Workers of all lands, unite!

For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!

Bucharest. Organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties

No. 46 (210) | FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1952 | PRICE 3d (8 cents)

35th Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution

Speech by Comrade M. G. Pervukhin at Celebration Meeting of Moscow Soviet, November 6, 1952

Comrades,

Thirty-five years have passed since the time when, under the brilliant leadership of Lenin and Stalin—the great leaders of the proletariat—the Great October Socialist Revolution triumphed in our country. This world-historic event resulted in a radical change in the development of modern society as a whole. The era of the undivided sway of capitalism ended, the era of proletarian revolutions and of the victories of Socialism set in.

The peoples of the Soviet Union celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Soviet state amid the new political and labour upsurge evoked by the historic decisions of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The XIX Congress vividly revealed to the whole world the unprecedented successes won by the Soviet people under the leadership of their Communist Party in an historically brief period of time. Having cast off the yoke of capital the Soviet people, for the first time in the history of mankind, built a socialist society and have now entered the phase of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism. The Soviet Union has become the indestructible bulwark of peace, progress and democracy.

The XIX Party Congress will go down in the history of the struggle of the Soviet people as the most important milestone on the great highway of building Communist society in our country. The decisions of the Congress are the concrete embodiment of the triumphant theory of Marxism-Leninism enriched on the eve of the Congress with the new classical work of our leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. **(Applause).**

In "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." Comrade Stalin gives a profound analysis of the results of our struggle and of our victories, a profound analysis of the basic problems of the moment and outlines a clear programme for the continued onward march. The latest Marxist work of our great leader and teacher is of the greatest international significance; it ideologically equips the world Communist movement and raises it to a historic victories won by the Soviet people, reveals to the working people in all countries the way in which we transformed the economy of the country in the spirit of Socialism, how we achieved friendship between the working class and the peasantry and how we transformed our homeland into a rich and mighty country.

Comrade Stalin points out that the victory of the October Revolution and the building of socialist society in our country became possible due to the fact that there was found in our country a social force in the shape of the alliance of the working class and peasantry which smashed the resistance of the outgoing forces of capitalist society and gave free rein to the objective economic law that the relations of production must necessarily conform with the character of the productive forces.

Relying on this objective economic law the Soviet power socialised the means of production, made them the property of the entire people, and by so doing abolished the system of exploitation and founded socialist forms of economy.

The policy of socialist industrialisation of the country and of collectivisation of agriculture resulted in the fact that our country, in the course of the prewar Stalin Five-Year Plans, made a tremendous jump forward. From an agrarian country, backward both technically and economically, it has become a leading, mighty, industrial socialist Power.

The entire course of the three and a half decades has confirmed and demonstrated the invincible vitality of the Soviet social and state system. Our country not only honourably withstood the grim trials of the Great Patriotic War, but, by smashing the Hitler army, it saved the world from the danger of fascist slavery. In the brief interval since the war, the Soviet people rehabilitated the industry, transport, and agriculture which had been destroyed in the course of the war, and considerably surpassed the prewar level in all branches of the national economy.

The Soviet people welcome with great joy the programme of Communist construction approved by the XIX Party Congress. They are firmly confident that this grand programme will be carried out.

Our triumphant march along the road to Communism daily and on a growing scale strengthens the forces and the international prestige of the camp of democracy and Socialism, inspires the working people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

During these days hundreds of millions turn their eyes to the Soviet Union which towers over the world like a giant lighthouse lighting for mankind the pathway to a radiant future. Together with us the 35th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution is being celebrated by the advanced people of the world, by the powerful camp of democracy and Socialism.

I. Internal Position in the U. S. S. R.

During 1952 the Soviet people won fresh successes in all ... economy and culture.

In the course of 10 months of 1952 Soviet metallurgists fulfilled the overall plan for the iron and steel industry as follows: pig

Noting the big success achieved this year by our socialist industry we must not forget that there are still essential shortcomings in the work of individual branches of industry and of individual enterprises.

The work of individual branches of industry is unsatisfactory; they do not fulfil the fixed production plans and the assignments for lowering cost of production. There are still enterprises that do not ensure production of complex and high-quality produce, violating state standards and technical requirements.

The executives of those enterprises and branches of industry not fulfilling the state plans and whose products are of inferior quality should give thought to the matter that if they do not correct the situation they will have to step aside and give way to others more energetic and more qualified for the job.

Big successes were registered in the course of the first two years of the new Five-Year Plan in the sphere of agriculture. The crop area, and especially the area sown to wheat, the most important food crop, was extended. As is known, in the current year the total grain harvest amounted to 8,000 million poods, with a total wheat harvest 48 per cent greater than in 1940. Thus, the grain problem, always considered the most acute and gravest problem, has been solved successfully in our country firmly and finally. Yields of cotton, sugar-beet, flax, sunflower and potatoes are also higher than in the previous year.

Fresh success was gained in developing animal husbandry. The total head of livestock for all categories of agriculture increased by 26.7 million for the period from July 1950 to July 1952.

Gross output of animal husbandry and its output for the market is, on the whole, higher than prewar.

The technical base of agriculture has been still further reinforced by a considerable number of new tractors, motor-trucks and agricultural machines. This resulted in greater mechanisation of the main agricultural work. In 1952 the machine and tractor stations performed with their tractor and machine park three-quarters of the main field work on the collective farms. Planting of cotton, sugar-beet and other industrial crops is now almost completely mechanised. Over 70 per cent of the area sown to grain crops on the collective farms was harvested by combines. Mechanised harvesting of cotton and mechanised cotton ginning are extending year by year.

Agricultural workers in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the U.S.S.R. are successfully fulfilling the Stalin plan for planting forest shelter belts. In the past two years alone the area planted to shelter belts amounted in these regions almost to 1.5 million hectares.

The XIX Congress of our Party placed before agriculture new ... yields and de-

Introduction of advanced technique, improved organisation of labour and the higher cultural and technical level of builders have resulted in the fact that labour productivity in the building industry will rise by 20 per cent in 1952 compared with 1950.

However, there are still serious shortcomings in the work of the building organisations. Chief among these are violation of the fixed schedule for commissioning new objects and failure to fulfil assignments for lowering cost of production. These shortcomings in construction must be resolutely combated.

Big success has been achieved by the Soviet people in recent years in the sphere of science, culture and the arts. In addition to implementation of the universal seven-year schooling, secondary education, based on ten-year schooling, is being extended. This has made possible the setting of the task in the current five-year period, to ensure transition, by the end of the five-year period, to universal secondary schooling (ten years) in the capitals of the republics, in cities under republican authority and in regional, territorial and large industrial centres. It is necessary to prepare the conditions for the full implementation in the next five-year period of complete, universal secondary schooling in the other towns and in the rural areas. Simultaneously, we must prepare all the conditions for transition to universal polytechnical schooling.

The enrolment in the higher educational establishments and technicums in 1952 was much greater than in previous years. The number of students in the higher educational establishments in the U.S.S.R. is one and a half times the number of students in all the European capitalist countries taken together. The number of young specialists graduated during the first two years of the fifth Five-Year Plan is 65 per cent more than in the first two years of the fourth Five-Year Plan. Thanks to the tireless concern displayed by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government the number of schools, technicums and higher educational establishments in our country is growing year by year.

Construction of the magnificent new building of the Moscow State University, undertaken on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, will be completed in the near future.

The Party and the Government display great concern for the health of the working people of the Soviet Union. Expenditure on public health will amount to 27.7 billion roubles in 1952. Hospitals, dispensaries, rest-homes and sanatoria are growing in numbers. Output of medicines and medical equipment has been considerably increased this year. As a result of the improved public health service and due to the rise in the wellbeing of the people the birth rate has increased in recent years, while illness and the mortality rate in our country have fallen considerably.

The Soviet people have attained a high rate of progress in science and technique. Convincing proof of this is the successful designing and construction of hydro-technical projects unprecedented in scale and complexness, erection of high buildings, designing and pro- ... and equipment. This progress is also

the great highway of building Communist society in our country. The decisions of the Congress are the concrete embodiment of the triumphant theory of Marxism-Leninism enriched on the eve of the Congress with the new classical work of our leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Applause).

In "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." Comrade Stalin gives a profound analysis of the results of our struggle and of our victories, a profound analysis of the basic problems of the moment and outlines a clear programme for the continued onward march. The latest Marxist work of our great leader and teacher is of the greatest international significance; it ideologically equips the world Communist movement and raises it to a new level. The work discloses the motive forces of the world-historic victories won by the Soviet people, reveals to the working people in all countries the way in which we transformed the economy of the country in the spirit of Socialism, how we achieved friendship between the working class and the peasantry and how we transformed our homeland into a rich and mighty country.

army, it saved the world from the danger of fascist slavery. In the brief interval since the war, the Soviet people rehabilitated the industry, transport, and agriculture which had been destroyed in the course of the war, and considerably surpassed the prewar level in all branches of the national economy.

The Soviet people welcome with great joy the programme of Communist construction approved by the XIX Party Congress. They are firmly confident that this grand programme will be carried out.

Our triumphant march along the road to Communism daily and on a growing scale strengthens the forces and the international prestige of the camp of democracy and Socialism, inspires the working people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

During these days hundreds of millions turn their eyes to the Soviet Union which towers over the world like a giant lighthouse lighting for mankind the pathway to a radiant future. Together with us the 35th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution is being celebrated by the advanced people of the world, by the powerful camp of democracy and Socialism.

I. Internal Position in the U.S.S.R.

During 1952 the Soviet people won fresh successes in all branches of socialist economy and culture.

Proceeding from the requirements of the basic economic law of Socialism, discovered by Comrade Stalin, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government direct the development of the economy of our country along the pathway of uninterrupted advance of all branches of the national economy, an advance which ensures steady growth in the wellbeing of the people. The directives of the XIX Party Congress for the Five-Year Plan for the development of the U.S.S.R. are a vivid example of this.

Fulfilment of the new Five-Year Plan means that the historic programme of advancing our national economy in the three immediate Five-Year Plans, outlined by Comrade Stalin in his election address on February 9, 1946, will, undoubtedly, be completed on time; it will be fulfilled for oil extraction even ahead of schedule,—already in the course of the current five-year period.

Socialist emulation for speedy fulfilment of the fifth Stalin Five-Year Plan has developed all over the country.

In the course of this emulation thousands and thousands of talented leading workers are coming to the fore, tremendous reserves ensuring a further rise in labour productivity are being disclosed and new forms of emulation found.

In the iron and steel industry fast methods of smelting are being used on an increasingly wider scale, in the coal-mining industry the cyclical method in workings and at the coal face is being introduced, combines and dirt-loading machines are widely utilised, in the oil industry—fast methods of deep drilling, in the machine-building industry—fast methods of metal cutting, in the chemical industry—continuous and highly-effective processes.

Utilisation of advanced technique, advanced methods of organisation of labour, the increased skill of the workers and further mechanisation of arduous and labour-consuming work—all ensure a steady growth of labour productivity in all branches of the national economy. In 1952 labour productivity in industry will rise more than 17 per cent compared with 1950, and in 1955 it is scheduled to rise approximately 50 per cent.

In the Soviet Union, as Comrade Stalin points out, machines save labour for society and ease the labour of workers.

Mechanisation of arduous and labour-consuming work, and automatisation of production processes have considerably eased the labour of workers in industry, transport and agriculture. Arduous trades which only recently were widespread, such as tubdrawers and hand hewers in the coal industry, rollers in the iron and steel industry, and bucket operators in the oil industry, have now disappeared. On the other hand, new trades have appeared, such as coal combine operators, oil extracting and processing mechanics, turbo-drill operators, electric saw operators in the lumber industry and boiler mechanics at the power stations, among many others.

The workers who have mastered new trades are in most cases people who have had a secondary education and who are well versed in technique. They are the living embodiment of the process of the dying out of the essential distinction between mental and manual labour.

An important index characterising the work of socialist industry is the lowering of cost of production. The economy arising from lowering cost of production in industry, taking into account the economy accruing from the price cuts, amounted last year to 35.5 billion roubles. In 1952 it will exceed 46 billion roubles.

The plan for industrial output as a whole was fulfilled in the course of 10 months of 1952 by more than 101 per cent. The average annual rate of growth of gross industrial output in 1951 and 1952 will be in excess of 14 per cent, compared with the 12 per cent envisaged in the Five-Year Plan.

Heavy industry is the base for the development of all branches of the national economy. The directives for the Five-Year Plan fix the rate of growth of output for means of production at 13 per cent. Actually, in the first two years of the new Five-Year Plan it will amount to 15 per cent. At the moment the output of our large-scale industry every nine days is the equivalent of the annual output of Russia on the eve of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In the course of 10 months of 1952 Soviet metallurgists fulfilled the overall plan for the iron and steel industry as follows: pig iron—103 per cent, steel—101 per cent, rolled metal—102 per cent. In the course of the first two years of the fifth Five-Year Plan we shall produce 2.4 times more steel than was produced in first two years of the fourth Five-Year Plan.

