

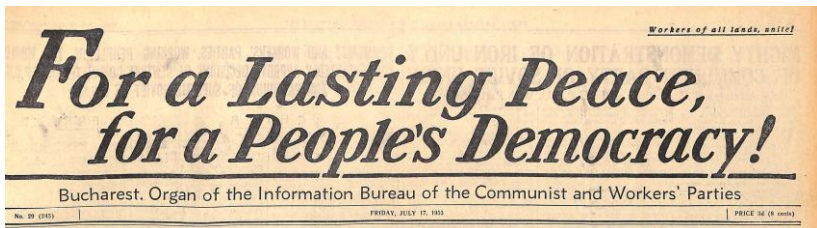
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



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INDESTRUCTIBLE UNITY OF COMMUNIST PARTY, GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE IN THE U.S.S.R.

The Communist Party is the great organising and inspiring force of Soviet society. Founded half a century ago by Lenin, the genius, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has grown into a gigantic force. It has traversed a glorious path of struggle and victories and became tempered under the leadership of Lenin, under the leadership of the great Stalin, disciple and continuer of Lenin's cause, under the leadership of their colleagues. Equipped with the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism, strong in its indissoluble bonds with the people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union knows well where its goal lies and is successfully heading for it. Thanks to the correct leadership of the Communist Party the Soviet people have won world-historic victories in building Communist society.

As is known, after the death of J. V. Stalin the reactionary imperialist circles pinned their hopes on weakening the Soviet state, on division and confusion in the leadership of the Communist Party and the state. But all these calculations suffered a complete fiasco.

During the four months that have passed since J. V. Stalin's death the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. has ensured uninterrupted and correct leadership of the entire life of the country, has carried out much work for further rallying the Party and the people around the tasks of building Communism, for strengthening the economic and defence capacity of the Soviet country, has achieved fresh success in developing all branches of the national economy and culture, in further improving

the life of the workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia and of all the Soviet people.

In the course of carrying out the decisions of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. the alliance of the working class and collective farmers has grown stronger, the indestructible friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the moral-political unity of Soviet society have been consolidated.

The leadership of the Communist Party is the decisive guarantee of the solidity and firmness of the Soviet system. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union enjoys boundless confidence and support, profound respect and love among all Soviet people. The Soviet people regard the policy of the Communist Party as their own policy, corresponding to their vital interests and spare no effort and labour in carrying out this policy.

In the sphere of foreign policy the Communist Party and the Government of the U.S.S.R. have pursued, and continue to pursue, a policy of peace and friendship among the nations, proceeding, from the conviction that there is no controversial or unsolved question which could not be settled by peaceful means on the basis of mutual agreement between the interested countries. The new peace initiative displayed by the Government of the U.S.S.R. in recent months has resulted in a further strengthening of the international position of the Soviet Union, in the growth of its prestige and in a big upsurge in the world movement for preserving and consolidating peace.

The strength and solidarity of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, are constantly growing. The European countries of peoples democracy are successfully building Socialism.

A mighty advance is observed in the economic and cultural development of the great Chinese People's Republic. The working-class movement in a number of capitalist countries and the national-liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries are gaining momentum.

While in the democratic camp the steadily developing economy ensures full employment and steady rise in the well-being of the popular masses, in the imperialist camp the economic difficulties are growing, unemployment is increasing, the cost of living is soaring and the working people are becoming more and more impoverished.

While the democratic camp, where the relations among the countries are based on principles of equality, respect for national independence, economic co-operation and mutual aid, is constantly growing stronger and becoming more consolidated, in the imperialist camp, as a result of the unrestrained expansion and brazen diktat of U.S. imperialism, a sharpening of contradictions and antagonisms is taking place.

All this gives rise to profound alarm in the camp of imperialism, conditions the activation of the aggressive imperialist forces and their desire to undermine the growing might of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism and first of all of its leading force, the Soviet Union.

Pursuing their criminal designs the aggressive imperialist circles are engaged in a frantic arms drive, organising military adventures and all kinds of provocations and diversions against the countries of the democratic camp, similar to those in Berlin and Korea. In the countries of democracy and Socialism the imperialists look for support among renegades and

corrupt elements, and spend hundreds of millions of dollars in stepping up the undermining activity of their espionage and subversive agencies.

Experience shows that the agents of imperialism in the guise of Communists tried and will try to worm their way into the Communist and Workers' Parties to carry on subversive undermining activity there. This is proved once again by the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity of Beria, the agent of world imperialism, exposed in the U.S.S.R., whose activity aimed at undermining the Soviet state in the interests of foreign capital.

It has been established that Beria wormed himself into confidence and made his way to the leadership by means of careerist machinations. For long he deeply concealed and masked his criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity. Of late, however, when the enemies of the Soviet state intensified their anti-Soviet activities, Beria, the agent of world imperialism—having grown insolent and letting himself go—disclosed his real face, the face of a rabid enemy of the Communist Party and of the people of the U.S.S.R. Beria, the foul enemy of the Party and the people, resorted to ignominious attempts designed to place the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R. above the Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Using various pretexts Beria did his best to retard solution of urgent problems for strengthening and developing agriculture, to undermine the collective farms, to create difficulties in the food supply to the population of the U.S.S.R. By means of different crafty schemes he strove to undermine the friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. the very basis of the multi-national Socialist state and the main prerequisite for all

the successes of the fraternal Soviet Republics. He sought to sow discord and hostility among the peoples of the U.S.S.R., to activate bourgeois-national elements in the Union Republics.

Beria hatched plans to seize the leadership of the Party and the state with the aim of actually destroying the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of replacing the polity elaborated by the Party in the course of many years with a policy of capitulation which, in the long run, would have resulted in the restoration of capitalism.

But Beria, the foul agent of world imperialism, and his foreign inspirers badly miscalculated!

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. adopted timely and resolute measures for the liquidation of the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activities of Beria. The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. approved with complete unanimity the measures adopted by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., expelling Beria, the enemy of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, from the ranks of the CPS.U. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. turned the case of Beria's criminal activities over the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

The decision of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. meet with the unanimous approval of the entire Communist Party, of all Soviet people. At plenary Party committee meetings, at meetings of the lower Party organisations and at big rallies the Party members and all working people brand with shame the despicable hireling of international imperialism—Beria—who tried to reverse

the wheel of history, to halt the indomitable advance of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. towards Communism.

The plenary meetings of the Party committees, the meetings of lower Party organisations and the rallies of the working people of the Soviet Union are a striking and powerful demonstration of the indestructible unity of the Communist Party the Government and the people of the U.S.S.R.

Communists and non-party people speak with warm affection about the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., which embodies in itself the mind and wisdom of the Party, which has gathered in its ranks battle-trying leaders with profound knowledge and experience in all spheres of Party, state, economic, cultural, social and military activity. It is precisely the collective political experience, the collective wisdom of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., based on the solid foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory, that ensure correct leadership of the Party and the country, the indestructible unity and oneness of the Party ranks and successful building of Communism in the U.S.S.R.

Wholeheartedly approving the policy of the Party all Soviet people are rallying still closer around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, whetting their vigilance in relation to the enemies of the Soviet state; redoubling their efforts in the struggle for strengthening the might of their socialist homeland, for carrying out the majestic programme of building of Communist society. And there is no power on earth which can halt the triumphant onward march of Soviet society along the pathway to Communism!

The decision of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. met

with a wide response in all countries. The Communist and Workers' Parties, all progressive mankind brand with indignation the criminal actions of Beria, agent of international imperialism. In addition the Communist and Workers' Parties express deep respect and affection for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They admire the keen vigilance of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the rapid and resolute measures it adopted to cut short the perfidious activity of Beria the enemy of the Soviet people, the enemy of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. Working people throughout the world are vitally interested in strengthening the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—the first “Shock Brigade” of the world revolutionary and working-class movement—vitally interested in strengthening the Soviet Union, the mainstay of peace and friendship of the peoples. Hence, anyone who seeks to undermine the monolithic unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who seeks to injure the Soviet state, is justly regarded by the working people of the world as their bitterest enemy.

The Communist and Workers' Parties, the working people and progressive forces throughout the world rightly evaluate the exposure of Beria's criminal anti-Party and anti-Soviet activity as evidence of the further consolidation of the monolithic unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of the further consolidation of the Soviet state and the entire camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. as a crushing blow to the criminal designs of the imperialists.

The Communist and Workers' Parties draw vital political conclusions from the case of Beria. They see their lofty calling and their militant tasks in following, always and in everything, the example of the

Communist Party of the Soviet Union which embodies in itself the historical experience of the international working-class movement and victorious socialist construction. The Communist and Workers' Parties will in the future too, strengthen the monolithic unity of their ranks, strictly adhere to the principle of collective leadership, which is the highest principle of Party leadership in the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party, the Party of a new type; enhance in every way the vigilance of the Communists and all working people; strictly observe the Party principle of selecting cadres for their political and business-like qualities; consolidate and extend their ties with the masses; improve Party propaganda and political-educational work among the masses; deepen the consciousness of Party members and all working people and train them in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of friendship of the peoples. The Communist and Workers' Parties will struggle even more insistently to strengthen and consolidate the cause of peace and against all the intrigues of the imperialist warmongers.

The glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the model for all Communist and Workers' Parties, is strong and monolithic as never before. The great and invincible power of the U.S.S.R., the guarantee of its winning new world-historic successes in all spheres of Communist construction, in its great struggle for peace and the security of the peoples lie in the close unity of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people.

EVE OF THIRD WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

1,200 delegates are expected to attend the Third World Youth Congress due to open in Bucharest on July 25. The Congress will be a broad forum for discussing questions affecting defence of peace, national security and youth rights. All these vital, urgent issues unite youth of varied trends and convictions.

In all parts of the world—in Europe, America, Asia, Africa and Australia the youth are electing delegations, representing different youth organisations, and through them, are sending messages to the Congress, expressing the hopes of the youth and their demands.

The seventeen delegates who have set out from Indonesia represent different social strata of the youth. They include representatives of the People's Youth Union, the National Federation of Student Unions, the Republican Youth of Indonesia and other youth organisations.

The Algerian delegation includes representatives of the Algerian Democratic Youth League (affiliated to the W.F.D.Y.), Moslem Boy Scouts, Moslem Students of North Africa, young trade unionists and members or other organisations. The fifteen delegates elected by Canadian youth include representatives of ten different organisations, including the Labour Youth League and the organisation of Christian Students.

A communique issued by the Secretariat of the World Federation of Democrat Youth says that the delegates are going to Bucharest to make acquaintance with and establish mutual understanding among young people of different coloured skin, different religions

views and convictions on concrete questions of the Congress agenda in order jointly to adopt measures in the name of the happiness of the young generation and of peace”.

COMMUNIQUE OF PLENUM CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION

A Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held the other day.

Having heard and discussed the report of the Presidium of the Central Committee, made by Comrade G. M. Malenkov, concerning the criminal anti-Party and anti-state actions of L. P. Beria directed towards undermining the Soviet state in the interest of foreign capital and expressed in perfidious attempts to place the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R. above the Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. decided to remove L. P. Beria from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to expel him from the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as an enemy of the Communist Party and the Soviet People.

DECISION OF PRESIDIUUM SUPREME SOVIET OF U.S.S.R.

In view of the fact that of late there were disclosed the criminal anti-state activities of L. P. Beria directed towards undermining the Soviet state in the interest of foreign capital, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., having examined the report of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on this question, **has decided:**

1) To remove L. P. Beria from the post of First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and from the post of Minister of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

2) The case of the criminal activities of L. P. Beria to be handed over for examination to the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

FOR INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN IN FAVOUR OF NEGOTIATIONS

PEOPLE IN BRITAIN RESOLUTELY DEMAND PEACE AND CO-OPERATION AMONG NATIONS

A mass demonstration and meeting of the working people were held in London on July 12. Thousands of dockers, transport workers, engineers and office employees assembled in Trafalgar Square under the slogans: "Immediate Great Power Talks!", "Keep Britain tidy—send the Yanks home!", "End the war in Korea, bring British boys home!", "West-East trade means an end to dollar shortage!", "Long live unity of the working class!".

Addressing the gathering Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, said: At one of the most critical, but formative periods in British history, certain facts have to be faced. We have a Tory Government... We have a Labour Party as the principle party of the Opposition whose leader seem to be more interested in fighting each other, than fighting for what the people want. Yet at this moment the Americans, are placing the entire world in danger.

The national interests of Britain and the whole future of the British working people demand that Britain finish once and for all with the American policy of aggression.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution

calling upon the British Government to pursue a foreign policy in keeping with the interests of Britain and world peace.

POPULARISING WORLD PEACE COUNCIL'S DECISIONS IN RUMANIA

The people of Rumania enthusiastically welcomed the call of the Budapest session of the World Peace Council to redouble efforts in the struggle for a peaceful settlement of all controversial international questions.

Over 5 thousand residents of Bucharest attended a mass meeting at which a report was given by the delegation of the Rumanian people to the session of the World Peace Council. The documents of the session were also approved at meetings and rallies in Jassy, Constanta, Galati, Craiova and other towns.

Enlarged meetings of the regional, district and city peace committees are now taking place. Meetings are also being held in factories and offices, in the districts and in villages.

Particular attention is devoted to popularising the World Peace Council's documents among the masses of the working peasantry. "Peace caravans" supplied with films, books, pamphlets and journals devoted to the struggle for peace are touring the villages. In many villages members of the peace committees have organised discussion of the documents of the World Peace Council at the threshing centres. Manifestations organised by the "peace caravans" in the Craiova region were attended by nearly 20 thousand peasants.

RALLY ALL PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

A meeting of the Italian National Peace Council, held on July 9-11 in Rome, was attended by representatives from all regional and main provincial peace councils. The meeting discussed reports devoted to the decisions of the Budapest session of the World Peace Council made by Senator Emilio Sereni and by Riccardo Lombardi, M. P.

The National Peace Council pledged to carry out a great nation-wide campaign for the decisions of the World Peace Council, to support any action, in favour of negotiations and all steps aimed at easing the world tension.

The meeting pointed to the need for rallying all people of good will in the struggle against provocations by the enemies of peace. They stressed that the provocations in Korea and Berlin, aimed at frustrating the campaign for negotiations, call for all-round, whetting of vigilance by the peoples.

The Council resolved to convene on July 22-23 a National Peace Assembly.

PARIS WORKING PEOPLE UNANIMOUSLY REBUFF BLOODY POLICE PROVOCATION

The people of Paris held their traditional demonstration on July 14, anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. This year's demonstration was held under the slogan of struggle for securing and restoring democratic freedoms. As the grand, peaceful, mass demonstration was drawing to an end the police staged a bloody provocation—attacking a column of working people from North-Africa. Seven, including five Algerians and two Frenchmen, were killed and nearly a hundred seriously injured.

The foul crime committed by the Government evoked a mighty wave of indignation among the working people and all democrats in France. At meetings held next day resolutions were adopted calling for protest strikes. The workers of a number of power stations, gas works, workers employed in public utilities, on construction sites and in many metal-working enterprises in the Paris region came out on strike. Meetings were held in the Renault plant where considerable numbers of Algerians are employed. Prominent personalities—members of the July 14th demonstration committee—have demanded an investigation and punishment for the provocateurs, the killers of working people.

The General Confederation of Labour has called on the working people in all enterprises for resolute and united action.

A statement issued by the French Communist Party

draws attention to the provocative, fascist and racist character of the July 14 shooting and calls on the working people and democrats in France vigorously to rebuff “the attempts of the Government to bar the way to broad unity by means of intimidation, to halt the growing struggle for peace by means of violence”. “Socialist working people”, continues the statement, “you do not agree with bloody repressions. You will help to stop them and for this purpose you will fight shoulder to shoulder with your Communist brothers. Take the path of joint struggle for democratic freedoms... Let the people’s struggle develop everywhere against the bloody encroachments on democratic freedoms and constitutional guarantees, against the colonial policy of the Government”.

MEETING OF PARTY ACTIVISTS OF BUDAPEST ORGANISATION, HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

On July 12 a meeting of Party activists was convened by the Budapest organisation of the Hungarian Working People's Party. At this meeting Comrade **Rakosi** delivered a report on the work of the Plenum of the Central Committee held on June 27-28. He pointed out that the decisions of the Plenum affect vital Party issues and Hungarian people's democracy, disclose the shortcomings in the work of the Party in relation to the economic development of the Hungarian People's Republic. The Plenum worked out measures which in the future will ensure genuine collegiate leadership, inner Party democracy in the leadership and the spirit of Communist criticism and self-criticism.

Dwelling on the decisions of the meeting in relation to economic questions Comrade Rakosi stressed that their essence is to raise considerably the standard of life of the working people. But for this, he said, we need more coal, more iron and steel, more machines, housing, clothing, footwear, etc. It follows that every conscious worker must invariably fulfil his plan, observe discipline, economize materials, pay heed to quality and refuse to tolerate waste in production.

Voicing the will of the Party, the Central Committee sees in socialist reconstruction of agriculture the pathway leading to further improvement in the well-being of the working peasantry. In this connection the Central Committee intends, in the future too, to render

all possible assistance in the matter of strengthening and developing the producer co-operatives. While pursuing this policy in the past, mistakes were committed, excesses took place in relation to the individual peasants and the voluntary principle in organising co-operatives was violated more than once. Now an end will be put to these mistakes, individual peasants will be ensured normal and tranquil conditions for running their farms.

