
6. Production of pumps and compressors - preparation of techno-economic report.

The Soviet organisations will prepare detailed project reports and working drawings required for the establishment of the above enterprises and projects, supply equipment, machinery, spare parts and other materials as well as render technical assistance in the establishment of the projects and putting them into operation.

S.A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for External Economic Relations, signed for the Government of the USSR and Mr. L.K. Jha, Economic Secretary, Ministry of Finance, signed for the Government of India.

The signing of this agreement will further strengthen Soviet-Indian co-operation and will serve the cause of further development of the friendship between the peoples of both the countries. ✓

21-2-61.

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KOSYGIN VISITS AREY MILK COLONY AND TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

BOMBAY, March 1:- The First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR A.N.Kosygin who is now staying in Bombay visited this morning the Arey Milk Colony which plays an important part in supplying the population of the city with dairy products. The workers of the Milk Colony showed the guests the young almond tree planted by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR N.S.Khrushchov in 1955 which has grown into a tall tree. Kosygin was also shown the tree planted by Voroshilov last year.

In the afternoon A.N.Kosygin visited the Indian Technological Institute which trains specialists in chemical technology, construction, electrotechnics, mechanics and metallurgy and where scientific research is conducted. The Soviet Union is rendering important assistance to the Institute through the UNESCO network. Ten Soviet specialists are working there now. In the course of one year they delivered nearly 500 lectures.

The Soviet guest familiarized himself with the work and equipment of various laboratories, visited the reading hall. Many heads of laboratories gave explanations in Russian. All the postgraduates, Director Bose said, study the Russian language, for which purpose the Institute has created all necessary conditions.

Afterwards, A.N.Kosygin had a meeting with the Institute's faculty.

We are well aware, Kosygin said, that the training of scientific and technical cadres is a matter of primary importance for India because you have to overcome the great difficulties caused by your country's colonial past.

I am very glad to have visited the Technological Institute in Bombay. We are pleased to see Soviet equipment in your Institute which we are sure will be used for the important and big cause of training national cadres. We are also pleased that Soviet professors work hand in hand in your Institute with Indian professors.

In the evening the First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers A.N.Kosygin attended a reception given in his honour by the Governor of the state of Maharashtra.

Late at night, A.N.Kosygin and those accompanying him left for Baroda to familiarise themselves with the oilfields in Gujerat. --TASS.

A.N.KOSYGIN'S STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

Today we are leaving hospitable India, parting with her wonderful people. We are taking with us a lot of interesting and unforgettable impressions.

I would like to take this opportunity of meeting the representatives of the Indian press to cordially thank the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, for his kind invitation to visit India, for the opportunity given to us to get acquainted with achievements of your country, with the life of the Indian people. We express also our feeling of deep gratitude and appreciation to the statesmen and public figures, representatives of the State governments, to the people of towns and rural areas who have extended their hearty hospitality to us. We are promising to fulfil their pleasant instruction - to convey their good wishes to the Soviet people, the Soviet Government and Nikita Sergejevich Khrushchov.

Our stay in India was not long. But during a short period of time we saw a lot. Besides Delhi, we have visited big centres of your country - Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and have also been to Bhilai, Baroda, Ankleshwar and Agra.

We have seen the past of India, her wonderful cultural monuments; the magnificent Taj Mahal, the ancient temples of Elephanta and Mahabalipuram. They speak about the great history of the Indian people. But our most interesting impressions are connected with new India - India of to-day and of tomorrow.

In Madras we visited the State Integral Coach Factory. This is a modern enterprise of which any country can be proud. We were glad that the Factory is managed by the Indian specialists, who know perfectly their jobs and persistently develop the process of production and improve its technology which is the pledge of continuous increase of the productivity of labour.

We are very glad to see the successes achieved by the workers of oil and gas industry.

Having visited Ankleshwar and Baroda we have visually become aware of the future of the oil and gas industry in India. This industry is under construction and it will be established earlier than some people can expect. We are well aware of the fact that the Government of India pays much attention to the construction and development of oil and gas industry, reasonably considering that this will offer new opportunity for the economic upsurge and for the increase of the rate of development of the country.

We were pleased to see that friendly collaboration of the Soviet and Indian oil and gas workers had already yielded such good results that make it possible for India to solve the oil problem in the near future. We have acquainted ourselves with the work of the Bhilai steel plant, created by the labour of the Indian and Soviet specialists and workers. This industrial enterprise equipped with up-to-date technology has now become the symbol of

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friendship between the peoples of our countries. During our stay a communique about the successful completion of the construction of the Bhilai steel plant was signed. But this is not the end of our co-operation with regard to the Bhilai steel plant. A new task has been set by the Government of India - during the Third Five-Year Plan of economic development of India - to increase its capacity from 1 million tons of steel a year to 2.5 million tons. The Soviet Union has undertaken an obligation to render help to India in enlarging this plant, and there is no doubt that co-operation of Soviet and Indian builders and metallurgists will permit to solve this problem successfully too.