The plan for coal extraction in the course of ten months of the current year was fulfilled 101 per cent. It should be added that in 1952 we shall raise 15 per cent more coal than in 1950. It is interesting to compare the development of the coal industry in the U.S.S.R. with the development of the coal industry, for example, in Britain. While in 1913 the output of coal in Russia was one-tenth the output of coal in Britain, in 1951 the output of coal in the U.S.S.R. was 25 per cent greater than in Britain. During this period coal output showed a 23 per cent decrease in Britain and an almost tenfold increase in the U.S.S.R.

The oil industry in the Soviet Union is developing at a rapid rate. The plan for oil extraction for the ten-month period of 1952 was fulfilled 101 per cent. The quantity of oil extracted showed a 24 per cent increase compared with 1950. The plan for refining oil, for production of petrol, lubricants and other oil products is also being overfulfilled.

The plan for the ten-month period of 1952 was fulfilled by the chemical industry, non-ferrous metallurgy and by the industry producing building materials.

The uninterrupted advance of the Soviet machine-building industry is the base for the technical progress and for the rapid rate of development in all branches of the national economy. Total output of the machine-building industry will increase in 1952 by more than 40 per cent compared with 1950. The highest rate of development is taking place in the production of electrical and metallurgical equipment and of equipment for the oil industry.

In the sphere of electrification the Five-Year Plan, as is known, envisages a rate of growth in the capacity of the power stations and in generating electrical energy that will ensure a faster development for electrification compared with the fast development of the national economy. The importance of electrification in building Communist society was brilliantly defined by V. I. Lenin in his famous formula: **"Communism is Soviet rule plus the electrification of the whole country"**. In the course of the past 35 years the Soviet people have achieved exceptionally great success in the sphere of electrification of the country. In recent years the average annual commissioning of electrical capacities in the Soviet Union has been twice the capacities commissioned during the ten years of the GOELRO Plan.

In the current year output of electrical energy will rise 29 per cent compared with 1950, while the average annual rise in the years 1951-52 will amount to 13.6 per cent compared with the 12.5 per cent envisaged in the Five-Year Plan.

The output of electrical energy for a single month by the power stations of the Soviet Union is equivalent to the five-year output of the power stations of pre-revolutionary Russia.

Output of consumer goods in 1952 also registered a high rate of growth. The average annual increase in the production of consumer goods in the course of the first two years of the new Five-Year Plan will be in excess of 13 per cent, compared with the 11 per cent envisaged in the directives for the Five-Year Plan.

The light and food industries are developing year by year, increasing the output of consumer goods and of foodstuffs. Output of the food industry rose more than 25 per cent in the course of the first two years of the fifth Five-Year Plan, the quality and range of products were improved and extended.

In the current year the amount of consumer goods and foodstuffs available to the population is much greater than in 1950: wearing apparel—27 per cent; leather footwear—32 per cent; meat and fish products—31 per cent; butter, vegetable oil and other fats—31 per cent; sugar—58 per cent; confectionary—29 per cent. Output of household equipment and machines such as domestic refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, etc, will also rise.

problem, always considered the most acute and gravest problem, has been solved successfully in our country firmly and finally. Yields of cotton, sugar-beet, flax, sunflower and potatoes are also higher than in the previous year.

Fresh success was gained in developing animal husbandry. The total head of livestock for all categories of agriculture increased by 26.7 million for the period from July 1950 to July 1952.

Gross output of animal husbandry and its output for the market is, on the whole, higher than prewar.

The technical base of agriculture has been still further reinforced by a considerable number of new tractors, motor-trucks and agricultural machines. This resulted in greater mechanisation of the main agricultural work. In 1952 the machine and tractor stations performed with their tractor and machine park three-quarters of the main field work on the collective farms. Planting of cotton, sugar-beet and other industrial crops is now almost completely mechanised. Over 70 per cent of the area sown to grain crops on the collective farms was harvested by combines. Mechanised harvesting of cotton and mechanised cotton ginning are extending year by year.

Agricultural workers in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the U.S.S.R. are successfully fulfilling the Stalin plan for planting forest shelter belts. In the past two years alone the area planted to shelter belts amounted in these regions almost to 1.5 million hectares.

The XIX Congress of our Party placed before agriculture new and grand tasks for ensuring still higher crop yields and developing animal husbandry.

Successful fulfilment of these tasks demands, first of all, that the existing shortcomings in the work of collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations be eliminated. It is essential to improve the quality and reduce the time required for field work, to make better use of tractors and agricultural machines, to strengthen the organising role of the machine and tractor stations in the collective farms in the struggle for fulfilment of plans for raising crop yields and gross output of agriculture.

Collective farmers, both men and women, and the workers of agriculture have enthusiastically embarked on fulfilment of the second postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan. Consequently, there is no doubt that the assignments of the new Five-Year Plan for agriculture will be fulfilled.

Growth of industry and agriculture is accompanied by the growth of rail and water-borne transport in our country. Rail freight carriage will increase this year 23 per cent compared with 1950, river-borne freight carriage—21 per cent, sea-borne freight carriage—22 per cent. Considerable work is underway to extend electrification of rail transport. The sea and river mercantile fleets will be reinforced with new ships.

1952 saw the commissioning of the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal—a great construction of the Stalin epoch.

The main aim of socialist production is maximum satisfaction of the growing material and cultural requirements of the whole of society. The wellbeing and the cultural level of the Soviet people are rising steadily. The quantity of consumer goods supplied to the trade network is increasing. The total volume of retail state and co-operative trade increased in 1952 by 27 per cent compared with 1950.

The fifth postwar reduction of state prices for food and consumer goods was effected in April this year. This ensured a further rise in real wages and salaries for factory and office workers and reduced expenditure by peasants on manufactured goods.

For the purpose of further improving housing for the working people of our country house building is being extended year by year. In the course of 1951 and in the ten months of 1952 new housing with a total dwelling space of 43 million square metres was completed in towns and industrial settlements—the equivalent of more than 1 million two-room apartments. Six hundred and twenty thousand houses were built in rural districts.

In Moscow, the capital of our homeland, the volume of house building in 1952 will be almost twice that of the prewar 1940. The first group of high buildings—splendid monumental constructions—has been erected

An objective index of the constant improvement in the material wellbeing of the working people of our country is the growth of the national income in the U.S.S.R. In 1952 the national income will rise 25 per cent compared with 1950. The growth in the national income made possible a considerable rise in income for the population and simultaneously increased investments for capital construction in the national economy.

The current Five-Year Plan envisages approximately a twofold increase in capital investments in industry compared with the fourth Five-Year Plan. A large number of new factories, pits, ore-workings, power stations and railways will be built and many others reconstructed. The volume of state capital construction in 1952 is 26 per cent greater than that of 1950.

The grand Stalin construction on the Volga, Dnieper, Don and Amu-Darya occupies a special place. In 1952 the volume of capital work on these sites will rise twofold compared with 1951. The plan for construction of these projects is being successfully fulfilled.

In recent years the transition from mechanisation of separate processes to complex mechanisation is being widely effected in the building industry, and fast methods and conveyer methods of construction have been widely introduced.

towns and in the rural areas. Simultaneously, we must prepare all the conditions for transition to universal polytechnical schooling.

The enrolment in the higher educational establishments and technicums in 1952 was much greater than in previous years. The number of students in the higher educational establishments in the U.S.S.R. is one and a half times the number of students in all the European capitalist countries taken together. The number of young specialists graduated during the first two years of the fifth Five-Year Plan is 65 per cent more than in the first two years of the fourth Five-Year Plan. Thanks to the tireless concern displayed by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government the number of schools, technicums and higher educational establishments in our country is growing year by year.

Construction of the magnificent new building of the Moscow State University, undertaken on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, will be completed in the near future.

The Party and the Government display great concern for the health of the working people of the Soviet Union. Expenditure on public health will amount to 27.7 billion roubles in 1952. Hospitals, dispensaries, rest-homes and sanatoria are growing in numbers. Output of medicines and medical equipment has been considerably increased this year. As a result of the improved public health service and due to the rise in the wellbeing of the people the birth rate has increased in recent years, while illness and the mortality rate in our country have fallen considerably.

The Soviet people have attained a high rate of progress in science and technique. Convincing proof of this is the successful designing and construction of hydro-technical projects unprecedented in scale and complexness, erection of high buildings, designing and production of complex machines and equipment. This progress is also determined by the fact that science is daily enriched with the experience of the leading workers in industry and agriculture.

At present there is not a single machine, apparatus, equipment or technological process that cannot be made by Soviet specialists and workers. In the course of recent years the research institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. have been considerably enlarged and new laboratories with splendid equipment built. Industry has supplied the Soviet scientists with measuring apparatus of high precision, with modern laboratory equipment.

All this is directed at deepening theoretical knowledge in the various branches of science, and, in particular, in the sphere of utilising atomic energy for the wellbeing of mankind.

Tremendous changes have taken place in the past 35 years in the economy and culture of all the peoples of the multi-national Soviet Union. The Great October Socialist Revolution liberated the enslaved nationalities from political, national and economic oppression. The national regions, formerly backward economically and culturally, have developed under the leadership of the Communist Party into prosperous, industrial-collective farm socialist republics.

On the basis of the old, bourgeois nations, there arose, developed and took shape new, advanced socialist nations.

The Lenin-Stalin national policy ensured the flowering of science, culture and art among the peoples of the U.S.S.R. The network of schools, higher educational establishments, research institutes, clubs, libraries and theatres is being expanded. National academies of science have been opened in the Union Republics. Numerous national cadres have developed in industry and agriculture, and cadres of the national intelligentsia trained.

The further advance of the national economy and culture of the Union Republics in the new five-year period will strengthen still more friendship among the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the might of our Soviet homeland.

While carrying out the programme of peaceful socialist construction, our people never forget the counsel of Lenin and Stalin—the founders of the Soviet state—about the need to strengthen the defence-capacity of the socialist state, to strengthen in every way the Soviet Army and Navy and to keep them always in a state of readiness for action. Socialist industry supplies the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union with the most up-to-date armaments and military technique.

But the strength of our army is determined not only by its first-class technical equipment. It is strong by virtue of its unexampled moral-political spirit, the patriotic consciousness of its men and officers, its indivisible bonds with the people who surround it with love and care. Every soldier of the Soviet Army and Navy is proud that he is called upon to defend his socialist state, to protect the peaceful labour of the Soviet people. Such an army, as historical experience has shown, is invincible!

The U.S. warmongers and their lackeys should not forget the strength of the Soviet Army which is ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor attempting to violate the frontiers of our great homeland. **(Prolonged applause).**

Comrades, great is our success in all fields of socialist construction. But the Soviet people, reared by the Party of Lenin-Stalin, are alien to feelings of self-complacency and conceit. They regard their achievements as a stage in the struggle for new successes.

The XIX Party Congress stressed the exceptional importance of further bold development of self-criticism and criticism of shortcomings in our work.

By carrying out this demand of the historic Congress of our Party, by eliminating, with all resoluteness, the shortcomings observed in the work on various sectors of Communist construction, the Soviet people will ensure fulfilment and overfulfilment of the grand programme of the fifth Five-Year Plan!

(Continued on page 2)

35th Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution

Speech by Comrade M. G. Pervukhin at Celebration Meeting of Moscow Soviet, November 6, 1952

(Continued from page 1)

II. Foreign Policy of Soviet Union and Consolidation of World Peace

By their selfless and heroic endeavour the Soviet people are paving the way to a bright future for the working people of the world.

The experience of the past thirty-five years has fully confirmed the well-known theses of Lenin and Stalin about the world-historic role and significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The great leaders pointed out time and again that the international significance of the October Revolution is not only manifest in the "broad" sense of its influence on all countries, but also in the "narrower" sense, in the sense of a repetition on an international scale of its basic features and laws of development.

The great Lenin said: "Our pathway is the correct one, since it is the path to which, sooner or later, all other countries will inevitably come". These prophetic words are now becoming reality.

As a result of the heroic victory of the Soviet people in World War II countries with a population of over 600 million broke away from capitalism and together with the Soviet Union established the mighty camp of democracy and Socialism.

In the countries of people's democracy 1952 is also a year of further progress in all spheres of national economy and culture.

Compared with 1951 the volume of industrial production this year will increase: in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria 22-25 per cent; in Albania, by more than 80 per cent. Simultaneously, the gross output of large and medium industry will exceed the prewar level several times.

Electrification in the countries of people's democracy is being carried out at a rapid rate. Compared with 1950 production of electric energy rose this year in Poland and Czechoslovakia by 24-25 per cent; in Hungary and Rumania by 38 per cent; in Bulgaria by 77 per cent; in Albania more than threefold and in the German Democratic Republic by 22 per cent. The friendship and co-operation of these countries are also manifest, by the way, in the successful transmission of electric energy from Rumania to Bulgaria, from Poland to Czechoslovakia, and also in the mutual transmission of electric power between the German Democratic Republic and Poland.

The rapid economic progress in the countries of people's democracy is to a considerable degree determined by the great and fraternal aid rendered by the Soviet Union. In the European countries of people's democracy and in the Chinese People's Republic numerous new plants and power stations have already been built and commissioned from the designs of Soviet specialists and with equipment produced in the U.S.S.R.

Utilising the aid of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies are successfully solving the task of developing and reorganising agriculture. The state machine and tractor stations which have been opened in all countries of people's democracy are a vital lever of this reconstruction. More and more the working peasantry in the countries of people's democracy are attracted to co-operation, to the creation of producer co-operatives.