Comrade Rakosi pointed out in conclusion, that the imperialists have taken the course of provocations such as the provocations in Berlin and Korea. They are spending hundreds of millions of dollars on organising provocations and sabotage and are activating their agents and spies. Such an agent of international imperialism has now been exposed in the Soviet Union in the person of Beria. The Hungarian Working People's Party approves the vigour, resolve and speed displayed by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. in this matter. We, on our part, draw the conclusion that we must guard as the apple of the eye the unity of the Party, its collective leadership and firm Marxist-Leninist ideological foundations.

The resolution adopted states that the activists of the Budapest Party organisation express complete agreement with the decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee and Comrade Rakosi's report, and regard them as the basis for their entire future activity.

AGAINST MILITARIST “GENERAL CONTRACT”

The Hamburg-Harburg Peace Committee (Western Germany) recently invited to a meeting representatives of all parties and mass organisations in Harburg at which it was suggested that they should tell the people of their attitude to the basic issues of vital importance to the German nation.

At present, with the exception of the representative of the Christian Democratic Union, advocated a settlement of the controversial international and national issues by means of negotiations. All the representatives of those parties and mass organisations in an opposition to the Adenauer regime favoured resolute struggle against the militarist “general contract”, for an immediate Four-Power conference for the re-unification of Germany and for a Peace Pact with Germany.

MIGHTY DEMONSTRATION OF IRON UNITY PARTY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION

Joint Meetings of Committees of the C.P.S.U. With Party Activists

Founded fifty years ago by Lenin, the genius, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union grew into a gigantic force and became tempered in battle under the leadership of Lenin, under the leadership of the great Stalin—pupil and continuer of the cause of Lenin, under the leadership of their colleagues. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, closely rallied around its militant banner, the Soviet people are going ahead with their great historic cause. The Soviet Union confidently and firmly continues along its path, the glorious path of victorious Communist construction.

The nation-wide plenary meetings of the Party Committees of the C.P.S.U., held jointly with the Party activists, the Party meetings and numerous meetings of the working people are further vivid confirmation of the indomitable unity of the Party, the Government and the Soviet people. The united will of the Party and of the Soviet people finds expression in the passionate speeches and in the unanimous resolutions. Unanimously approving the decisions of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. the Soviet people in their millions wrathfully denounce the criminal actions of Beria, the worst enemy of the Party and of the people, and

sharpen their revolutionary vigilance.

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The joint plenary meeting of the **Moscow** regional and city committees of the Party, held jointly with the Party activists in Moscow and in the Moscow region, which took place in the House of the Trade Unions on July 9, was attended by nearly 2,000 people. Expressing the unanimous will of the entire Moscow Party organisation, the audience greeted with prolonged applause the statement of the plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. declaring full approval for the timely and decisive measures taken by the Presidium of the Central Committee to liquidate the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity of Beria, as the sole correct measures. The statement issued by the plenum of the Central Committee concerning Beria's expulsion from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as an enemy of the Party and the Soviet people for his treachery aimed at undermining the Soviet state, and the statement of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. about turning over the case of Beria's criminal activities for investigation by the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., were greeted with complete unanimity and approval.

The meeting merged into a powerful demonstration of the unity of the Moscow Party organisation, of its solidarity around the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. The participants in the meeting unanimously pointed out that in the four months that have passed since the death of J. V. Stalin, the Central Committee of the Party had ensured the uninterrupted and correct

leadership of the entire life of the country, had done much for rallying the Party and the people around the task of Communist construction, for consolidating the economic and defensive might of the U.S.S.R., for further improving the life of the workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia. Carrying out the decisions of the XIX Congress, the Party ensured a powerful upsurge in all branches of the national economy. The consistent realisation of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Government led to the further strengthening of the international situation of the U.S.S.R., to the growth of its prestige and to a big advance of the international movement for preserving and consolidating peace. The meeting devoted close attention to the tasks of the Party organisations for improving the organisational and ideological work of the Party. The decision adopted by the meeting outlined concrete measures for the translating into life by the Party organisations of Moscow and the Moscow region of the tasks advanced by the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

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The joint plenum of the **Kiev** regional and city Party committees together with the Party activists was a powerful demonstration of the indestructible unity and solidarity of the Kiev Party organisation around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The speakers unanimously pointed out that the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. had displayed high vigilance, Lenin-Stalin consistency and

firmness, exceptional political farsightedness and determination in exposing Beria, the agent of international imperialism, who had encroached on the unity of the Party, on the friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

In their speeches the secretaries of district committees of the Party, the branch secretaries and members-workers, engineer-technical personnel, scientists, representatives of the Soviet Army and of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, declared that all attempts by the enemy to conduct subversive activity against the land of Soviets are doomed to failure. They stressed the need for sharper political vigilance, for strengthening the might of the socialist Homeland by selfless labour.

In response to the call of the plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to draw political lessons from the Beria case the Party members of Kiev and the Kiev region thoroughly disclosed and severely criticised the shortcomings in the work of the Party and Soviet organisations in the sphere of economic construction and Communist education of the working people. They made practical suggestions for overcoming the shortcomings that still persist in industry, agriculture and in cultural development. The meeting was attended by 1,200 people.

The joint meeting of the **Leningrad** regional and city committees of the Party together with the Party activists called upon the entire Leningrad Party organisation deeply to think over the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and to draw conclusions from it for practical work. The job is to strengthen the Party leadership at all levels, to

ensure adherence to the principles of Party leadership and to the norms of Party life, strictly to observe the Rules of the Party, to sharpen vigilance, to educate all Party members and all working people in the spirit of high political vigilance. The duty of the Party organisations is to strengthen their contact with the masses, to lend a ready ear to the needs and requirements of the working people, to display genuine solicitude for raising the material well-being of the working people.

The rapporteur and all the speakers at the joint plenum of the Minsk regional and city committees of the Communist Party of Byelorussia together with the Party activists in Minsk and the Minsk region pointed to the vital importance of the decision of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. for the life of the Communist Party and of the entire Soviet people and noted that it finds widest support and approval in the country.

The thoughts and feelings of the collective-farm peasantry were expressed by Comrade Trushkevich, chairman of the "Soviet Byelorussia" collective farm—the leading collective farm in the region—who said: "We, collective, farmers, will spare no effort in fulfilling, the tasks set by the Party in the sphere of agriculture. We shall respond to the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. with exemplary work in harvesting and fulfilling our quotas to the state" .

The meeting which was attended by 1,300 people, testified to the monolithic unity and solidarity of the Minsk regional and city organisations of the Party, to the maturity of the leading cadres.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia was attended by nearly 600 people.

The rapporteur and those who took part in the discussion pointed to the tremendous significance of the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. for the Party and for the entire Soviet people, wholeheartedly approved the timely and resolute measures taken by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. for putting an end to the criminal activity of Beria, the agent of world imperialism.

The working class of Estonia, together with all working people in the Republic, together with all the Soviet people, said Comrade Illisson, Chairman of the Trade Union Council of the Republic, is rallying still closer around the Communist Party. It will spare no effort to ensure successful fulfilment of the fifth Five-Year Plan.

All the speeches made at the joint plenum of the **Alma-Ata** regional and city committees of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan together with the Party activists of the city and the region were permeated with the desire to ensure further strengthening of the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet land. Speakers pointed to the need for intensified struggle against manifestations of bourgeois nationalism. Comrade Kosunov, Secretary of the Frunze district Party committee (Alma-Ata), Comrade Sauranbaev, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, and others, called for complete elimination of the bourgeois-nationalist mistakes, for persistent education of all working people

in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and friendship of the nations.

A joint plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Tbilisi city committee of the Communist Party of Georgia was held together with Party activists. The meeting- was attended by more than 1,200 members. The speakers declared that the Communists of Georgia and all Georgians brand Beria with contempt—a foul criminal and adventurer, bourgeois degenerate, enemy of the Party and of the people.

“The Georgian people have forever linked their fate with the great Russian people,” said Comrade Gegeshidze, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tbilisi City Soviet of Working People’s Deputies, “they are boundlessly grateful to them for their tremendous and selfless aid. No evil forces, no agents of foreign imperialism can shake the unity and friendship of !he peoples of the Soviet Union, the love for and confidence of the Georgian people in their elder brother—the great Russian people”.

In its decision the joint plenum of (he Central Committee and the Tbilisi committee assured the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. that the Communist Party of Georgia will always be its true support, that in its day-to-day activity it will unswervingly work for the realisation of the majestic programme of Communist construction outlined by the XIX Party Congress.

Over five hundred Communists attended the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia held jointly with Party activists in the Republic and devoted to discussion of the plenum of me Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

A joint plenum of the Central Committee of the

Communist Party of **Lithuania** and of Party activists in the Republic, attended by about a thousand people, was held in an atmosphere of complete unanimity and solidarity around the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

Plenums of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Turkmenia, Tadjikistan, Armenia and other republics were held also.

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Joint plenums of regional and urban committees, area and urban committees were held in all regions and areas. District committee meetings and meetings of lower Party organisations were held in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov and in other cities and rural districts.