Every new big enterprise like the Bhilai steel plant, the Ankleshwar oil fields, the Integral Coach Factory in Madras means for India not only the increase in industrial production but these enterprises are also centres of training highly qualified national cadres capable of solving complicated problems of the development of modern industry. During our tour we had pleasant meetings with many young Indian specialists who became real enthusiasts of their cause. We have acquainted ourselves with the Technological Institute in Bombay, in establishing which the Soviet Union took part. The Institute trains national specialists in metallurgy, engineering, chemical technology and other fields of industry as well and highly qualified research cadres. We were pleased to hear good opinion about the work of our compatriots - Soviet professors and teachers at the Institute. But we said there that we should be only happy when India would not need our specialists and they would be replaced by Indian professors and teachers. We believe that it will be soon and the sooner it happens the better.

While in Delhi, we had meetings and good sincere talks with the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru, the Ministers, the members of the Planning Commission. These meetings have largely widened our idea on your economic progress and on tasks arising before your country. They have shown once again that our countries understand each other well and that there are all the grounds for their further fruitful collaboration.

In the presence of the Prime Minister of India an agreement on utilization of the new Soviet credit to India of Rs.60 crores was signed. This agreement provides for the construction of a number of important industrial enterprises. Thus, the Soviet-Indian economic collaboration is further developed.

For a short period of our stay in India we have convinced ourselves once again of the deep friendly feelings of the Indian people towards the Soviet people. These feelings are mutual. The Soviet-Indian friendship has stood the test of time. The prospects are good for its further development and strengthening. Difference in social systems of our countries is not an obstacle for developing friendly relations, based on principles of mutual respect and complete equality.

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Our countries are united by the profound desire for peace, for peaceful and constructive labour in the name of prosperity and happiness of the people. We are glad that the peoples of the Soviet Union and India adhere to the same views as regards the struggle for universal and complete disarmament, that the Governments of our countries are coming forward for early solution of this urgent problem. We think that peace without wars and weapons is quite a feasible task, which can be solved as a result of the unity of actions of all peaceloving forces.

The Soviet Union and India are also united by the common desire finally to put an end to the disgraceful system of colonialism. The deplorable experience of the Congo shows that colonialism cannot be eliminated only through adopting declarations in the UNO. Great combined efforts of the peoples will be necessary in order to put an end to colonialism. In connection with the struggle against colonialism and the necessity to solve other major international problems, on which in many respects depends the question of whether there will be war or not, a question of special urgency arises of the reorganization of the UN structure and bringing it in conformity with the conditions obtaining in the world. Participation of socialist countries and neutralist countries along with a group of Western powers - members of a military bloc - in the executive machinery of the UNO on equal terms has become the call of the time.

One cannot get away from the solution of this question, it is necessary to solve it without delay if one really desires the "cold war" not to become more fierce and a "hot" war to be prevented.

We highly value our co-operation with India in settlement of the most important international problems.

India, the People's Republic of China, Indonesia are great powers of the world and their contribution to the solution of these problems is of great importance.

We are satisfied with our relations with India, and we shall seek to promote them further. We are proceeding from the fact that this aspiration is completely shared by the Government of India.

In conclusion I would like to express our deep gratitude to all those Indian friends, who took the most active part in arranging our tour of India and whose care and kindness we always felt. We are especially grateful to Mr. Dutt, Foreign Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs of India, and to the group of Indian officials who accompanied us.

Good bye, our dear Indian friends!

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OIL INDUSTRY IN INDIA

QUICK RESULTS
POSSIBLE

MR. KOSYGIN'S CONFIDENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, March 4.
Mr. A. N. Kosygin, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, said here today that the oil industry at Ankleshwar and Baroda would be established and start working earlier than some people expected.

Mr. Kosygin said that in the task of increasing the steel production capacity at Bhilai, from one million tons to 2.5 million tons a year, the Soviet Union would render all necessary help.

The Soviet Deputy Premier expressed the view that friendly collaboration between the Soviet and Indian oil and gas workers had already yielded such good results that India was in a position to solve her oil problem in the near future.

Paying a tribute to the enthusiasm and efficiency of Indian technologists, Mr. Kosygin referred particularly to the work done in the Technological Institute in Bombay, where Soviet professors and teachers were helping Indians, and said that he looked forward to the day when India would not need them any more and they were replaced by Indian professors and teachers. He was confident that the agreement signed on the utilization of the new Soviet credit to India of Rs. 60 crores, would further develop the Soviet-Indian economic collaboration.

Mr. Kosygin was speaking to pressmen, prior to his departure at the Palam airport.

BHILAI STEEL PLANT

ARRANGEMENTS FOR
EXPANSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, March 4.
The first Deputy Chairman of the USSR Mr. A. N. Kosygin, and Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, signed a joint communique here to-day formally recording the completion of the Bhilai steel plant and the arrangements made for its expansion to a capacity of 2.5 million tons.

The communique said that pursuant to the agreement concluded between the Governments of India and Russia in February last year for the expansion of the Bhilai plant, the preparatory work on the expansion had already been started. During the construction of the first stage of the plant—just completed—Soviet specialists had given a good deal of their knowledge and experience to Indian engineers and workers, and thus helped to create Indian cadres capable of executing work independently. The communique said that the experience gained this way would ensure that the expansion of the Bhilai plant would be successfully accomplished and "the bonds of friendship and co-operation between the two countries will be further developed and strengthened."