The general economic advance is accompanied in all European countries of people's democracy by a rapid improvement in the material wellbeing of the working people.

Big successes have also been registered by the Chinese People's Republic in the three years since the Chinese people, under the leadership of their Communist Party, put an end to the domination of the imperialists and their hirelings—the Kuomintang—and took power into their hands.

Industrial production in 1951 more than doubled as against 1949. At the same time output in various branches of industry by the end of 1951 reached and for some items exceeded the highest prewar level.

Having taken the road of the arms drive the European capitalist countries are also curtailing civilian production, thus evoking stagnation in industry.

The war economy is devouring vast resources. The U.S. budget has, in recent years, become a typically war budget. Thus, 74 per cent of the budget expenditure for 1952-53 is used for direct military expenditure, which exceeds more than threefold military expenditure prior to the war in Korea.

In 1949-50 the military expenditure of the West European countries, members of the Atlantic bloc, constituted 6.2 billion dollars. At the demand of U.S. ruling circles this sum reaches almost 16 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1952-53.

The arms drive leads to unprecedented enrichment of the billionaires and millionaires. In the seven postwar years the profits of the U. S. monopolists have amounted to almost 220 billion dollars. Simultaneously taxes are soaring on an unprecedented scale. As reported in the press Truman, during his presidency, collected more taxes than the previous 31 presidents taken together. **(Movement in the hall).**

In all countries of the aggressive camp the arms drive has intensified the already pronounced inflation. The channels of currency circulation are overflowing with banknotes. The purchasing power of money is steadily falling. Prices of consumer goods are steadily soaring. The standard of living is falling rapidly. The conditions of the toiling masses are deteriorating day by day. In the U.S., Japan, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Western Germany the numbers of fully and part-time unemployed have reached 32 million. The wave of strikes and political demonstrations is mounting.

Bourgeois economists no longer argue whether a new economic crisis will or will not take place but about just how soon it will

France and other capitalist countries in Europe. The ruling circles in the European capitalist countries, under pressure of the popular masses and economic difficulties, have been forced more and more often to express discontent with the American policy of naked diktat.

The "New York Times" wrote recently that the West European governments are utterly fed up with the feeling of dependence on the U.S.A. The newspaper further admits that continuation of American economic "aid" will not improve but worsen the situation in Europe.

Everything points to the fact that Britain, France and other capitalist countries will not tolerate the domination and oppression of the United States endlessly, that they will endeavour sooner or later to tear loose from American bondage and take the path of independent development.

The October Socialist Revolution shook imperialism not only at the centres of its domination, it struck also at its rear lines, at its periphery. It undermined the domination of imperialism in the colonies and dependent countries.

As a result of World War II the colonial system of imperialism is everywhere disintegrating. A vital role in this was also played by the historic victory of the Chinese people.

Striking testimony to the failure of the attempts of the imperialists to suppress the national-liberation movement of the peoples is the defeat suffered by the U.S. in the war against the Korean people. Despite the barbaric bombings of Korean towns, use of the bacteriological weapon, jet planes and modern armaments, the U. S.-British troops are powerless to break the resistance of the Korean people. The Korean people, with the fraternal aid of the Chinese people's volunteers and under the guidance of Kim Ir Sen—leader of the Korean people—are valiantly and steadfastly upholding their independence and freedom.

The peoples brand with shame the American aggressors. They do not want war, they stand for peace and are intensifying their rebuff to the warmongers.

It would be difficult to overrate the significance of such a powerful demonstration of the forces of the

At the regular session of the General Assembly of Uno which opened in October the delegates of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, as has always been the case, are consistenly exposing the dictatorial aggressive policy of the U.S. rulers. The Soviet representatives are again upholding the concrete programme of genuine strengthening of peace and international security.

However, only hopeless fools can think that the peace policy of the Soviet Government is due to the weakness of our state. The Soviet people do not belong to the timid, they do not fear war. The indestructible strength of the Soviet state was confirmed more than once, both during the years of intervention by the capitalist states against the young Soviet Republic and in the years of the second world war. Now, when the Soviet Union is no longer alone, when it marches at the head of the camp of democracy and Socialism, its forces and its might have grown immeasurably.

Alexei Maximovich Gorky, the great Russian writer, wrote that should the capitalists in fear of the inevitable future, lose their heads altogether and move their hordes against our country, then "it will be necessary to greet them with such a blow, by word and deed, at their addled pates as will become the last blow at the skull of capitalism and send it into the grave which has been quite timely dug for it by history". Such actually will be the case should the aggressors dare fall upon our country. **(Tumultuous applause).**

★ ★ ★

Comrades, the immortal Lenin pointed out that Communism was now growing everywhere. No efforts on the part of the bourgeois governments, no fascist methods of terror against the advanced people of our days can halt the spread of the ideas of Communism among the broad toiling masses of the world. There is no force capable of turning back the wheel of history, of holding up the process of the social forward movement, to Communism.

The new successes registered in the past year in developing the socialist economy and culture in the Soviet Union, the successes of the People's Democracies marching along the pathway towards Socialism, the further consolidation of the camp of peace and Socialism graphically confirm the great truth and the all-conquering strength of the Lenin-Stalin teaching.

In our forward movement along the path towards Communism the leading and organising force is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the militant union of like-minded Communists, working for the re-making of human society on the basis of the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

In his speech at the XIX Congress of the Party Comrade Stalin said:

"After our Party took power in 1917 and after the Party took real measures to do away with the capitalist and landlord oppression, representatives of the fraternal Parties, admiring the valour and successes of our Party, named it the 'Shock-brigade' of the world revolutionary and working-class movement. In this way they expressed the hope that the successes of the 'Shock-brigade' would facilitate the position of the peoples groaning under the yoke of capitalism. I think", said Comrade Stalin, "that our Party justified these hopes, especially in the period of the second world war when the Soviet Union, by smashing German and Japanese fascist tyranny, delivered the peoples of Europe and Asia from the menace of fascist slavery".

Summing up the results of the past years, we see that the path to the victory of Socialism in our country was not an easy one. There were not a few difficulties in our way. However, our Party always kept itself in a state of militant preparedness and successfully overcame all difficulties and obstacles.

It is now clear to all that Soviet power in our country would not have existed even 35 days, to say nothing of 35 years, had it not been for the heroic Party of

countries of people's democracy and in the Chinese People's Republic numerous new plants and power stations have already been built and commissioned from the designs of Soviet specialists and with equipment produced in the U.S.S.R.

Utilising the aid of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies are successfully solving the task of developing and reorganising agriculture. The state machine and tractor stations which have been opened in all countries of people's democracy are a vital lever of this reconstruction. More and more the working peasantry in the countries of people's democracy are attracted to co-operation, to the creation of producer co-operatives.

The general economic advance is accompanied in all European countries of people's democracy by a rapid improvement in the material wellbeing of the working people.

Big successes have also been registered by the Chinese People's Republic in the three years since the Chinese people, under the leadership of their Communist Party, put an end to the domination of the imperialists and their hirelings—the Kuomintang—and took power into their hands.

Industrial production in 1951 more than doubled as against 1949. At the same time output in various branches of industry by the end of 1951 reached and for some items exceeded the highest prewar level.

In agriculture the fruitful results of the great agrarian reform which has been completed in most of the entire territory of China are already beginning to be seen. At present the Chinese People's Republic produces sufficient grain and cotton to meet the needs of its own population and is now able even to export agricultural produce.

The results of economic development in all the countries of people's democracy are convincing proof that the policy of economic blockade pursued by the U.S. imperialists in relation to the countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism has suffered complete fiasco. This policy boomeranged on those pursuing it. As for the countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism, they, in reply to the blockade policy, joined forces, organised friendly economic relations and mutual aid and created their own world market counterposed to the world capitalist market.

The most important economic result of the second world war, points out Comrade Stalin, is the disintegration of the single, all-embracing world market, and consequently, the further deepening of the general crisis of the world capitalist system.

In the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to the XIX Congress Comrade Malenkov gave a profound Marxist analysis of the entire present-day international situation, citing convincing facts and figures showing the growth of the forces of the camp of democracy and Socialism on the one hand, and, on the other, the aggravation of the general crisis of world capitalism. Two trends of development characterise at present the general picture of the world economic situation.

"The first trend is represented by the steady advance of the peace economy of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, an economy which is free from crises and aims at securing the maximum satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of society...

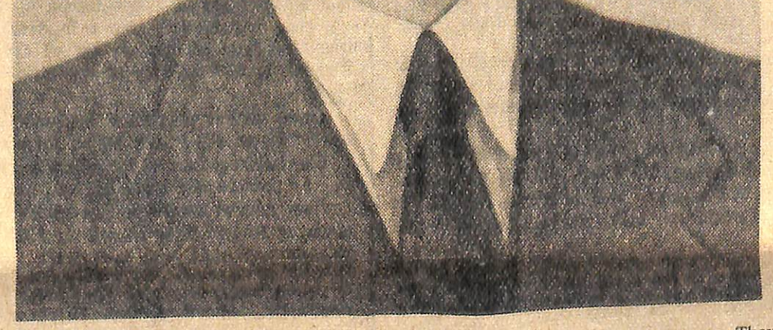
"The second trend is represented by the economy of capitalism, the productive forces of which are stagnant. This is an economy caught in the vice of the steadily deepening general crisis of capitalism and of constantly recurring economic crises; this is the trend of militarisation of the economy and one-sided development of branches of industry producing for war, of rivalry between countries, and enslavement of some countries by others". (G. Malenkov. Report to XIX Congress of the Party on Work of Central Committee of C.P.S.U.(B.).

The antagonisms between the United States and Britain, between the United States and France and other European capitalist countries are becoming increasingly acute. A naked struggle is in progress between American and British monopolists for oil resources, rubber, non-ferrous metals, sulphur and for markets. The struggle is sharpening between Western Germany and France owing to the rivalry of the capitalists in these countries in the so-called European coal and steel association; conflict is sharpening between them over the Saar region.

Seeking a way out of the general crisis of capitalism, which, after the conclusion of the second world war, has become more acute, the U.S. imperialists have taken the path of preparing a new world war. Their aim is: to establish their domination over the world. However, the frantic arms drive, conducted under U.S. pressure by the imperialist camp, daily intensifies the difficulties and contradictions rending this camp and leads inevitably to economic crisis.

Of late production in the capitalist countries has been marking time in the same place. Taking the first quarter of 1951 as 100, the quarterly index of production in the U.S.A. changed as follows: 1951: Ist quarter, 100; IInd quarter, 103; IIIrd quarter, 101; IVth quarter, 101; 1952: Ist quarter, 100; IInd quarter, 97.

These data show that, having reached peak in the second quarter of 1951, the index of industrial production began to decline. In the Ist quarter of the current year it remained on the level of the Ist quarter of last year and later further deteriorated. This testifies to a tendency towards decline in the general level of industrial production despite the fact that the arms drive is in full swing. The reason is clear. Civilian industry is being curtailed to such a considerable degree that even the rapid increase of arms production cannot make good the reduction. Hence, the outcome of the one-sided development of the American economy is already telling in sharp fashion.



already pronounced inflation. The channels of currency circulation are overflowing with banknotes. The purchasing power of money is steadily falling. Prices of consumer goods are steadily soaring. The standard of living is falling rapidly. The conditions of the toiling masses are deteriorating day by day. In the U.S., Japan, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Western Germany the numbers of fully and part-time unemployed have reached 32 million. The wave of strikes and political demonstrations is mounting.

Bourgeois economists no longer argue whether a new economic crisis will or will not take place but about just how soon it will break out. It is characteristic that all manner of institutes engaged in a study of the economic situation are frankly warning the business world of the need to "prepare" for the inevitable and imminent crisis.

Meanwhile, seeking to deflect the attention of the toiling masses from their arduous lot, the huge propaganda machine of the U.S. billionaires is artificially whipping up war hysteria, accustoming the people to the idea of the need to use the atom bomb, daily inculcating fear not only among adults but also among children, arranging in particular sham air-raid alarms.

The results are plain. Many Americans have lost their peace of mind. They keep on looking at the sky and some think they see some strange objects resembling huge "flying plates", "flying saucers", "flying pans" and "flaming balls of green". U.S. newspapers and magazines widely publicize the narrations of all kinds of "eye-witnesses" who allege they have seen these strange objects and assert that they are either... mysterious Russian shells, or at any rate—flying apparatus sent out from some other planet to observe life in America! One cannot help but recall the Russian saying that "Fear distorts the imagination". **(Movement in the hall).**

In his historic speech at the XIX Congress of the Party Comrade Stalin said that in the capitalist countries the principle of equality of people and nations has been trampled underfoot; it has been replaced by the principle of full rights for the exploiting minority and no rights for the exploited majority of citizens. The rights of the individual now are recognised only in the case of those who have capital, while all other citizens are regarded as human raw material fit only for exploitation. U.S. ruling circles have openly taken the pathway of fascisation. They are following in Hitler's footsteps. They have implanted a system of terror in the country, seeking to suppress all progressive forces; they have virtually outlawed the Communist Party and with the aid of hired gangs break up the meetings and rallies of democratic organisations. Propaganda and preparations for a new imperialist war and for world domination have developed on an unprecedented scale.