GREAT UNITY OF PARTY, GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE

Meetings of Working People in Soviet Union

All the peoples of the multi-national Soviet Union brand with wrath and indignation the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity of Beria, the agent of international imperialism.

In Moscow and Leningrad, in Kiev, Kharkov, in Lvov and Vilnus, in Riga, Tbilisi and Rustavi, the town of Georgian metal workers, in the towns of Siberia and in the Far East, in the Soviet Asian Republics, everywhere the Soviet people unanimously approve the timely and resolute measures taken by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to liquidate the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity of Beria, and the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. turning over the case of the criminal activity of Beria to the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

Comrade Mikhailov, Secretary of the Moscow Party Committee, spoke at a meeting of thousands of workers in the Stalin Automobile plant in **Moscow**.

One by one workers came to the rostrum.

The workers of our plant together with all the working people of the Soviet Union are deeply indignant at the treacherous activity of the bourgeois degenerate Beria, said Comrade Privalov, grinder in the tool-making shop. The exposure and cutting short of the treacherous activity of this agent of international imperialism reveal

once more that any anti-Soviet design of the foreign imperialist forces is shattered, and will be shattered, against the indestructible might and the great unity of the Party, Government and the Soviet people.

The meeting of the workers of the Clara Zetkin clothing factory in Moscow listened with close attention to the speech made by Comrade Vereitenov, secretary of the Party committee in the Molotov district, devoted to the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet' Union. Comrade Glasunova, a veteran worker, said with emotion:

—Under the leadership of our own Party we are building a happy life for ourselves, for our children and grandchildren. We shall never let anyone destroy our happiness.

At a meeting in the “VEF” electrical plant in **Riga**, attended by more than 1,600 factory and office workers, Comrade Yanson, a young foreman, said:

—The imperialist plunderers—enemies of peace and democracy—do not scruple at any means to prevent the peoples of the U.S.S.R. from building Communist society. Beria, the traitor to the homeland, having become an agent of international imperialism, sought to undermine our multi-national state, to sow enmity and discord among the friendly family of the Soviet people, to activate bourgeois nationalists despicable, venal degenerates. The enemies' cards have been trumped. Unshakable is the might of the Soviet system, indestructible is the friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.!

Nearly eight hundred scientists, engineers, post-graduates and technicians gathered at a public meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian Soviet

Socialist Republic.

The decision adopted at this meeting, says:

“We assure the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. that we shall give all our strength to the cause of developing the advanced Soviet science in the interests of the triumph of Communism in our country, we will sharpen still more our political vigilance and rally still closer around our beloved Communist Party and its Central Committee”.

At their meetings the working people of **Tbilisi** expressed complete approval of the timely and resolute measures taken by the Party and the Government to cut short the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity of Beria, enemy of the Party and of the Soviet people.

Comrade Chumburidze, turner in the Stalin wagon repair works, stressed in his speech:

—The enemy has miscalculated: no one and never will anyone succeed in violating the great unity of our Party, Government and people! The Soviet people have boundless confidence in their own Communist Party, in their beloved Government, and, under the leadership of the Party, are confidently marching towards Communism.

Beria, the foul enemy of the people—said the clothing worker Comrade Kornukhina indignantly at a meeting of the personnel of No. 1 clothing factory in **Kishinev**—encroached on the gains of Socialism. The Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government exposed Beria’s criminal activity in good time. The workers of our factory are fully determined to redouble labour enthusiasm in reply to the machinations of the foul enemies.

At the meeting in the “Red Metallist” plant in

Frunze, Comrade Almusova, a woman worker, said:

On the example of our Kirghiz Republic we can see the grand successes of Communist construction in the Soviet Union. We see how friendship between the peoples of our multi-national state grows stronger year by year, how the life of the working people gets better and better. No machinations on the part of international reaction can shake this friendship, can take from the Soviet people their full and happy life.

Comrade Khachemizov, member of the Lenin collective farm in the Koshehable district of the **Adygean** Autonomous Region, delivered a passionate speech at a collective-farm meeting.

“All the peoples of our multi-national Soviet state live in a friendly, united family”, he said. “Our enemies repeatedly sought to sow seeds of discord among the peoples and to weaken the mighty socialist homeland, but they always suffered fiasco”.

Together with the entire Soviet people the Adygean collective farmers welcome the timely and resolute action taken by the Central Committee of the U.S.S.R. and demand severe punishment for Beria, the rabid enemy of the Party.

In the resolutions adopted at their meetings the working people fully approved the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., they pledged to work still better and with higher labour productivity for the cause of the victory of Communism in their country, for the cause of the world peace.

**COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES,
WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD
WHOLEHEARTEDLY APPROVE DECISIONS
OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF C.P.S.U. AND
PRESIDIUM OF SUPREME SOVIET OF
U.S.S.R.**

CHINA

The Chinese press, which devotes close attention to the exposure of the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity of Beria, points out that this exposure will serve to strengthen the forces and the might of the U.S.S.R.

Dwelling on the significance of the exposure of Beria for the Communist movement in all countries the newspaper "Jenminjihpao" points out in its leading article "Unity and Consolidation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—in the Interests of the Working People of the World" that the suppression of Beria's criminal activity against the Communist Party and the people is a "vital political lesson for the Communist Parties of all countries".

In the conditions of class struggle, writes the paper, unstable and hostile elements penetrate into the midst of the proletariat, where, camouflaging themselves, they may temporarily win the confidence of, the Party and the people. The anti-revolutionary forces utilise

these elements for wrecking the ranks of the Communist Parties. It is necessary at all times to remain vigilant in relation to external and internal enemies in order to cut short their subversive activity in good time. The Party must exercise constant control over the actions of its members, irrespective of their status and posts, must adhere to the collegiate system of leadership, fight for Party unity and refrain from adulation of individual personalities. It is necessary to intensify in every way propaganda-educational work in the spirit of the militant teaching of Marxism-Leninism both inside and outside the Party, tirelessly to elevate the consciousness of Party members and the working people, constantly to strengthen the ties of the Party with the people.

The newspaper writes that drawing the lesson from Beria's criminal activity, "the Communist Party, of China and the Chinese people must consolidate Party unity, improve Party work, intensify economic construction in China, strengthen the great friendship between China and the U.S.S.R., intensify the fight for world peace and against the sinister designs of imperialism; such, at present, is the militant task of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people".

The Shanghai newspaper "Wenthuehpao" writes that the exposure of the criminal designs of Beria—the sworn enemy of the Soviet people—is further proof that all anti-Soviet designs or any actions of the agents of international imperialism have always failed and will fail in the future in face of the inviolable unity of the Party, the Government and the people of the Soviet Union.

POLAND

In an editorial headed “Invincible Might of the Soviet People and Their Party”, “Trybuna Ludu”, organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party, says that the C.P.S.U. has more than once smashed all enemies and renegades who stood in its way and sought to split the unity of the Party and to divert it from the correct path onto the path of capitulation to the bourgeoisie. The Party, says “Trybuna Ludu”, while smashing the enemies of the people strengthened the unity of its ranks, consolidated its contact with the working masses and correctly led them forward in order to fight and win.

The newspaper points out that the exposure of Beria’s criminal activity, which was aimed at weakening the Soviet state in the interests of foreign capital, is a powerful blow against the forces of world reaction; it strengthens the unity of the Party and the unity of the Party with the people. This proves once again that all the anti-Soviet designs of the imperialists are inevitably shattered against the indestructible unity and solidarity of the Communist Party, against the might of the Party, against the monolithic unity of the state and the fraternity of the Soviet peoples.

Our Polish United Workers’ Party, “Trybuna Ludu” continues, sees in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and in its Central Committee the embodiment of the historic experience of the world working-class movement and of the victorious budding of Socialism, the embodiment of the brilliant leaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. Together with the Communist and Workers’ Parties of the world our Party expresses its

fraternal solidarity with the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and welcomes with satisfaction the fact that the criminal diversion of Beria—enemy of the people, traitor and renegade—has been exposed in good time and rendered harmless.

“Trybuna Ludu” further points out that the Polish United Workers’ Party must also draw conclusions and lessons from the exposure of Beria. We must strengthen inside our ranks, it writes, the Lenin principle of collective leadership in all spheres of Party and state work. The Party’s everyday effort must be directed towards further raising the ideological level of the members, towards further strengthening the ideological unity of its ranks and its contact with the masses, towards further consolidating the alliance of the workers and peasants and the forces and solidarity of the National Front.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

With the greatest attention the peoples of Czechoslovakia received the news of the exposure of Beria’s criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity.

“Rude Pravo”, central organ of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in an article headed “Conspiracy of the Enemies of the Soviet Union and of Peace Foiled” recalled the ignominious failure of an past encroachments by enemies against the Soviet Union.