Having taken the course of a new world war, the U.S. ruling circles are establishing in Europe, Asia and in the Near and Middle East a network of military bases and maintain their armed forces in these areas. They are persistently frustrating peaceful international co-operation. The American imperialists are banking mainly on the revival of German militarism, striving, for this reason, to perpetuate the dismemberment of Germany and are converting Western Germany into their military base. With this end in view they seek to obtain ratification of the Bonn agreement and the Paris treaty on the so-called European defence community. In Asia they are feverishly restoring Japanese militarism. For this purpose the U.S. forced on Japan a separate treaty which is a war treaty and is also calculated on converting Japan into a U.S. military base.

Two and a half years ago the U.S. imperialists unleashed sanguinary war against the heroic Korean people.

The U.S. has become the world pillar of reaction and fascism, the centre of the world conspiracy of the aggressors against peace and the security of nations.

Small wonder that the ordinary people everywhere have such hatred for the American soldiery, who, with their gendarme heel, trample on the rights and freedoms of the peoples.

But the American warmongers cannot turn back the wheels of history. The liberation struggle of the peoples against imperialism is developing apace in all countries.

Nowadays even the most brazen advocates of world domination for American capital, such as Dulles, alarmed at the growing liberation struggle of the peoples, have been forced publicly to acknowledge the growing anti-American sentiment in the European and Asian countries.

The aggressive Atlantic war bloc, knocked together by the U.S. imperialists, is being rent more and more by internal contradictions between the U.S. and Britain, and also between the U.S., powerless to break the resistance of the Korean people. The Korean people, with the fraternal aid of the Chinese people's volunteers and under the guidance of Kim Ir Sen—leader of the Korean people—are valiantly and steadfastly upholding their independence and freedom.

The peoples brand with shame the American aggressors. They do not want war, they stand for peace and are intensifying their rebuff to the warmongers.

It would be difficult to overrate the significance of such a powerful demonstration of the forces of the people in the struggle for peace as the recent Peace Congress of the Peoples of Asia and the Pacific. The messengers of 37 countries with a population of 1,600 million people firmly declared that in the future the machinations of the warmongers will be even more resolutely rebuffed. The forces of the peace partisans are growing. Friendship among the peoples of all countries is growing stronger. In the rear of the imperialist warmongers there resounds more frequently and more loudly the cry of the ordinary people: "We shall never go to war against the peoples of the land of Socialism".

The inviolable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the countries of people's democracy is becoming stronger in the struggle for peace.

The great friendship between the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union, friendship which guarantees durable peace in the Far East and throughout the world, is growing and gaining strength.

Our great homeland is an indestructible bastion of peace. The Soviet people do not want war. The whole world knows this. All the activity of our state takes place under the slogan of the Stalin policy of peaceful creative labour, under the slogan of friendship among nations. The interests of the Soviet Union, points out Comrade Stalin, are inseparable from the cause of world peace.

The peaceful Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet Government proceeds from the assumption that peaceful co-existence and co-operation of capitalism and Communism are quite possible. What is needed is a mutual desire to co-operate, a readiness to fulfil exactly obligations taken and to observe the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

sion, representatives of the fraternal Parties, admiring the real measures to [illegible] and successes of our Party, named it the 'Shock-brigade' of the world revolutionary and working-class movement. In this way they expressed the hope that the successes of the 'Shock-brigade' would facilitate the position of the peoples groaning under the yoke of capitalism. I think", said Comrade Stalin, "that our Party justified these hopes, especially in the period of the second world war when the Soviet Union, by smashing German and Japanese fascist tyranny, delivered the peoples of Europe and Asia from the menace of fascist slavery".

Summing up the results of the past years, we see that the road to the victory of Socialism in our country was not an easy one. There were not a few difficulties in our way. However, our Party always kept itself in a state of militant preparedness and successfully overcame all difficulties and obstacles.

It is now clear to all that Soviet power in our country would not have existed even 35 days, to say nothing of 35 years, had it not been for the heroic Party of Lenin-Stalin, which is closely linked with the people and enjoys their boundless confidence.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party the Soviet people made their state powerful and invincible. Therein lies the great historic service rendered by Comrade Stalin, the leader of the Party and of the people. **(Tempestuous, prolonged applause).** For more than a quarter of a century, since the death of the great Lenin, Comrade Stalin has confidently led our Party and the Soviet people along the untrodden pathways of building the new Communist life. Hence the boundless confidence of the working masses of our country and of the world in the wise Stalin leadership, the strength of their faith in the policy of the Communist Party, in Stalin's genius. Hence the great love of the Soviet people and of working people throughout the world for Comrade Stalin. **(Tempestuous, prolonged applause).**

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution which ushered in a new epoch in the life of humanity!

Long live the mighty Soviet Union—the indestructible bulwark of peace, democracy and Socialism!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Party of Lenin-Stalin!

Long life to our dear teacher and leader, the great Stalin! **(Tempestuous, prolonged applause, growing into ovation. All rise).**

Under the banner of Lenin-Stalin forward, to Communism! **(The audience greeted the concluding words of the report with a warm ovation in honour of the great Stalin, the wise leader and teacher, organiser and inspirer of the historic victories of the Soviet people, the genius of all progressive mankind).**

U.S.S.R. CELEBRATES 35th ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER

Powerful Demonstration of Indestructible Unity of Soviet People and Lenin-Stalin Party

The celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution throughout the Soviet Union was a powerful demonstration of the unswerving rallying of the Soviet people around the glorious Party of Lenin-Stalin, of their firm resolve to fulfil successfully the historic decisions of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party, the Stalin programme of struggle for building Communism.

The traditional parade of the troops of the Moscow garrison and the demonstration of the working people of the capital were held in Moscow. The leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Government of the U.S.S.R., the best stakhanovites in industry, foremost workers in agriculture, prominent workers in the fields of art and science, Party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol activists took their places on the tribunes in Red Square. Numerous delegations from different countries were also present.

The appearance of Comrade Stalin and his immediate colleagues was warmly cheered.

An endless stream of the working people of Moscow marched through the square carrying portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and thousands of tableaux with the words: "Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the great Party of Lenin-Stalin, inspirer and organiser of all our victories!" As a symbol of unity and fraternal solidarity of all peace fighters the columns of marchers carried portraits of the leaders of the Communist and Workers' Parties and of progressive public figures throughout the world.

The panels, placards and diagrams reflected the achievements of the personnel of the various Moscow factories and enterprises in the all-people's socialist emulation. The equipment produced for the Volga-Don Canal, tens of machine-tools produced ahead of schedule, new fabrics of beautiful colour and high quality, a new underground station—all these achievements were proclaimed on the tableaux carried by the columns of workers from the "Dynamo" and "Krasny Proletari" engineering plants, the "Trekhgorny Textile Mill" and the builders of the Metro. The posters carried by the columns of the 103 higher educational establishments in the capital showed that there were 270.000 students in Moscow, more than the number of students in Britain and France taken together. The achievements of the Muscovites testified to the peaceful labour and firm resolve to defend the cause of peace.

About one million people participated in the Moscow demonstration.

The demonstration of the working people in Leningrad lasted more than three hours, 850,000 participated in it. Leningrad, the leading and the main base of the Soviet machine-building industry, reported its readiness to fulfil the grand tasks of the Five-Year Plan. Over 400 thousand people filled the decorated streets and squares of Kiev, capital of the Soviet Ukraine. Minsk, the Byelorussian capital, raised from the ashes, was majestic and beautiful.

In Stalingrad a procession of 120 thousand people marched through the Stalingrad Square of the Fallen Soldiers. The streets of Tbilisi, capital of Georgia, were gay and colourful during the October celebration; the demonstration in which 350 thousand people participated, was a manifestation of the Stalin friendship of the peoples. Over 120 thousand working people in Tallin, capital of Estonia, participated in the demonstration. The posters carried by the columns showed the great achievements of the working people of Estonia during the years of Soviet power. Mass demonstrations were also held in Tashkent and Alma-Ata, in Baku and Vilnus, in Kishinev and Riga, in Petrozavodsk, Vladivostock and in other towns of the Soviet Union. Popular celebrations took place everywhere in the evening.

Everywhere the October demonstrations revealed the tremendous patriotic enthusiasm and readiness of all the forces of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the Soviet Union to fulfil the historic tasks set by the XIX Party Congress.

Working People in All Countries Widely Mark 35th Anniversary of Great October

The anniversary of the Great October Revolution was enthusiastically marked by working people in all countries.

In the **Chinese People's Republic** celebration rallies and meetings were held in towns and countryside. A celebration meeting attended by Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese people, and by other leaders of the Communist Party and of the People's Government, was held in Peking on November 6.

A speech devoted to the 35th anniversary of the Great October was delivered by Soong Ching-ling, Deputy Chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society, International Stalin Peace Prize winner. Greetings addressed to the Soviet people and to the most beloved and esteemed friend of the Chinese people, Comrade Stalin—the leader of all progressive mankind —were voiced, on behalf of the Chinese people, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic and the Communist Party of China, by Prime Minister Chou En-lai.

On November 7 more than 40,000 people attended a celebration rally in Peking. The buildings were decorated with portraits of Lenin and Stalin, Mao Tse-tung and Sun Yat-sen.

The Chinese-Soviet Friendship Month which has developed into a grand manifestation of the steadily growing friendship of the two great nations, is well underway.

Warm affection for the great land of Socialism was unanimously manifested by the people of **Poland.** Celebration meetings and mass rallies were held in many towns and villages. On November 6, in the largest hall in Warsaw, a celebration meeting was held on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great October and a report delivered by Alexander Zawadzki, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The meeting was attended by leaders of the Party and Government, headed by Boleslaw Bierut. On November 8, the Polish-Soviet Friendship Month opened amidst great festivity.

The working masses in **Czechoslovakia** enthusiastically celebrated the October anniversary. Celebration meetings, rallies and gatherings were held throughout the country. A number of enterprises fulfilled their annual assignment on the eve of the October anniversary.

A hundred thousand-strong rally held on Staromestské Square in Prague on November 7 was addressed by Viliam Siroky, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. The working people of Prague and other towns laid wreaths on the monuments to the Soviet soldiers who fell in the battles for the liberation of Czechoslovakia. November 7 marked the opening of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Month.

In **Hungary**, on November 6, a celebration meeting, attended by leaders of the Hungarian Working People's Party and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Matias Rakosi, was held in the Budapest State Opera House. The report was delivered by Imre Nagy, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Hungarian Working People's Party.

On November 7, celebration meetings were held throughout the country. Working people heard reports on the 35th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and summed up the results of the pre-October emulation.

In **Rumania**, on November 6, a celebration meeting was held in Bucharest. The report on the 35th anniversary of the Great October was delivered by Vylko Tchervenkov. Over 200,000 people participated in the monster demonstration in Sofia. Demonstrations and meetings devoted to the Great October were held in many towns and villages of the country.

At the celebration meeting on November 6 in the **Albanian** capital, Tirana, a report was delivered by Enver Hodja, leader of the Albanian people. On November 7, a demonstration attended by thousands of Tirana working people was held outside the Soviet Mission.

A celebration meeting held on November 6 in Pyongyang, capital of the **Korean People's Democratic Republic,** was addressed by Pak Hen Yen, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In the **German Democratic Republic** the celebration meeting on November 6, held under the joint auspices of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany together with the leadership of the Greater Berlin organisation of the Party, was addressed by Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party.

A celebration meeting was held on November 7 in Berlin. A detailed speech was delivered by Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, who opened the German-Soviet Friendship Month.

Together with the entire German people the 35th October was celebrated by the working people of Western Berlin. Despite the police ban the premises of the democratic organisations and railway stations were decorated with banners and flags. When police forced their way into the hall in Neukölln (American sector) where a meeting of the working people was in progress, the audience stood fast and courageously sang the workers' fighting song "Forward, Ye Workers". Before the eyes of the police, the audience voted for peace, for unity of Germany and against the enslaving Bonn treaty.

On November 7, representatives of the workers, intelligentsia and workers of agriculture in the **Mongolian People's Republic** gathered on the Sukhe-Bator Square in Ulan-Bator for the military parade and demonstration of the working people. Several tens of thousands of people took part in the demonstration.

In **Britain** a meeting attended by 7,000 people was held in London on November 8. This meeting, organised by the Anglo-Soviet Friendship Society, marked the opening of the British-Soviet Friendship Month.

In **France** a meeting attended by over 30,000 working people took place in Paris. The meeting was addressed by Jacques Duclos. On November 8, a meeting held under the auspices of the "France-U.S.S.R." Society in the "Pleyel" Hall in Paris was attended by over 2,000 people.

The democratic parties and organisations in **Italy** celebrated the 35th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with celebration meetings.

Celebration meetings were held in Calcutta and in other cities of **India**; in Brussels, Liege and other places in **Belgium**; in Oslo, Bergen and elsewhere in **Norway**; in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, in the Hague and other cities in **Holland**. Meetings and rallies in honour of the 35th anniversary of the Great October were held in the enterprises in Vienna, **Austria**. In **Finland** a celebration meeting in Helsinki was attended by members of the Government, deputies to the Sejm and public figures.

In **Lebanon** November 7 saw a demons-

EXCHANGING EXPERIENCE OF PARTY WORK

CONCERNING WORK AND TASKS OF PRAGUE REGIONAL PARTY CONSULTATION CENTRE

★

Bedrich Kozelka

Member, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

★ ★

The year 1952 has been a year of events of great historic significance for the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world. These events are the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, publication of the classical work by Comrade J. V. Stalin, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.", and the speech by Comrade J. V. Stalin at the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U.

In this connection the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Comrade Clement Gottwald have placed before propagandists and agitators a great and honourable task: widely to popularise the historic documents of the XIX Congress and the new classical work by J. V. Stalin, to acquaint all members and probationer members of the Party and the entire working people with them.

Profound study of the economic problems of Socialism as elaborated by the great Stalin, of all the documents of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will equip our Party and the entire working people of Czechoslovakia with a powerful ideological weapon, which, consciously used, will steadily lead us forward along the victorious pathway of socialist construction.

★

The decision of the Political Secretariat of the Central Committee concerning the 1952-53 academic year in Party education points out that in the previous year the Party consultation centres improved their work, conducted planned propaganda in lecture form, basing themselves on the lecture groups of the regional Party committees. "The Party consultation centre in Prague, in particular," reads the decision, "improved its work. Many of the lectures delivered there were on a high ideological level and were well attended. All the departments of the regional Party committee took part in working out the monthly programme of the Prague consultation centre. As a result the lectures devoted to vital questions helped the regional Party organisation in carrying out its tasks".

The consultation centre of the Prague regional Party committee was opened in 1950. In the initial period its work suffered from serious shortcomings due to the subversive activities by Slanski and his gang who sought to create in the Party an atmosphere of underestimating the significance of Marxist-Leninist education of cadres, to isolate educational work from the vital questions of building Socialism and from the policy of the Party. The chief shortcomings were that the consultation centre lived an ivory tower existence and isolated itself from the masses, from the daily tasks and campaigns of the Party.

A big change in the work of the consultation centre took place after the Central Committee meeting in February 1951 at which the traitors and spies Sling, Svermova and Klementis were exposed. Of decisive influence on the work of the centre was the counsel of Comrade Gottwald who urgently insisted at the Central Committee meeting that the entire membership should learn how our Party, utilising the rich experience of the C.P.S.U., crushed the various opposition elements and the traitors infiltrated into our Party by Czechoslovak and foreign capitalists. Acting on this counsel the Party consultation centre arranged two cycles of lectures, one on the history of the C.P.S.U. and the other on the history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. These lectures evoked a wide response.

On the eve of the 1951-52 academic year by the rich experience of the consultation centres in the U.S.S.R. and use this experience in its work. This resulted in the fact that the presidium of the regional Party committee began to discuss and approve the programmes of the Prague consultation centre and assigned lecturers for different subjects. The centre devotes special attention to preliminary discussion of each lecture with the participation of the lecturer and the regional committee functionary who helped in elaborating the subject. The lecture is then discussed at a meeting of the staff of the consultation centre where the lecturer is given both methodological directives and advice concerning the content of the lecture.

During the previous academic year Party functionaries attended a cycle of lectures on works by the classics of Marxism-Leninism, who founded the ideological, organisational, tactical and theoretical principles of the Marxist Party, and also lectures devoted to separate volumes of the works of J. V. Stalin, published in the Czech language. In addition to the cycle of lectures on the history of the C.P.S.U., lectures on the history of our Party, compiled from the works of Comrade Gottwald, were delivered also. The lecture propaganda conducted by the consultation centre now reflects far more widely the struggle for peace and vital issues of international politics. Also of great use is the initiative shown in arranging lectures and seminars based on articles published in "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!"

The themes of the lectures dealing with such basic problems of socialist construction in the country as, for instance, the socialist attitude towards labour, state discipline and the socialist state budget, give an idea of the serious work done on this particularly important sector. Many of these lectures were read by members of the Political Secretariat of the Central Committee, by ministers, members of the presidium of the regional and city Party committees and by other leading Party workers.

At the same time the Party consultation centre in Prague has rendered and is rendering essential help to tutors in the Party educational network and to teachers in the political schools of the Czechoslovak Youth Union in deepening their theoretical knowledge, in exchanging experience, etc.

A cycle of lectures on Political Economy has been started for leading workers in industry, factory managers, technicians and foremen. The consultation centre holds group consultations for the purpose of better assimilation of this subject. On a far larger scale than hitherto, the consultation centre arranges lectures on Party policy in the countryside, lectures for teachers in the higher educational establishments and for scientific workers. Great interest is evoked by the lectures on: "Mass political work among women", "Role of the Women's International Democratic Federation in the fight for peace", etc. among functionaries of the women's movement.

The Prague consultation centre gives great help to speakers of the regional Party committee addressing public meetings. The speakers are acquainted in detail with the corresponding decisions of the Party and the Government, with materials showing how these decisions are carried out in the conditions of given regions and enterprises, and also with materials devoted to seminars and consultations, it succeeded in the corresponding period of the 1951-52 academic year in organising 325 lectures and consultations. Attendance at the lectures in 1950-51 totalled 15,000 while last year it amounted to 45,000. The centre has a library with 16,000 books on social and political subjects, and is supplied with the archives of historical documents; the number of readers increased during this period from 13,798 to 51,000.

The onward march of our country along the path to Socialism as well as the sharpening international situation constantly raise many vital issues calling for profound elucidation and consequently for a high level of Party propaganda. Of particular importance is elucidation of questions of the fight for peace in the present phase since not always have they been properly understood even by some Party members. Lectures, organised by the centre on: "Socialist patriotism and defence of the homeland", "Defence of the homeland from inner and external enemies" and other subjects, revealing the growing differences within the imperialist camp, were of great help in making for a clear understanding in our People's Democratic Republic of the entire significance of the tasks of the fight for peace. The lectures on: "Documents concerning the American imperialists, the worst enemies of the independence of the Czechoslovak people", "Cosmopolitanism—the ideology of the warmakers", "Lessons for the Communist and Workers' Parties arising from the exposure of the treachery of the Tito clique in Yugoslavia", "Vatican serves the warmongers", etc., expose the criminal activities of the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices.

In addition, the Party consultation centre systematically acquaints propagandists and agitators with the steadily growing forces of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. Party functionaries present in the lecture halls of the consultation centre heard detailed speeches devoted to the: "Great construction projects of Communism in the U.S.S.R. and construction projects of Socialism in the countries of people's democracy", "The V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal—the first of the great projects of Communism", "Economic co-operation of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies", "Steady growth in the well-being of the working people in the U.S.S.R. —a law of Socialism", "Great construction projects of Socialism in Czechoslovakia" and to the fight of the German Democratic Republic and the German people for a united Germany and for peace.

The decision of the Political Secretariat of the Central Committee concerning the 1952-53 academic year points also to shortcomings in Party propaganda: "Party propaganda is still not sufficiently active, militant and effective; it inadequately arms Party members with the scientific outlook in the struggle against bourgeois ideology; it does not adequately help in solving questions of daily practice, in fulfilling the great tasks of socialist construction, in strengthening the ideological unity of the Party and in conducting mass political work". These important directives must be the guiding star also for the personnel of the Prague Party consultation centre. If we recall, for example, the perseverance with which Comrade Clement Gottwald raised vital questions of Party work at the September and December meetings of the Central Committee in 1951, and should we verify the

not fulfil their task of equipping the tutors with theoretical knowledge and methodological experience, they did not teach them to combine the study material with the daily tasks of the Party. Responsibility for the inadequate work of the district consultation centres rests also with the regional Party consultation centre. Last year the help given by the Prague regional consultation centre to the district consultation centres considerably increased; 685 lecturers being sent to the districts with its help. But the weak point of this help lay, by the way, in the fact that very often the lecturers came to the districts without acquainting themselves beforehand with the situation in the given district and for this reason were unable to combine their lectures with the vital tasks of the particular district.

The regional consultation centre begins the new Party education academic year equipped with the experience and concrete directives of the leadership of our Party. This year vital changes have taken place in the organisation and in the curriculum of Party study. This year the study in all links of Party education is based, in the main, on the materials of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. and on J. V. Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." Study of these documents will be closely linked with the tasks of building Socialism in our country.

Lectures, consultations and talks, acquainting our Party activists and working people with the glorious history and rich experience of the great Party of Lenin-Stalin will occupy the central place in plans for the further work of the Prague Party consultation centre.

Prior to the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union our Party consultation centre held a cycle of lectures devoted to the rapid development of industry and agriculture in the U.S.S.R., to the growth in the wellbeing and cultural level of the Soviet people during the period of the fifth Stalin Five-Year Plan. These lectures evoked great interest among the working people and acted as a stimulus for wide unfolding of propaganda in lecture form in the other regions of the Republic, in the districts, enterprises and in the countryside.

Immediately after the publication of J. V. Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.", a one-day seminar, devoted to this new outstanding work, was arranged in our Party consultation centre. The secretaries of district Party committees, heads of propaganda and agitation departments and leading workers in the district Party consultation centres participated in the work of the seminar. To help the district committee lecturers and tutors, the following lectures were read: "International situation in the light of J. V. Stalin's works on economic problems", "Gradual transition of the U.S.S.R. from Socialism to Communism", "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union leads the Soviet people along the path to Communism".

Close attention is devoted now to group consultations at which complicated problems are discussed, such as: the character of economic laws under Socialism, commodity production under Socialism, the law of value under Socialism and to other questions brilliantly elucidated by J. V. Stalin.

In connection with the convening of the National Conference of the Party on December 16-17 and with the publication of the draft of the new Rules of the Party by the Presidium of the Central Committee, the Prague Party consultation centre is organising a special cycle of lectures.

In all this work we are guided by Clement Gottwald's words in his greetings to the

and other towns laid wreaths on the monuments to the Soviet soldiers who fell in the battles for the liberation of Czechoslovakia. November 7 marked the opening of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Month.

In **Hungary**, on November 6, a celebration meeting, attended by leaders of the Hungarian Working People's Party and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Matias Rakosi, was held in the Budapest State Opera House. The report was delivered by Imre Nagy, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Hungarian Working People's Party.

On November 7, celebration meetings were held throughout the country. Working people heard reports on the 35th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and summed up the results of the pre-October emulation.

In **Rumania**, on November 6, a celebration meeting was held in Bucharest. The report on the 35th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was delivered by Miron Constantinescu, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party. On November 7, big demonstrations and meetings were held in all towns. The demonstration in Bucharest in which about 500,000 working people participated, lasted more than four hours.

The celebration meeting on November 6 in the **Bulgarian** capital was held in the presence of the leaders of the Communist Party and the Government, headed by

meeting, organised by the Anglo-Soviet Friendship Society, marked the opening of the British-Soviet Friendship Month.

In **France** a meeting attended by over 30,000 working people took place in Paris. The meeting was addressed by Jacques Duclos. On November 8, a meeting held under the auspices of the "France-U.S.S.R." Society in the "Pleyel" Hall in Paris was attended by over 2,000 people.

The democratic parties and organisations in **Italy** celebrated the 35th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with celebration meetings.

Celebration meetings were held in Calcutta and in other cities of **India**; in Brussels, Liege and other places in **Belgium**; in Oslo, Bergen and elsewhere in **Norway**; in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, in the Hague and other cities in **Holland**. Meetings and rallies in honour of the 35th anniversary of the Great October were held in the enterprises in Vienna, **Austria**. In **Finland** a celebration meeting in Helsinki was attended by members of the Government, deputies to the Sejm and public figures.

In **Lebanon** November 7 saw a demonstration of the working people of Beirut. The demonstrators marched through the main street of the city with slogans in honour of the great anniversary and in honour of Generalissimo Stalin. During a clash with police at the municipal building police opened fire on the demonstrators. A number of people were wounded and many arrested. The working people in Beirut, Tripoli, Djunia and in other towns in Lebanon have protested against this police provocation.

sought to create in the Party an atmosphere of underestimating the significance of Marxist-Leninist education of cadres, to isolate educational work from the vital questions of building Socialism and from the policy of the Party. The chief shortcomings were that the consultation centre lived an ivory tower existence and isolated itself from the masses, from the daily tasks and campaigns of the Party.

A big change in the work of the consultation centre took place after the Central Committee meeting in February 1951 at which the traitors and spies Sling, Svermova and Klementis were exposed. Of decisive influence on the work of the centre was the counsel of Comrade Gottwald who urgently insisted at the Central Committee meeting that the entire membership should learn how our Party, utilising the rich experience of the C.P.S.U., crushed the various opposition elements and the traitors infiltrated into our Party by Czechoslovak and foreign capitalists. Acting on this counsel the Party consultation centre arranged two cycles of lectures, one on the history of the C.P.S.U. and the other on the history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. These lectures evoked a wide response.

On the eve of the 1951-52 academic year in the Party educational network the presidium of the regional Party committee in Prague on the basis of the directives of the Party leadership, adopted a special decision which urged the regional consultation centre of the Party to ensure that the lectures be conducted on a high ideological level, that they combine theory with practice, with the great tasks confronting the Party. The decision urged that the staff of the consultation centre should be guided

At the same time the Party consultation centre in Prague has rendered and is rendering essential help to tutors in the Party educational network and to teachers in the political schools of the Czechoslovak Youth Union in deepening their theoretical knowledge, in exchanging experience, etc.