The cards of the perfidious enemies of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, said “Rude Pravo”, have been beaten also in this big gamble. The “trump” which for years the imperialists had carefully concealed and

masked has been brought into the open. Thanks to the unrelenting vigilance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, tens, of millions of peace-loving builders of Communism can now see Beria's real physiognomy, the physiognomy of a rabid careerist and bourgeois nationalist who saw in activation of world imperialism the signal for his advent to power with the aim of destroying the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The failure of Beria's adventure is a crushing blow to the entire imperialist forces.

Our people, "Rude Pravo" stresses, marching under the leadership of the Communist Party along the pathway of peaceful construction, are filled with determination to smash all enemies of our state, to render harmless all hirelings who dare to threaten the security of our homeland and the happiness of the working people.

HUNGARY

The people of Hungary brand with shame the traitor Beria.

A meeting of furnace workers in the big industrial centre of Diosgyör declared the traitor wanted to undermine peace but we shall reinforce the cause of peace. Similar statements were made by the workers of the Lörinc rolling-mill, of the machine-building plant and other enterprises in Budapest, Miners in Tatabánya spoke about their respect for the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. which once again has given an example of revolutionary vigilance.

The working peasants, who are now harvesting the

richest harvest of post-war years, like the industrial workers, correctly appraised Beria's crime. On behalf of the members of the Tanacsics producer co-operative in Szeged, Janos Buzder, Antal Tanacs, members of the co-operative, Mihaly Csucs, chairman, and other speakers said:

“By working for the well-being of our country and our families and for the cause of peace we display our love for the great Soviet Union”.

Laszlo Kardos, writer and Kossuth Prize winner, expressed the unanimous opinion of the intelligentsia by saying: “This triumph of Soviet vigilance and resolution is a triumph for all progressive, working humanity who answer Beria and the Berias by doubling and trebling their efforts, by building with greater energy what the masters of this careerist and adventurer sought to destroy—peace, culture and the happy life of man”.

RUMANIA

In a leading article headed “Indestructible Strength of Communist Party and the Soviet State” the newspaper “Scântea” stresses that the working people of the world see in the glorious C.P.S.U. the wisdom, honour and conscience of the epoch.

“The experience of the glorious path traversed by the C.P.S.U. in the course of its 50 year's existence”, says the article, “shows that the C.P.S.U. became consolidated and tempered in irreconcilable struggle against all alien and hostile elements,—against opportunists, defeatists, renegades and traitors, against

the agents of world imperialism.

“The smashing of the criminal adventure, the unanimity and resolution with which the entire Party and all Soviet people welcomed and supported the decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. testify once again to the boundless confidence which the broad masses of the Soviet people repose in the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., to the monolithic solidarity of the Party and to the indestructible unity of Party, Government and the people—this gigantic force which has shattered and which will shatter all the anti-Soviet designs of the imperialist circles and their crafty attempts to divert the Party from the pathway of struggle for the grand goal of building Communism.

“Every honest person who loves peace and freedom, every peace supporter striving to bridle the imperialists who are preparing a new world war, is truly glad at the collapse of the criminal and foul gamble directed against the mainstay of peace, the Soviet Union, which bars the way to the warmongers.”

The entire press brands with shame Beria’s criminal activity and points to the lessons which the Rumanian working people are drawing in their struggle for peace and Socialism.

BULGARIA

In a leading article under the headline “Indestructible Unity of the C.P.S.U. and of the Soviet

Union”, “Rabotnichesko Delo” stressed that the exposure of Beria is a heavy blow to the criminal designs of world imperialism. The resolution displayed by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government in exposing the masked enemy of the people testifies to the strength and unity of the Party, to its unshakable will to frustrate all attempts against the unity of the Party, against the unity of the Soviet state.

Not for a moment, writes the newspaper, must we forget that so long as capitalist encirclement exists the enemy will infiltrate its agents into the countries of the socialist camp in an attempt to arrest their development. Unceasing vigilance is needed in order to frustrate in good time all the attempts of foreign and internal enemies to undermine the foundations of our people’s democratic system.

FRANCE

“l’Humanité”, central organ of the French Communist Party, devoted two editorials to the decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In one of them Pierre Courtade stresses that the peace policy of the Soviet Union is not the policy of any single person or group, but the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, elaborated at the XIX Congress, and is, therefore the policy of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. The author points out that the exposure of the criminal activity of Beria is a victory for the Party and the peoples of the U.S.S.R., a victory for the cause of peace and a defeat

for those vainly seeking to split the camp of peace-loving peoples.

“l’Humanité” points out in the second leader: “The triumphant struggle for preserving and developing the gains of the revolution in the Soviet Union is indivisible from the vital concern of upholding peace and of maintaining with all countries, irrespective of their system, normal and peaceful relations. We can confidently say that each time adventurers are exposed, each time a blow is struck at counter revolution, the cause of peace gains not only in the interests of the U.S.S.R. but also in the interests of all peoples on earth. It would do no harm if the Washington plotters would give thought to this”.

ITALY

“Unita” and other democratic newspapers carry a number of articles and reports in connection with the exposure of the traitor Beria.

Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary of the Communist Party, told a meeting in Milan that the exposure of the traitor Beria is a further demonstration of the vigilance, strength and prestige of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government. It is striking testimony that neither ambition nor intrigue can take the upper hand over the interests of the state and the working people.

Addressing a conference of active members of the Rome Federation of the Part Edoardo D’Onofrio, member of the Party Secretariat said: Beria tried to impose his will by all kinds of criminal and perfidious methods and to place himself above the Party and the

Government. The Beria case shows that enemy activity against the Party and the people will not go unpunished.

Pietro Nenni, General Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, in an editorial in the newspaper "Avanti", denounced the traitor Beria and warned the reactionary rulers not to entertain any illusions that this event signifies a weakening of the Soviet system.

ALBANIA

The Albanian newspaper "Zer i Popullit" in a leading article "Mighty Strength of the Party and the Soviet people" says that the exposure of Beria testifies once again to the mighty strength of the Communist Party and of the Soviet people.

We are confronted, the newspaper says, with the task of strengthening the ranks of our Party, of enhancing collective leadership, of correctly selecting and allocating cadres, of sharpening revolutionary vigilance, of consolidating our contact with the masses, of educating the working people in the spirit of love for the Soviet Union and of improving Marxist-Leninist education.

FINLAND

The Finnish newspaper "Työkansan Sanomat" writes in a leader that the exposure of Beria, the enemy of the Soviet people and agent of international imperialism, is a telling blow against international reaction and its policy of provocations. This shows that reaction is ready

to defend all the scum of society, to maintain contact with all the riff-raff of humanity. The newspaper writes that with the exposure of Beria the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has again demonstrated to all Communist and Workers' Parties, to all workers, that it will not tolerate traitors to the working class in its ranks, regardless of the position which they worm their way.

BRITAIN

The London "Daily Worker" writes in an editorial that the Beria affair shows that the Soviet Union will not tolerate any policy, any person whose actions in one way or another injure the cause of peace and democracy, prevent the raising of the standard of living of the people proclaimed by the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U.

U.S.A.

The New York "Daily Worker" commented editorially that in exposing Beria the Soviet people caught red-handed a well-masked agent on whom the enemies of peace and Socialism pinned their greatest hopes.

In its measures for peace, says the newspaper, the Soviet Union proceeds from reality and is achieving considerable success in this respect. Vain are the hopes of trying to hold back this struggle for world peace, for negotiations and settlement. The Soviet Union and the countries of Socialism are taking the road of

consolidating their might and unity and are advancing towards Communism... The exposure of Beria will, undoubtedly, hasten realisation of these aims.

As regards our country, says the "Daily Worker", it is clear that our interests do not demand the war for which Dulles and McCarthy are thirsting. Our national interests demand not the ending but the extension of negotiations, not the weakening, but the strengthening of peace, not curtailment but extension of trade.

ON MEASURES OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY AND GOVERNMENT AIMED AT RAISING THE STANDARD OF LIVING. Imre Nagy, Member, Political Bureau, Hungarian Working People's Party; Chairman, Council of Ministers, Hungarian People's Republic

The Hungarian working people have achieved considerable success under the leadership of the Hungarian Working People's Party. They took the reins of power into their hands and began to lay the foundations of Socialism. Gone forever is the old landlord-capitalist regime which left behind it a backward, economically underdeveloped country. The people, in the past deprived of freedom and rights, won victory. The people's-democratic system grew stronger thanks to which intensive development of our country began. The popular masses have broad rights and freedoms and their creative initiative is increasingly developing. In the sphere of economic development we have had results which have radically changed the conditions of the working people. Unemployment and poverty have been abolished. Socialist transformations are taking place in all spheres of life.

The results achieved in laying the foundations of Socialism, in developing the national economy, demonstrate above all the conscious staunchness and selflessness of our splendid working class. Our working class, which holds power in Hungary, is the vanguard and the main force of Socialism. It has proved worthy of

its historic tasks and, conscious of its responsibility for the fate of Socialism, despite all the difficulties and the subversive activity of the enemy, is firmly at its post and is the solid force of our homeland now building Socialism.