A cycle of lectures on Political Economy has been started for leading workers in industry, factory managers, technicians and foremen. The consultation centre holds group consultations for the purpose of better assimilation of this subject. On a far larger scale than hitherto, the consultation centre arranges lectures on Party policy in the countryside, lectures for teachers in the higher educational establishments and for scientific workers. Great interest is evoked by the lectures on: "Mass political work among women", "Role of the Women's International Democratic Federation in the fight for peace", etc. among functionaries of the women's movement.

The Prague consultation centre gives great help to speakers of the regional Party committee addressing public meetings. The speakers are acquainted in detail with the corresponding decisions of the Party and the Government, with materials showing how these decisions are carried out in the conditions of given regions and enterprises, and also with materials devoted to the international situation. In many cases printed materials with striking facts and figures were prepared for them.

Under the leadership of the regional Party committee the Prague consultation centre succeeded in eliminating a number of shortcomings and above all in establishing close contact with the masses. The following figures are evidence of this. Compared with 8 months of 1950-51 when the consultation centre arranged 90 lectures,

Navigation Canal—the first of the great projects of Communism", "Economic co-operation of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies", "Steady growth in the well-being of the working people in the U.S.S.R. —a law of Socialism", "Great construction projects of Socialism in Czechoslovakia" and to the fight of the German Democratic Republic and the German people for a united Germany and for peace.

The decision of the Political Secretariat of the Central Committee concerning the 1952-53 academic year points also to shortcomings in Party propaganda: "Party propaganda is still not sufficiently active, militant and effective; it inadequately arms Party members with the scientific outlook in the struggle against bourgeois ideology; it does not adequately help in solving questions of daily practice, in fulfilling the great tasks of socialist construction, in strengthening the ideological unity of the Party and in conducting mass political work". These important directives must be the guiding star also for the personnel of the Prague Party consultation centre. If we recall, for example, the perseverance with which Comrade Clement Gottwald raised vital questions of Party work at the September and December meetings of the Central Committee in 1951, and should we verify the help that the Prague Party consultation centre has given in the matter of Party building, we shall see that it is a long way from fulfilling its tasks.

One of the main shortcomings of the 1951-52 academic year was the inadequate help accorded the leading workers of the Party educational network on the part of the Party consultation centres. The tutors' seminars were the weakest point in the Party educational network; in most cases they did

seminar, devoted to this new outstanding work, was arranged in our Party consultation centre. The secretaries of district Party committees, heads of propaganda and agitation departments and leading workers in the district Party consultation centres participated in the work of the seminar. To help the district committee lecturers and tutors, the following lectures were read: "International situation in the light of J. V. Stalin's works on economic problems", "Gradual transition of the U.S.S.R. from Socialism to Communism", "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union leads the Soviet people along the path to Communism".

Close attention is devoted now to group consultations at which complicated problems are discussed, such as: the character of economic laws under Socialism, commodity production under Socialism, the law of value under Socialism and to other questions brilliantly elucidated by J. V. Stalin.

In connection with the convening of the National Conference of the Party on December 16-17 and with the publication of the draft of the new Rules of the Party by the Presidium of the Central Committee, the Prague Party consultation centre is organising a special cycle of lectures.

In all this work we are guided by Clement Gottwald's words in his greetings to the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: "The results of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) as well as the new fundamental work of Comrade Stalin, 'Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.', will be for us too an inexhaustible source of experience in our daily work, in our daily struggle for construction and consolidation of the socialist system in Czechoslovakia, in the struggle for the preservation of peace".

For Broad Participation of Women in Preparation for Peoples' Congress for Peace

★

Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier

General Secretary,
Women's International Democratic Federation

★ ★

As a result of the constant worsening of the standard of living of the peoples in the capitalist and colonial countries, as a result of the more and more open, aggressive war preparations by the U.S. imperialists, millions of women who until now did not have a clear understanding of the war danger, are now aware of this danger; they see that the war preparations are the cause of their material hardships, the cause of the growing poverty in these countries. Increasingly greater numbers of women now understand that the responsiblity for this danger rests with the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and other capitalist countries.

Wide preparations for the Peoples' Congress in every country carried out by the women organisations jointly with other peace supporters, make possible a still better explanation of the problems of peace on the basis of the following questions advanced by the Bureau of the World Peace Council:

How to end the wars now in progress?

How to end the "cold war"?

How to ensure national independence and guarantee the security of all countries?

This work also facilitates the drawing into the struggle in one form or another of additional forces striving for peace.

Some women are satisfied with affixing their signatures or with making contributions to the peace funds, others take a direct part in the struggle against the peasant land being converted into new American war bases, address themselves to the soldiers of the U.S. occupation troops with calls for peace, take action against the fabulous war expenditure, demand from the governments of their countries allocations for child welfare, for education and public health and elect delegates to the national peace congresses and to the Peoples' Congress for Peace.

In the course of vigorous activity every woman becomes confident that something can be done by her to avert war, learns to understand the need for participating in general activity, becomes conscious that the Peoples' Congress will enable her to join with the hundreds of millions of people and make their will an invincible force in the struggle for peace.

★

Women's organisations realise that while giving full support to the common campaigns of the peace supporters in which they very often play the most active part, it is necessary for them in the preparations for the Peoples' Congress also to conduct their own activity, to approach housewives, working women, leaders of organisations and women prominent in public life and discuss with them the questions that are agitating all women in order to draw them into activity.

This follows from the appeal of the Executive Committee of the Women's International Democratic Federation which was published and widely circulated by all the national organisations affiliated to the Federation.

The appeal enumerates the immediate aims for which the Women's International Democratic Federation is fighting: an end to the war in Korea, reduction in armaments, banning of atomic, bacteriological and other weapons of mass destruction, struggle against remilitarisation of Germany and Japan, and for the signing of a Peace Pact. The appeal calls to expose, in the course of broad discussions, the warmongers, their slanderous inventions about the Soviet Union which not infrequently constitute one of the main obstacles to reaching agreement among people of good will, and to find in this way, together with women whose views differ from ours, the basis on which agreement can be reached with all women seeking to avert a new war.

In most countries measures were undertaken to draw into activity the masses of women of different social categories unaffiliated to any organisation, as well as women prominent in public life, and organisations and groupings with which we have not had contact in the past; it should be noted that very often—and this was the main danger—these measures were aimed only at prominent women, the masses were ignored, or vice versa.

The National Conference of the Union of Italian Women initiated a wide campaign among millions of women with the aim of getting support for the Peoples' Congress. Every woman will be asked to contribute one lira to help send her representative to Vienna. At thousands of small meetings, rallies, and discussions women are electing deputations to call on prominent figures in the town or city block, on shopkeepers, handicraftsmen, teachers, lawyers, physicians, industrialists and others, informing them about the discussion and urging support for the Peoples' Congress. The Union of Italian Women, has set itself the task of getting up to 10,000 such deputations. These deputations will facilitate the work of making contact with representatives of those circles of public opinion which hitherto got their information on questions of peace exclusively via the government radio and press which support the U.S. policy of war.

In addition to this national campaign other mass activity is being conducted in the provinces such as, for example, the production of "peace banners" made of variegated materials collected as a result of visiting 30-40 thousand families, peace albums with photos of all infants in the given locality whose mothers send together with these photos their agreement to support the Peoples' Congress in the interest of saving the lives of their children. Elsewhere women compile albums of sons and husbands who perished during the war, accompanying these photos with declarations upholding peace. Regional conferences against the foreign occupation, for national independence, are also taking place.

★

The idea of holding a "Mothers' Day of Struggle to Save the Children from War", an idea put forward by the World Peace Council and supported by the Women's International Democratic Federation, was taken up in a number of countries. Eugenie Cotton, Chairman of the Women's International Democratic Federation, called upon all French mothers to hold the "Mothers' Day" under the slogan of preparing for the Peoples' Congress. Her appeal was supported by the Union of French Women, by women workers and peasants, by women who suffered in the last war, by war widows, former concentration camp prisoners and others. In honour of the "National Mothers' Day" appeals popularising the Peoples' Congress in all corners of France were made by women of different social strata, different professions and religious beliefs: women workers and peasants, doctors, teachers, women traders, mothers whose sons are in Viet Nam or in the armed forces, the wives of ex-soldiers and of former prisoners of war, wives whose husbands perished in the war, women Socialists, Communists and Catholics.

For example, a group of Catholic mothers in the town of Le Raincy (Seine et Oise Department) called upon Catholics in the town to support the Peoples' Congress. Similar appeals will be addressed to the women in the town affiliated to the various organisations, including women whose views differ in many respects from those of the peace supporters. On November 29 the initiators of the "Mothers' Day" in Le Raincy will meet with the women who have responded to their appeal, in order to discuss the call convening the Peoples' Congress for Peace and to express their reasons for supporting the Congress. Such local gatherings organised throughout the country, will facilitate the formation of thousands of new peace committees which will be able to take decisions for one or another form of action on those questions acutely affecting the interests of the local population: the fight for disarmament, against the Bonn agreements, against the war in Viet Nam, for allocations for peace needs, etc.

The proposal to hold "Mothers' Day" was also taken up by the Union of Iranian Women, which, notwithstanding the martial law in the country and the ban preventing people from assembling in groups of more than five, is also preparing a national women's peace conference under the following slogans: Against participation in the military bloc! Against the establishment of military bases! Against credits for rearmament! For a budget of health protection and education!

★

In Prague an "Assembly of Czechoslovak Mothers in Defence of Peace" was held which addressed women in the U.S., calling on them to unite with the women of other countries to save peace and to fight for the return of their sons from Korea. In an address to German women this Assembly declared its solidarity with their struggle for peace.

Such international appeals help the women to whom they are addressed to overcome the isolation which the warmakers artificially create in order to prevent the women from being drawn into the fight for peace.

The effectiveness of these calls is evident from the fact that Eleanor Roosevelt, U.S. representative in Uno, was compelled to reply to the open letter addressed by the Women's International Democratic Federation to U.S. women on the question of the Korean war; and the Women's International Democratic Federation's reply to Eleanor Roosevelt met with such wholehearted approval among American women that many of them, despite all the difficulties, expressed a desire to widely circulate it, to tell their compatriots the truth and help them to compel the U.S. Government end the war in Korea.

Some of the national women's organisations have developed activity among peasant women for the Peoples' Congress.

The Union of French Women held a conference of peasant women which declared its support for the Peoples' Congress. In Germany the Women's Democratic Union is specially explaining to peasant women and women farm labourers the significance for them of the Peoples' Congress; correspondence has been organised between the peasant women and women workers of the same profession in Eastern and Western Germany. The development of a rank and file "Women's Peace Movement in Western Germany" which is campaigning against ratification of the Bonn military agreements enables this movement to take its place at the Peoples' Congress.

In Britain women are active circulating in the streets and in factories "peace notebooks" wherein each writes instructions to the Congress. The women members of the Preparatory Committee for the Peoples' Congress have addressed themselves to those women's organisations that so far have not taken any part in the Congress preparations.

Women in the Argentine participating in the peace movement have set themselves the task of establishing contact with all women's organisations and also with Catholic functionaries with a view to informing them of the convening of the Congress and its aims.

In those countries where this work was carried out among broad sections of women it was successful.

However, little has as yet been done compared with the opportunities. A certain change has taken place in the outlook of people in the capitalist countries, they understand that they have been deceived and are ready to receive those who come to them in order to show them the way to peace. And quite naturally the women are taking this path.

As for women Communists, it is their duty to approach other women more perseveringly, to display still greater activity in all women's organisations of which they are members, to be better activists in the peace committees, always to display more initiative for drawing new forces into the fight for peace, to bar the way of the war criminals and save peace.

MEETING OF ACTIVISTS OF POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

A meeting of activists of the Polish United Workers' Party, held in Warsaw on November 4, heard a report by the delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party to the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. Together with central and Warsaw Party activists there were present the leading regional activists and secretaries of the district and city committees.

In his speech Comrade Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman of the Central Committee, stressed the historic significance of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. and of Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.". Comrade Bierut's words: "Let us bring the great ideological achievements of the Congress to the broad masses. Let them awaken in the masses confidence in the future and the will for further endeavour in the sphere of socialist construction",—were met with prolonged applause in honour of Comrade Stalin.

Comrade Edward Ochab made the report "Use directives of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. for the purpose of raising the political and organisational level of our Party work". Comrade Franticek Mazur took as his subject "Economic Problems at the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. and their significance for Poland".

In conclusion there was read the decision of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party calling for study of the basic materials of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. and of Comrade Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.".

MEETING, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party on November 8th and 9th John Gollan, member of the Political Bureau of the Executive Committee, made a report on Comrade Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and on the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. Comrade Gollan stressed the exceptional importance of Stalin's great and profound work of creative Marxism and called for widest popularisation and deep and thorough study of it.

Speaking about the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. Comrade Gollan emphasised the gigantic achievements of the Soviet people under the leadership of the C.P.S.U., under the guidance of Comrade Stalin and dwelt especially on the Soviet Union's fight for peace. Gollan pointed to the lessons of the XIX Congress for the work of the British Communist Party, including the need to build and strengthen the Party, to develop criticism and self-criticism, strengthen the fight of the British people for democratic rights and national independence and peace.

Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Party, made a report on the Labour movement stressing especially the vital importance of working-class unity. Comrade Pollitt showed that the grave danger of war and the serious economic position of Britain were bringing about changes in thinking among members of the Labour Party, a development which presents the Communists with new opportunities and responsibilities. Comrade Pollitt pointed to the serious weaknesses in the work of the Party, of a sectarian and Right-wing

CONSOLIDATING ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SOVIET UNION AND COUNTRIES OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY

★

Laszlo Gay

Deputy Minister Foreign Trade, Hungarian People's Republic

★ ★

In his brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.", Comrade J. V. Stalin writes:

"The disintegration of the single, all-embracing world market must be regarded as the most important economic result of the second world war and of its economic consequences. It has had the effect of further deepening the general crisis of the world capitalist system."

After the second world war China and the European People's Democracies dropped out of the capitalist system. A united and powerful socialist camp was formed confronting the camp of capitalism. The economic consequence of this was the creation of two parallel world markets, also confronting one another.

After the second world war the Soviet Union, China and the European countries of people's democracy joined together economically and established economic co-operation and mutual assistance. "The experience of this co-operation shows", Comrade Stalin teaches, "that not a single capitalist country could have rendered such effective and technically competent assistance to the People's Democracies as the Soviet Union is rendering them. The point is not only that this assistance is the cheapest possible and technically superb. The chief point is that at the bottom of this co-operation lies a sincere desire to help one another and to promote the economic progress of all. The result is a fast pace of industrial development in these countries. It may be confidently said that, with this pace of industrial development, it will soon come to pass that these countries will not only be in no need of imports from capitalist countries, but will themselves feel the necessity of finding an outside market for their surplus products".

I.

The countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism are engaged in grand peaceful construction and are rapidly developing the national economy. At the same time the economy of the capitalist countries, engaged in feverish rearmament and militarisation, encounters growing difficulties and is steadily approaching a severe crisis.

The radical difference in the economic systems of the two camps is also vividly manifested in international economic relations. In the capitalist world the foreign market is shrinking, and the struggle for markets and sources of raw materials is growing sharper. In order to amass the maximum profits, the stronger countries and the bigger monopolies resort to crude violence in respect to the weaker countries, the weaker partner. The main role in this international brigandage is played by the U.S. As against this, the economic relations between the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism are broadening and becoming more solid; they are developing in a planned manner in the spirit of sincere fraternal co-operation.

Way back in 1921, Comrade Stalin wrote: "...In order to begin (at least to **begin**) to develop a correct world economy, it is necessary that the proletariat be victorious at least in a number of the advanced countries".

The Soviet Union had developed into an advanced industrial power already before to grow in 1952. Thus, the attempt of the imperialists to blockade China ended in complete failure. From the friendly countries the Chinese People's Republic receives all the means of production and consumption needed for developing its national economy.

The economic relations between the countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism are many-sided, and are developing and strengthening in all fields. The U.S.S.R. gives all-round aid to the people's democratic countries. Based on the designs of Soviet specialists and with equipment produced in the factories of the U.S.S.R., a large number of new factories and power stations have been built and commissioned in the European countries of people's democracy and in the Chinese People's Republic. The activity of the existing mixed Soviet-Rumanian enterprises, Soviet-Chinese enterprises and others is becoming more vigorous. The scale of joint prospecting for mineral wealth is growing. Credits are being increased and scientific and technical co-operation extended.

The Soviet Union gives the democratic countries help which the capitalist states could not and would never agree to give not only to the countries of people's democracy but even to any capitalist country. Suffice it to say that in 1952 the quantity of machines and equipment of modern design supplied by the Soviet Union to the countries of people's democracy rose tenfold compared with 1948. This shows most clearly that there have been created in the camp of democracy and Socialism economic relations of a new type, relations which pursue the aim of rendering mutual aid and which have the common goal of developing the national economy and raising the standard of life of the peoples.

Of all economic relations, trade relations are the most important, all the more so because any form of co-operation—either mixed enterprises or joint utilisation of mineral wealth or credits—leads to an exchange of values and finds expression in foreign trade. Precisely because of this foreign trade is a result of many-sided economic relations.

Also of decisive significance is the kind of goods supplied to one another by the friendly countries. On examining the items exchanged between them we see at once that the matter is not one of finding a market for goods that cannot be disposed of as is usually the case with capitalist foreign trade, but of mutual, planned extension of the productive forces. The matter is not that one or another country looks for a market for its "surplus" goods, on the contrary, in many cases the friendly countries produce according to plan goods needed by others. Such relations based on friendly mutual aid become more and more pronounced accordingly as the exchange of values between the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism grows in volume and takes place, increasingly, according to plan.

III.

Of vital significance for the establishment

utilisation of equipment. For this reason agreements have been reached during recent months among the interested countries of people's democracy concerning production by each of them of different profiles of rolled metal with its subsequent mutual exchange. It can be said in advance that these agreements will be followed by similar agreements in relation to other goods.

Economic co-operation has wide prospects because some countries need different types of machines, complex equipment, etc, which are produced in the other friendly countries. The need for further development of economic co-operation makes itself felt not only in the sphere of production of means of production but also in the sphere of production of consumer goods. If, for instance, one of the countries of people's democracy, due to the specific conditions of its economy, specific natural wealth, etc., has a well-organised production of certain goods in excess of its own demands, it would be an unnecessary luxury for another of the people's democracies not to use the possibilities of the friendly country and were it to spend much greater sums in organising similar production for satisfying the demands of its population. This would call for additional capital investments and would, in fact, retard development of the productive forces.

The growing economic co-operation among the countries of people's democracy is expressed also in common efforts aimed at utilisation of the natural wealth. The Hungary-Czechoslovak agreement, for instance, provides for production in Czechoslovakia of aluminium from Hungarian bauxites. The Hungary-Rumania agreement calls for creation of new branches of the chemical industry in both countries on the basis of utilising the natural gas in Rumania. The main features of these agreements are as follows:

a) one country places part of its vital natural wealth at the disposal of the other country until this raw material is exhausted or its utilisation becomes superfluous;

b) the two sides, by their common efforts, produce materials and industrial equipment necessary for the realisation of the agreement, mutually help each other in planning and in placing their technical experience at each other's disposal;

c) one of the sides supplies industrial equipment on credit.

As a result of these mutual efforts, highly vital problems of the national economy are being solved quickly and in the best possible way. Czechoslovakia, for instance, will have aluminium, Hungary—the necessary quantities of soda, Rumania and Hungary—the needed quantities of other materials.

These examples are a good illustration of the fact that development of the productive forces in the countries of people's democracy is being accelerated as a result of the mutual aid. Of enormous significance in this connection is the agreement providing for linking the power network of the different people's democratic countries and for mutual supplies of electric energy.

A new development in economic life is the exchange of goods on the basis of reserves of internal trade, that is, on the basis of goods not originally earmarked

POLITICAL NOTES

Concerning Secret Agreements of Naked Aggressors

Recently, a big political scandal broke out among West European ruling circles in connection with the exposure of the secret clauses of the Bonn and Paris aggressive treaties. The gist of the matter, which evoked such stormy reaction in the West European bourgeois press, boils down to the following.

After a noisy argument between Edouard Herriot, Chairman of the French National Assembly and Foreign Minister Robert Schuman, in the course of which Herriot openly announced the existence of a certain secret agreement and declared that the treaty on the "European Army" in its present shape was anti-Constitutional, charges which Schuman sought to deny and in doing so got himself into a mess, the bourgeois newspaper "L'Information" stepped into the breach.

The newspaper dotted the i's, and crossed the t's. Adducing irrefutable information it completely "swamped" the initiators and authors of the Paris agreement who, at the time of its signing, swore that there were no such things as secret agreements. On the basis of factual data the newspaper wrote that after the signing of the Paris treaty, the six Foreign Ministers signed a special agreement which was to be kept dark from the respective parliaments even during the debates on ratification of the treaty.

This particular agreement relates to the army units which each of the member nations of the "European Community" is to provide. The stipulations of the agreement do not in any way prohibit "uniformity" of composition of such units, nor of forming officer personnel of the same nationality as the soldiers. The agreement contains a special clause according to which it can be annulled only by the "Supreme Commander of the forces of the North Atlantic Alliance in Europe" (that is by plague-General Ridgway) with the consent of the government, that is, again without consulting parliament.

Hence, the purport of this agreement is crystal clear. "The German army," writes "L'Information", "can, on the basis of this secret agreement alone, gradually occupy the key positions in all military spheres without either public opinion or the French Parliament knowing anything about it".

The material furnished by "L'Information" was quickly taken up by the West European press. The exposure of the aggressors' secret deal became an established fact.

Fuel was added to the flames by none other than... Chancellor Adenauer. Speaking at closed meetings of the board of the factions of the Christian Democratic Union, the Christian Social Union and the "Free Democratic Party" in the Bundestag, he boasted that along with the Bonn treaty "supplementary" agreements had been signed with the U.S. Government aimed at completely bringing Western Germany into the North Atlantic Alliance. He boasted and then... got frightened. Fearing that news of his babbling might penetrate beyond the walls of the Bundestag, he urged his hearers to "preserve utter secrecy". But the warning fell on deaf ears. The news of Adenauer's statement reached the public.

And so the world learnt that both the Bonn and Paris military treaties, despite the hypocritical assurances of their authors, contain highly secret addenda, officially sanctioning the establishment of an aggressive West-German army and the inclusion of Western Germany in the North Atlantic

However, these exposures contain nothing new in respect to the essence of the U.S. policy in the "European Community". The aggressive, predatory nature of the Bonn and Paris treaties has long been clear to all democratic, progressive people. It has also been clear for a long time that in knocking together the aggressive "European Army" the U.S. imperialists staked and are staking mainly on the rebirth of the Hitler Wehrmacht. "The Bonn revanchists will rule Atlantic Europe"—that was how the Belgian newspaper, "Le Drapeau Rouge", characterised the role of the Wehrmacht now being revived by the Americans in the "European Community". The British institute for international affairs wrote in a report on the perspectives of the North Atlantic pact that within five years Germany would be the most powerful European member of the North Atlantic Union. The report stressed that this perspective becomes inevitable as a consequence of the aggressive policy of the U.S. which now occupies the leading place and holds exclusively in its own hands military executive power.

Not so long ago broad public opinion also learnt the details of the secret negotiations in September between Ridgway and Adenauer. The plague-General then declared that the U.S. Supreme Command and he himself were convinced that an effective European army could not be formed on the basis of the French and Italian armies. He, therefore, insisted on accelerated military preparations in Western Germany and unequivocally "recommended" the formation of West German divisions in accordance with war-time plans, the commanding personnel of which should be recruited mainly from officers and N.C.O.'s of the Hitler Wehrmacht.

The incident relating to the exposure of the secret clauses of the Bonn and Paris aggressive treaties is interesting from another aspect. It again lays bare the deep internal contradictions corroding the "European Community", and also the contradictions among the ruling circles of the Marshallised countries. It is interesting to note that the initiative in this exposure belongs to certain sections of the West European bourgeoisie. Considerable bourgeois circles in both Britain and France are with growing frequency expressing discontent with the U.S. diktat.

In a word, the U.S. allies in the "European Community" are beginning to kick in the American harness. Small wonder that the "New York Times" wrote a few days ago that America's allies need "constant pressure" and that the moment the U.S. "loosens the reins" its allies "begin to scatter".

But perhaps the most illustrative and the most panicky of all the statements was that in a recent article by Sulzberger, Paris correspondent of the "New York Times". Sulzberger expressed real alarm at the mounting anti-American sentiment in Europe and at the fate of U.S. henchmen in Europe—champions of the establishment of a "European army". Close contact with the U.S., he writes woefully, has stamped on many advocates of the [illegible] the political brand of friends of the U.S. ... Therefore, supporters of this cause are frequently branded as U.S. puppets. Should this bold plan (that is the plan for a European army) collapse, many of its supporters among our friends would lose their political influence, he concludes.

All this confirms again and again the profound correctness of Stalin's words [illegible]

under the leadership of the C.P.S.U., under the guidance of Comrade Stalin and dwelt especially on the Soviet Union's fight for peace. Gollan pointed to the lessons of the XIX Congress for the work of the British Communist Party, including the need to build and strengthen the Party, to develop criticism and self-criticism, strengthen the fight of the British people for democratic rights and national independence and peace.

Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Party, made a report on the Labour movement stressing especially the vital importance of working-class unity. Comrade Pollitt showed that the grave danger of war and the serious economic position of Britain were bringing about changes in thinking among members of the Labour Party, a development which presents the Communists with new opportunities and responsibilities. Comrade Pollitt pointed to the serious weaknesses in the work of the Party, of a sectarian and Right-wing opportunist character. He called for more attention to trade union work and work in the factories and especially to the need for strengthening the Party and the need for the Communists to do everything to help make the People's Congress for Peace a powerful demonstration of the people's will for peace.

INVALUABLE HELP IN BUILDING NEW ALBANIA

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour heard a report by Enver Hodja on the decisions of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Enver Hodja stressed that the historic decisions of the Congress, Comrade Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and his speech at the Congress are of invaluable significance for the entire activity of the Albanian Party of Labour.