A worthy role was played in our successes by the industrious peasantry who, combating the elements and the damage caused by them, despite all the difficulties, loyally sided with the people's democracy, and, filled with hope and firmly confident of the future, is now reaping the rich fruits of its great efforts. For their loyalty to the homeland and for their staunchness in serving it, the working class and working peasantry merit profound gratitude and recognition.

A big role was played in these successes by the old intelligentsia and the new, loyal to the people, who devoted all their knowledge and ability to the cause of building Socialism.

The great Soviet Union brought us liberation from the fascist yoke at the cost of the blood of its sons. The Soviet Union, a disinterested friend of big and small nations, the bulwark of peace and freedom, has become the source of all our successes and achievements.

The liberation of our country opened up the splendid prospects of building socialist society. But without the all-round and effective support of the U.S.S.R., our own forces and the material means at our disposal would not have sufficed for this great work. The Soviet Union, within the framework of the mutual economic aid agreement, gave us invaluable aid and will certainly aid us, in the future too, in our great work of socialist construction and in raising the standard of living of the working people. And so our people are

sincerely grateful to the peoples and the Government of the Soviet Union.

I.

We achieved these results under the leadership of our Party—the Hungarian Working People’s Party. The Party was the organiser and inspirer of the struggle for power, for the rehabilitation of the national economy. Heading the working class the Party led the working people onto the broad highway of socialist construction. All our working people are closely united around our Party and its Central Committee.

Our people’s power is solid and unshakable. The people approve and support the policy of the Party and of the Government directed towards the building of Socialism. The election to the National Assembly, held on May 17, was another step forward along the pathway of strengthening the bonds of Party and Government with the popular masses, along the pathway of democratisation of state life.

The meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People’s Party on June 27-28, adopted, on the basis of the reports made by Comrades Matias Rakosi and Imre Nagy and the subsequent discussion, a decision which disclosed the shortcomings that still persist in economic policy, and, taking into account the actual possibilities, outlined ways and means for rectifying them. The meeting proceeded from the fact that in the sphere of developing our economy we, undoubtedly, must take into account the economic possibilities of the country, must not undertake tasks for the realisation of which the necessary conditions are

absent, irrespective of whether we speak about raw materials or capital investments, tasks which are beyond the strength and ability of the country or overburden it, or other economic measures which may adversely affect the standard of living of the population.

There is no doubt whatever about the substantial results achieved by our working people in building a socialist national economy, in fulfilling the Five-Year Plan. Large-scale construction was unfolded and the productive forces of our country grew considerably. At the same time the Party and the Government, fully appraising these achievements, are not afraid to say frankly that the goals envisaged by the enlarged Five-Year Plan are, in many respects, beyond our strength. Pursuit of these goals is too great a strain on our resources, retards the growth of the material base for the well-being of the working people, and, what is more, led recently to a definite lowering of the standard of living. It is clear that in this respect essential changes must be made. The development of socialist heavy industry cannot be an aim in itself. We must march towards Socialism along the highway of people's democracy, along the highway of socialist industrialisation in a way that our advance is accompanied by a steady rise in the standard of living of the popular masses, by better satisfaction of the social and cultural requirements of the working people and above all of the working class, the main force of the socialist construction is also necessary to change the one-sided nature of the development of the national economy, There is no justification for industrial autarchy. In addition to the fact that autarchy means

economic isolation and overburdens the strength of the country, it predetermines rejection of the favourable opportunities which arise above all from the economic mutual aid and co-operation with the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and also with People's China and from more intensive participation by the country in international trade, from trade with the capitalist countries. In their economic policy the Party and the Government will, to a greater degree, take into account these opportunities with the help of which they intend to ease the position of our national economy.

According to the enlarged Five-Year Plan capital investments in heavy Industry and in machine-building were ten times the allocations for light industry and for the food industry. We must now change the course in a way that will enable us to reduce the rate of development of heavy industry producing means of production and to put greater stress, more so than before, on the development of the light and food industries producing consumer goods, and, in this way, create the prerequisites for ever greater satisfaction of the growing requirements of the population.

Socialist industrialisation of the backward country was, and remains, undoubtedly, the correct line of our policy. This demanded, and demands now, the reconstruction and the further development of agriculture. However, the extremely rapid development of heavy industry and the big capital investments that accompany this development deprive the country of the material means necessary for the progress of agriculture. A consequence of this too rapid development of industry, and almost exclusively of heavy industry, was that agriculture proved unable to

ensure the raw material requirements of the rapidly developing industry and the food requirements of the rapidly growing working class and the people.

One of the major tasks is, simultaneously with reducing capital investments in industry, considerably to increase capital investments in agriculture with the aim of ensuring a more rapid and fuller development of agricultural production. On the basis of the directives of the Party and the Government we must, as quickly as possible, regroup industrial production and capital investments in a way that will facilitate uninterrupted reorganisation of our national economy and of our industry, in the first place, and ensure as well uninterrupted production and conscious and disciplined fulfilment of plans.

The point is that fulfilment of production plans in industry is the necessary condition for all the measures which the Government intends to carry out in the sphere of economic policy and in raising the standard of living. Progress in agriculture is also impossible without strict fulfilment of production plans in industry. Thus, the key to, successful realisation of the aims of the Government is in the hands of the working class. This signifies a two-sided obligation. On the one hand, it obliges us, while elaborating these measures, to devote greater attention to raising the standard of living of the working class, to ensuring the maximum satisfaction of its material, social and cultural requirements. We take upon ourselves responsibility for carrying out these measures and we shall carry them out. On the other hand it obliges the working class to strengthen labour discipline and ensure timely fulfilment of production plans. The working class will fulfil this task selflessly

and with honour.

II.

Agriculture is the other vital branch of the national economy which confronts the Party and Government with new tasks.

Our agriculture too is not what it was in the past. The agrarian reform thoroughly changed the picture of land ownership. The conditions of the working peasantry are incomparably better than anything they knew prior to the liberation of the country. Increasingly bigger sections of them are beginning to realise that producer co-operative economy helps to improve their well-being and at the same time contributes to the advance of the country. But because of the low, and in recent years relatively lower capital investments, as mentioned above, because of the inadequate attention and inadequate aid given to the individual peasants, because of the too rapid numerical growth of the producer co-operatives, the development of agriculture was halted and in recent years it made no progress. In this respect a big role was played by the frequent ploughing up of the boundaries between the fields, accompanied by numerous abuses and violence in respect to the peasantry for which there is no justification and which, in addition, caused serious economic damage to the peasants. As is known, our agriculture is still based in the main on the individual households and the country cannot do without their production. Furthermore, the development of their production both in the sphere of crop raising and in the sphere of animal husbandry is carried out in the

interests of our country. Hence, the primary task is to support the individual working peasants, to help them with means of production, agricultural implements, fertilizers, high-quality seeds, etc. The usual autumn ploughing of field boundaries, the arbitrary exchange of plots which hindered painstaking husbandry and lessened the production enthusiasm of the working peasantry, is already being prohibited this year.

Although a whole number of producer cooperatives achieved outstanding results in increasing production and although the popularity and attraction of the good producer co-operatives have grown in the eyes of individual peasants, it should be pointed out that the too rapid numerical development of the co-operatives and violation of the voluntary principle contributed undoubtedly, to the unfavourable development of agriculture as a whole. The Central Committee of our Party spoke against this repeatedly. But we were unable to get the necessary results by using the old measures. Some of the co-operatives, owing to the absence of the necessary conditions, could not become consolidated economically and organisationally. On the other hand, this hindered normal work of the working peasantry and led to a decline in the investments necessary for developing agriculture.

The measures taken against the kulaks, which assumed a nation-wide character and went beyond the policy of restricting the kulaks meant, in addition, that the government, year after year, had to worry more and more what to do with the so-called reserve land, abandoned or handed over to the state and which remained uncultivated because of the uncertainty in agriculture and because of the difficult conditions for

cultivating the land.

Taking all this into account the primary and urgent task is to create confidence in agriculture.

Hence, we consider it correct to slow down the numerical growth of the producer cooperatives and to carry out a series of measures that will ensure consolidation of democracy inside the cooperatives and observance of the voluntary principle. Simultaneously, the, Party and the Government will, in the future, too, give wide support to the producer co-operatives and see to their organisational and economic consolidation. By providing loans and capital investments we shall facilitate their development and growth, add, to the well-being of the co-operative members since we are convinced that this is the only path which leads to the advance of agriculture. We are convinced that the new measures will contribute to the consolidation of the producer co-operative movement, will be a basis for its further development.

The measures planned by the Government are aimed at successful realisation of one of the most important tasks of our economic policy—to secure a flowering of agricultural production. This sincere striving will be welcomed and supported by the broad masses of the peasantry.

In recent years the state extended its economic activity also to spheres where private initiative and private enterprise can still play a big role and contribute to better satisfaction of the requirements of the population. This includes retail trade and handicraft industry. Although the handicraft co-operatives have had big success in their development they are not yet able fully to satisfy the demand for goods of handicraft

production. Therefore, we shall provide a place for private businessmen, give those who are entitled to it the right to get permits and also ensure the necessary conditions, and provide them with necessary goods, with credits, etc. We must develop and stimulate the goods turnover between town and countryside for which we shall have at our disposal, on the one hand, great quantities of industrial goods and, on the other, a considerable surplus of agricultural produce, as a result of the bumper crop.

III.

The sole correct way to build Socialism, one that is acceptable to the working people, is the way that ensures the rising well-being of the population and of the working class in the first place, the way of a steady improvement in their conditions and of a steady rise in their cultural level. This must be the central goal of all our planning and of the development of our national economy. In this sphere we must make good the serious blunders committed first of all in respect to the working class. This is the purpose of the planned measures which will enable us to ensure increased output of high-quality foodstuffs and manufactured goods for the working class and the entire population. The excellent harvest prospects guarantee and will help in carrying out these tasks, will make it possible to ensure an abundant supply of food and in this way raise real wages and salaries of factory and office workers.

The Party and the Government have decided to tackle the matter of the high cost of living. After the good harvest has been gathered and when the stocks

are increased as a result of industry fulfilling its production plans, the way will be paved for price reductions for some food and manufactured goods which, at the moment, are still high. Prices for many seasonal goods have already been reduced compared with 1951. Prices for many manufactured goods have been substantially reduced and greater quantities of vital consumer goods and foods are available. A big reduction in prices will take place in the autumn, after harvesting.

We shall revise certain articles of the Labour Code. Fines as a disciplinary measure against factory and office workers shall be eliminated.

We shall see to it that the provisions of the Labour Code for labour protection, for protective equipment as envisaged by law and for supplying special foods and overalls are fulfilled unconditionally. In the interests of more effective care for the working people we shall abolish all unnecessary overtime and Sunday work.

By means of considerable capital investments we shall greatly improve the utility services in town and village. By means of considerable state credits, and partly by direct state aid, 23,000 new apartments will be built in 1953 and 40,000 in 1954. The state will help miners to build their own houses. In Budapest, in the working-class districts in the first place, all state-owned houses shall be repaired in the next two years and measures taken to ensure constant care for the houses. Forty per cent of the sum accruing from rent will be spent on repairs to houses and apartments.

We shall considerably improve the conditions of the rural population as well. The veterinary service; for instance, will be free of charge, thus ensuring

development of animal husbandry and, simultaneously enabling the peasantry to economise considerable sums. We shall put an end to the obligatory or compulsory character of contracting and by granting considerable privileges and by providing large quantities of industrial goods create conditions that will make contracting desirable and advantageous for the peasantry. We must considerably increase the supply of goods to the agricultural co-operatives so that in assortment and quality they satisfy the tastes and demands of the peasants.

We shall revise the arrears due to the state from the producer co-operatives and annul a considerable part of them as well as the fines which were not always lawfully levied on individual peasants and producer cooperatives for non-fulfilment of the obligatory quotas.

The system of purchasing agricultural produce will be simplified and the programme contained in the election appeal of the People's Independence Front fulfilled. According to the new system of agricultural purchasing, which becomes effective from 1954, the quotas will be defined for a number of years ahead to enable the working peasantry confidently to conduct their farming and to know exactly and in advance the amount of their quotas and to be able to dispose of their surplus. We are annulling quota arrears for those who fulfil this year's quotas for grain and fodder in good time.

IV.

In addition to the two main production sectors of

our national economy—industry and agriculture, the spheres of activity of the two big and closely co-operating classes, the working class and the peasants—we have our intelligentsia with its tremendous role in the spiritual and cultural life of the country. Unfortunately there are still instances when brain work in general and intellectuals, and the old intelligentsia, in particular, are not treated with due respect. The intelligentsia is frequently surrounded by an atmosphere of mistrust which, in the long run, leads to neglecting it; and this is taking place at a time when in almost all branches of our economic, cultural and scientific life we observe a shortage of experienced, well-trained cadres of intelligentsia, at a time when the socialist development of our national economy provides every opportunity for their work. The intelligentsia must enjoy the respect of our people's democracy. Everyone must realise that in conditions of people's democracy education and knowledge enjoy greater respect than under capitalism. This respect must find expression in providing for the intelligentsia every opportunity for activity and in improving their conditions.

In the sphere of higher education we must be more modest. We must pay much more attention than we have done in the past to the primary schools. We must build more schools and educational premises and train more teachers in order to ensure better conditions for primary education of our hope—the growing generation. It must be admitted that because of the blunders made in the sphere of higher education we neglected primary education. Greater attention and more care must be displayed and greater sums allocated for rural schools, for schools in the working-class districts.

Greater patience must be displayed in the sphere of religion. We adhere to the standpoint of conducting patient explanatory work among the population by means of education and conviction. We shall not tolerate administrative or other compulsory methods.

People's democracy rests on the system of justice and law inscribed in the Constitution. Our state system, our economic and social life are based on socialist law, on strict observance of the rights and obligations of citizens stipulated in the Constitution, on the laws of the People's Republic. The organs of state power must ensure not only that citizens fulfil their obligations, but that every citizen, of our motherland is able freely to enjoy the rights accorded him by law.

But in the functioning of the organs of justice and the militia and also of the local councils, law is often not sufficiently observed.

Lawful objections arise from the intolerable, rude, brutal and heartless attitude of some bureaucrats in our offices in relation to ordinary people arranging their affairs. Modesty, and an attentive and humane attitude are qualities which we require from everyone in public office.

It is necessary to ensure as quickly as possible that the organs of justice and the militia and also the local councils become the firm support of the Government, of law and justice, that they uphold the interests of our working people to a greater degree than hitherto, display more vigilance in safeguarding the security of our state and that together with the people they fight more vigorously against the hardened enemies of our democratic system. We must not give a moment's respite to the enemy who is encroaching on our

achievements, on our successes and on our freedom.

In the interests of satisfying just complaints the Government will submit a bill to the National Assembly which provides for the release of all whose crimes are not so grave as to render their release a danger to the state or public security.

V.

The questions touched upon clearly show the pathway a long which we intend to go: on a broader basis, together with the entire people, at first, perhaps, more slowly, but all the surer towards the great goal—Socialism.

Our economic policy is fully based on the decision of the Central Committee. The Central Committee has resolved, as stated by Comrade Rakosi at the meeting of the Budapest Party activists, unswervingly to continue the policy of socialist industrialisation as the main course of our Party, but with a slower development of heavy industry and in this way to ensure increased output of consumer goods, more rapid rate of development in agriculture and steady, consistent raising of the standard of living of the working class and the working people as a whole.

The proposals advanced before the people by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party and by the Government constitute a programme of broad national unity which will enable us to apply all our creative energies and ability to the cause of the well-being of our country, to improving the conditions of the people. These are aims which can rally our

working people closer than ever before around the Party and the Government. All these aims and tasks which our Government plans to carry out, serve the interests of our people and of our country and provide for continuation of socialist construction on more solid foundations. That is why the population regards these measures with joy. The working class of Hungary, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the country as a whole must, as quickly as possible, see and feel that the measures and undertakings of the Government herald serious changes in their lives. By successfully carrying out these decisions we shall strike heavily at the enemies of our people.

The enemy will try to confuse the people with false rumours about our economic policy and the measures arising therefrom. But he will not be able to refute the fact that considerable sections of the people will greet this policy with joy and approval and support it. Hence, all enemy intrigues and foul wrecking designs are foredoomed.

Our aim is to serve the lofty cause of peace. The new tasks and radiant perspectives which open up as a result of their realisation add to the strength of our people, to their determination to fight for peace. The growing economic might of our country, the rising well-being of our people considerably strengthen the sector of the front of universal peace which our country must safeguard.

Of late the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism have grown considerably throughout the world. The warmongers seek a way out of the blind alley in which they find themselves, in gambles and foul provocations. The criminal acts of Syngman Rhee aimed

at frustrating a truce in Korea and the foul provocation in Berlin all are links in the chain of perfidious machinations of the aggressors. The provocative intrigues of the enemies of peace are aimed at preventing relaxation of the international tension.

The Berlin events have again clearly shown that the worst enemies of peace are ready to commit the foulest provocations, that they resort to the worst perfidy to achieve their designs, activate their agency, intensify subversive activity against the countries of the peace camp. This, in particular, is testified by the exposure in the U.S.S.R. of Beria, foul agent of imperialism who, but lately, in connection with the general activation of subversive activity on the part of imperialist reaction, became especially impudent and let himself go in carrying out his anti-Party and anti-state activity in the interests of foreign capital. In order to rebuff the machinations of the enemies of peace we must close our ranks and sharpen our vigilance.