The plenum decided to organise a profound study of the XIX Congress materials and Comrade Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.", in the Party educational network and among the broad masses of the working people. Seminars, lectures and reports will be organised for this purpose. Study of the Congress materials and of Comrade Stalin's work is included also in the curriculum for Marxism-Leninism in the higher educational establishments of the country.

NEW SUCCESSES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY IN BULGARIA

The report of the State Planning Commission of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on fulfilment of the national-economic plan for the third quarter of 1952 testifies to further successes won by the Bulgarian working people in socialist construction. Industrial output rose 17 per cent compared with the same period in 1951.

In agriculture, as a result of wide use of machinery, harvesting of grain and sunflower was completed in good time. Combines harvested an area 72 per cent greater than that in the third quarter of the previous year. The working peasantry completed state grain deliveries on time. State and co-operative farms organised 104 new livestock farms.

The turnover of the state and co-operative trading network further increased as a result of the second price reduction effected in September. The retail trade plan for the third quarter was fulfilled 103.2 per cent.

market is shrinking, and the struggle for markets and sources of raw materials is growing sharper. In order to amass the maximum profits, the stronger countries and the bigger monopolies resort to crude violence in respect to the weaker countries, the weaker partner. The main role in this international brigandage is played by the U.S. As against this, the economic relations between the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism are broadening and becoming more solid; they are developing in a planned manner in the spirit of sincere fraternal co-operation.

Way back in 1921, Comrade Stalin wrote: "...In order to begin (at least to **begin**) to develop a correct world economy, it is necessary that the proletariat be victorious at least in a number of the advanced countries".

The Soviet Union had developed into an advanced industrial power already before the second world war. Its economic might has still more increased in the post-war years. As a result of the victory of the Soviet Union in the second world war a number of countries in Central and South-East Europe, China, the German Democratic Republic and the Korean People's Democratic Republic dropped out of the capitalist system. Their national economy began to develop at a rapid rate. In this way the prerequisites were created for establishing economic relations of a new type. The policy of economic blockade pursued by the U.S. imperialists in respect to the countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism, suffered complete failure. Alongside the old, capitalist world market there appeared the new, democratic world market. Thus, the consolidation of the economic relations between the Soviet Union, China and the countries of people's democracy reflects not just the economic advance of these countries, it reflects the deepening of economic relations of a new type, the consolidation of the new world market. The new democratic world market knows no difficulties of demand, its capacity is steadily growing; it is extending more and more, while year by year the capitalist world market is more and more contracting and breaking up.

II.

Figures clearly testify to the rapid increase in goods turnover between the countries of the socialist camp. In 1952 goods turnover between the Soviet Union and the European countries of people's democracy, as a whole, and also between each of them separately, doubled compared with 1949. The total goods turnover of the U.S.S.R. and the countries of people's democracy this year will be 22 per cent over 1951, while the goods turnover with the capitalist countries, and for this the imperialists are to blame, dropped in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period last year. Taking into consideration the trade restrictions dictated to the capitalist countries by the U.S., a further decline can be anticipated in trade with the capitalist countries in the second half of 1952.

The trade relations of the U.S.S.R. and the European countries of people's democracy with liberated China have grown particularly since the signing, on February 14, 1950, of the agreement providing for long-term economic credits by the Government of the Soviet Union to the Government of the Chinese People's Republic to pay for deliveries of industrial and railway equipment from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Soviet Union and China then reached agreement for a considerable extension of mutual trade. This was followed by trade agreements between China and the European countries of people's democracy. Already in 1951 China's trade turnover with the friendly countries was quite considerable; according to incomplete data it exceeded 2 billion roubles, and it continued

friendly countries. On examining the items exchanged between them we see at once that the matter is not one of finding a market for goods that cannot be disposed of as is usually the case with capitalist foreign trade, but of mutual, planned extension of the productive forces. The matter is not that one or another country looks for a market for its "surplus" goods, on the contrary, in many cases the friendly countries produce according to plan goods needed by others. Such relations based on friendly mutual aid become more and more pronounced accordingly as the exchange of values between the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism grows in volume and takes place, increasingly, according to plan.

III.

Of vital significance for the establishment of planned trade between the democratic countries are the long-term trade agreements concluded between them. At first the situation was such that, while a country with a planned economy could calculate for years ahead its vital import requirements and its export possibilities, it could not be sure for years in advance that it would definitely get everything it needed from the other countries with planned economy, or that it would definitely supply them with certain goods. Today, however, the long-term trade agreements serve as a solid basis for planning foreign trade for years in advance and in this way create prerequisites which will enable the countries marching along the pathway to Socialism to co-ordinate plans for production and capital investments in individual branches of the economy by means of international trade agreements, i.e. by means of ensuring supplies of certain goods over a period of several years. The year 1952 is the first year when the bulk of the foreign trade between the Soviet Union and countries of people's democracy is being already conducted on the basis of long-term trade agreements.

The long-term trade agreements give added possibilities and call for a still greater extension and technical progress in the different branches of the national economy. The countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism use, in ever-growing measure, the achievements of the most advanced branches of the economy of the friendly countries.

Favourable conditions for economic development have been created in the People's Democracies. While the Soviet Union, in conditions of capitalist encirclement, had to build its industry not only without outside aid but also in conditions of blockade and provocations on the part of the capitalist powers, etc., in the new historic conditions the countries of people's democracy rely on the solid base of the camp of Socialism, and, in the first place, on the powerful socialist economy of the U.S.S.R., and also on the rapidly growing production and consumption in their own countries.

IV.

Sometimes one or another of the European countries of people's democracy may not be in a position immediately to organise highly effective production of essential articles as is the case in one of the other friendly state. Consequently, none of the people's democratic countries is interested in transforming itself into a relatively isolated economic territory. The significance of economic co-operation is clearly evident from the example of the production of rolled metal. Were each country to produce all types of rolled metal this would call for frequent readjustment of the rolling mills which in turn would mean inadequate

vital problems of the national economy are being solved quickly and in the best possible way. Czechoslovakia, for instance, will have aluminium, Hungary—the necessary quantities of soda, Rumania and Hungary—the needed quantities of other materials.

These examples are a good illustration of the fact that development of the productive forces in the countries of people's democracy is being accelerated as a result of the mutual aid. Of enormous significance in this connection is the agreement providing for linking the power network of the different people's democratic countries and for mutual supplies of electric energy.

A new development in economic life is the exchange of goods on the basis of reserves of internal trade, that is, on the basis of goods not originally earmarked for export. The point is that, in the interests of steady supplies of consumer goods for the population, the organs of internal trade must dispose of stocks which, at a certain time, become surplus. The countries of people's democracy have every opportunity for exchanging such goods. Exchange of this kind is already being effected between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. It helps to provide consumers with a larger assortment of goods.

★

Economic co-operation between the Soviet Union, China, the countries of people's democracy and the German Democratic Republic is being extended and consolidated. The new democratic market is growing and gaining strength. This process will continue to develop in the future too, and trade between these countries will grow. In addition, the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries seek to establish normal economic relations with the capitalist countries on a basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The international economic relations of the U.S.S.R., and the people's democratic countries are being consolidated and extended on the solid foundation of planned, peaceful construction, on the basis of friendship, equality and mutual trust among our peoples. It is precisely this which explains the tremendous attractive force which they exert in relation to the oppressed and exploited peoples.

The new, socialist-type economic relations accelerate development of the productive forces, raise the standard of living and cultural level of the working people of the countries of the socialist camp. This co-operation guarantees the independence of the people's democratic countries and makes it possible for them to build Socialism successfully.

Big achievements have been registered in the sphere of co-operation between the countries of the socialist camp. This fact stimulates the working people of the people's democratic countries to make further efforts to deepen and extend these economic relations.

The fifth Five-Year Plan for the development of the U.S.S.R. for 1951-55 immeasurably extends the basis of the economic co-operation of the Soviet Union with the countries of people's democracy. "This Five-Year Plan", say the directives of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. for the fifth Five-Year Plan, "is a plan for peaceful economic and cultural development. It will facilitate further consolidation and extension of economic co-operation of the Soviet Union with the countries of people's democracy, the development of economic relations with all countries willing to extend trade on the basis of equality and mutual advantage".

at closed meetings ... factions of the Christian Democratic Union, the Christian Social Union and the "Free Democratic Party" in the Bundestag, he boasted that along with the Bonn treaty "supplementary" agreements had been signed with the U.S. Government aimed at completely bringing Western Germany into the North Atlantic Alliance. He boasted and then... got frightened. Fearing that news of his babbling might penetrate beyond the walls of the Bundestag, he urged his hearers to "preserve utter secrecy". But the warning fell on deaf ears. The news of Adenauer's statement reached the public.

And so the world learnt that both the Bonn and Paris military treaties, despite the hypocritical assurances of their authors, contain highly secret addenda, officially sanctioning the establishment of an aggressive West-German army and the inclusion of Western Germany in the North Atlantic Alliance of aggressors. The secret was out. That which had been so scrupulously guarded, which lay concealed behind seven locks, hidden in steel safes by the enemies of peace, by the advocates of a new war, has been laid bare. The world has further proof of the foul warmongering of the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices from the Marshallised countries under cover of pharisaical talk about "defence" and "peace."

But perhaps the most illustrative and the most panicky of all the statements was that in a recent article by Sulzberger, Paris correspondent of the "New York Times". Sulzberger expressed real alarm at the mounting anti-American sentiment in Europe and at the fate of U.S. henchmen in Europe—champions of the establishment of a "European army". Close contact with the U.S., he writes woefully, has stamped on many advocates of the draft the ... tical brand of friends of the U.S. ... Therefore, supporters of this cause are frequently branded as U.S. puppets. Should this bold plan (that is the plan for a European army) collapse, many of its supporters among our friends would lose their political influence, he concludes.

All this confirms again and again the profound correctness of Stalin's words that, although outwardly everything would seem to be "going well", it would be a mistake to think that things can continue to "go well" for "all eternity", that the capitalist countries caught in the talons of the U.S. will tolerate the domination and oppression endlessly, that they of the United States will not endeavour to tear loose from American bondage and take the path of independent development.

Jan MAREK

International Conference for Peaceful Settlement of German Problem

An international conference for the peaceful settlement of the German problem was held in Berlin on November 8-10. The Conference was attended by representatives of 14 European states, including representatives from the German Democratic Republic, Western Germany and Western Berlin.

The Conference was opened by Wilhelm Elfes, former oberbürgermeister of Munich-Gladbach. A brief opening speech was made by Dieckmann, representative of the German Democratic Republic.

A report was delivered by Jean-Marie Domenach, chief editor of the Catholic journal "L'Esprit". The speaker dwelt in detail on the so-called "European Defence Community" and the Bonn separate treaty. The real purpose of the so-called "European Defence Community", said the speaker, is to draw a number of European countries into an anti-Soviet military alliance, into an alliance which sharply conflicts with the Charter of the United Nations, with international treaties and agreements. Continuing, Jean-Marie Domenach declared that the Bonn separate treaty and the "European Community" represent a serious menace to peace. "This menace," he said, "can only be averted if the German people will themselves dispose of their destiny. For Germany there is but one path—unity via peaceful means".

Speakers in the discussion included: Mrs. Klara-Maria Fassbinder, Professor of Bonn University; Wilhelm Elfes; Dr. Joseph Wirth, former German Chancellor; pastor Martin Niemöller; representatives from Britain, France, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and other countries.

The Conference unanimously approved a joint declaration submitted by the delegations from Western Germany, the German Democratic Republic and by representatives from Berlin and the Saar.

The Conference carried a resolution calling for urgent settlement of the German problem by peaceful means.

FACTS EXPOSE...

Marshallised Tomatoes

Undermining Turkey's economy, caught in the noose of "dollar aid", the U.S. traders with the consent of their Turkish puppets, are shipping to the country the very goods which can and are indeed produced in Turkey itself. Recently the Turkish Government decided to import a large consignment of U.S. tomato sauce. The Turkish rag "Hürriet" laments in this connection: "Why, we had such quantities of tomatoes in our country that we advised our people to eat nothing but tomatoes. We have them in such abundance that we even pelt people with them at meetings and football matches. Whose interests do we serve by importing tomato sauce from U.S.A. and paying for it in dollars?"

The newspaper did not answer this question. But the answer is clear to every Turkish patriot.

American Occupationists in Italy

Recently, the 23 year old Italian fisherman Gerardo Potenza, was fired upon from an American destroyer near Naples and killed.

Under pressure of public opinion the Italian authorities demanded from the American administration that the assassin be handed over to Italian justice.

How did the American Command react to this lawful demand? They published an outrageous statement which was an insult to the population of Naples. The occupationists, who have run amok, declared that "fishermen never leave the American ships in peace".

Yes, everything is alright for the American occupationists in Italy: they have bases, a mercenary government and Right-wing Socialist lackeys ready to do everything for them. The only thing is... the Italian people are in their way.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy" is printed and published in Bucharest, Rumania, and appears every Friday. Address of Editorial Office and of Publishing House:—56. Valeriu Braniste, Bucharest, Tel. 5.10.59