The Party and the Government rely in all their activity on the unswerving will of the people for peace. Their efforts directed towards preserving peace, are based on solidarity with the peace-loving peoples and sincere friendship with the vanguard of world peace—the great Soviet Union.

We intend, in the spirit of friendship of the peoples and in accordance with our capacity, most widely to facilitate greater economic co-operation and to ensure the peaceful co-existence of the peoples. At the same time we firmly stand on guard for the integrity of our independence and national sovereignty. Our strength is multiplied by the fact that we are not alone, that by our side stands the Soviet Union which helps and

supports us, and that we are part of the invincible camp of the world peace movement.

Under the leadership of the Hungarian Working People's Party and on the basis of the decisions of our Central Committee, in close unity with the people, we shall go ahead with greater confidence with our economic policy, along the pathway of prosperity for our country and well-being for our people, towards the radiant future, towards Socialism.

PLENUM, CENTRAL BOARD, COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

There were two items on the agenda of the 9th plenary meeting of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany held in Düsseldorf on July 9: 1. Tasks of the Communist Party in the election fight; 2. The election programme of the Party.

Max Reimann, Chairman of the Party, reported on the first item on the agenda. Referring to the successes won by the peace forces throughout the world in the struggle to ease the international tension the speaker stressed that a real opportunity exists for the German people to restore the unity of their country. The urgent demand of the moment, he continued, is unification of all the democratic parties, groups, organisations and public figures who are against the Adenauer Government—the greatest obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Germany. They must ensure that the Adenauer government and the parties of the Bonn coalition are defeated in the elections, that the correlation of political forces in the new Bundestag be changed.

Max Reimann pointed to the need for joint action by the Communist and Social-Democratic Parties. For the purpose of achieving unity of action the Central Board makes the following suggestions: 1. All members, activists and lending bodies of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party jointly with all the democratic forces acting against the Adenauer government should discuss the matter of conducting an

honest election fight. 2. All the organisations of the two parties should arrange joint defence of rallies and meetings against fascist provocateurs. 3. They must jointly organise and ensure protection of their posters and election material.

After discussing Max Reimann's report the Plenum accepted suggestions by the Land organisations of the Communist Party about nominating candidates for the Bundestag election.

In connection with the forthcoming election, scheduled for September 6, the meeting adopted the election programme of the Communist Party. The programme stresses that, contrary to the will of the West-German population and of all the German people, the Bonn government ratified the shameful Bonn and Paris military treaties which enslave Western Germany, deepen the dismemberment of Germany, constitute a mortal threat to the German people and to peace in Europe. The election programme of the Communist Party of Germany advances concrete and real suggestions for the formation, as quickly as possible, of a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

DEVELOP FRANCE'S TRADE WITH DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES. Jean Pronteau, Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party

As is known, the banning of free trade with the democratic countries, which dates from the beginning of the "Marshall Plan", is one of the chief means used by the U.S. monopolists for ensuring their domination over the other capitalist countries.

In respect to France success has so far accompanied the schemes of the newly-hatched pretenders to world domination. The present decline of the French national economy, the prelude to a severe crisis, is explained to a considerable degree by the one-sided orientation of foreign trade which, in recent years, has been almost wholly concentrated in the shrinking world capitalist market, where a fierce competitive struggle has flared up with renewed force. This struggle revealed that the French economy is unable to withstand and, in particular, to maintain a volume of exports sufficient to balance the essential imports.

Moreover, the French bourgeois rulers rigidly adhere to the notorious forbidden-goods list of the U.S. Battle-Act, which actually reduces to nil trade with the U.S.S.R., with the European countries of people's democracy and with China.

Continuation of the unjust war. in Indo-China, which is destructive for France, is unthinkable without considerable military "aid" from the U.S. The striving for American "aid" and U.S. war orders increases the dependence of French economy and policy, more than

any other country, on the imperative demand of Washington. There is no other explanation for the obvious fact that of all the rulers of the European capitalist countries, the French rulers are the most servile in obeying American orders.

This explains why French trade with the countries of the East is a bare 2 per cent of its total foreign trade, compared with 7 per cent in 1938.

At the same time the exports of Belgium and Italy, for example, to these countries are, despite the opposition of reactionary forces, one and a half times greater; Denmark's trade with them is four times greater, etc. Even Western Germany, although still far behind prewar, has already outstripped France in trading with the democratic countries.

Finally, it is generally known that recently Great Britain has been doing its utmost to restore—directly or through the sterling-bloc countries—its trade with the East and in particular with China.

Not one of the above-mentioned capitalist countries, however, is experiencing such a severe crisis as France in the sphere of foreign trade and balance of payments. France's foreign trade deficit has risen from 102 billion francs in 1950 to 413 billion in 1952.

Last year, despite the cosily measures undertaken by the Government to maintain exports (these measures did not include trade with the East), exports to the U.S. fell approximately 40 per cent compared with 1951. At the same time exports covered only 33 per cent of our imports, compared with 47 per cent in 1951.

The American policy has also profoundly undermined the trade balance of Great Britain and the countries of the sterling bloc which were forced to take strict

restrictive measures. But these measures resulted in a bigger deficit for France.

Our exports to the sterling area declined by 56 billion francs in 1952 while imports from the sterling area, despite the counter-measures taken by the French Government to restrict the amount of goods, declined by only 14 billion francs. In the first quarter of this year our trade deficit with the sterling area showed a further increase, amounting to 57.7 billion francs as against 47.3 billion in the last quarter of 1952.

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The crisis in the foreign trade and in the balance of payments is so obvious that the bourgeois rulers and journalists are continually complaining about it. During the recent profound government crisis eloquent phrases were not wanting particularly about the “need to export at all cost”.

Actually this must be achieved by re-establishing the national independence and, as a first step along this path, by the conclusion of peace in Viet Nam, reduction in military expenditure, recognition of the Government of the Chinese People’s Republic and return to the principle of free trade with all countries. In turn this calls for an end to the trusteeship of the C.O.C.O.M. (American committee in Paris controlling exports of the West European countries to the countries of the East and to China).

This is the only way to ensure free development for our foreign trade, reduction of prices and elimination of the present deficit. Rejection of this pathway signifies a steady deterioration in France’s foreign trade, a serious

aggravation of the crisis of French economy, signifies resistance to easing the world tension.

As is known, the American capitalists not only do not open their markets to a wide stream of goods from Europe and, in particular, from France; on the contrary, they have established extremely high a tariff barriers which are supplemented by a series of draconic restrictions. Consequently the slogan of the French bourgeoisie “export at all cost” is absolutely senseless in relation to the dollar area. And so dollars can be had only in exchange for betrayal of the national independence and the national dignity, in exchange for the democratic freedoms of the working people. One of the latest operations in this peculiar form of “exchange” was carried out last March. Before the Mayer Government left for Washington for doles, it jailed leading members of the Communist Party and trade unions—André Stil, chief editor of “l’Humanite” and Stalin Prize winner, Lucien Molino, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour, and ordered the arrest of Benoit Frachon, Secretary-General of the Confederation, and of Dufriche, member of its Administrative Commission. For this act of treachery Mayer and Bidault received Judas’ 30 pieces of silver: the U.S. Government granted them an “advance” of 80 million dollars to cancel part of the arrears due to the European Payments Union, which must be paid either in gold or in hard currency.

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The trade war between the capitalist countries and the crisis manifestations affecting the French economy

in particular and leading to a further decline in buying power on the home market impel some French businessmen circles to go all out for foreign markets. In this connection pronounced contradictions have arisen and are growing in different capitalist circles in France with regard to trade with the East. These contradictions are deepening the cleavage which has appeared among the ruling bourgeoisie, between the loyal followers of the Atlantic policy ready "to go all the way", and those who desire a pro-British orientation. The sharpening of the struggle between these bourgeois circles finds expression not only in economic journals and publications of the employers but in the big newspapers and also, in the form of a distant echo, in Parliament.

As a rule the industrial and financial groups closely connected with war production and with the war orders, which for them are a source of maximum profit, are frantically opposed to trade with the East. For instance, proceeding from the fact that last year our trade with the East showed a deficit of 2 billion francs, they assert that extension of our trade with the East would merely add to the deficit. Actually, it is quite clear that the deficit is precisely the result of the refusal of the governments, of which they have been the backers, to nullify the notorious American forbidden-goods list which is equivalent to a refusal to fulfil the orders placed. According to another "argument" the new socialist market has no intention of buying "high quality" French goods and, in particular, luxury goods. It is obvious, however, that such goods could find demand on the new market provided they figure as supplementary items to the general orders for equipment and raw materials exported by French

industry.

Finally, some press organs, such as the journal "l'Economie", for example, openly admit that their concern has a political aspect and that they are afraid that even a slight increase in trade with the East may lead to easement of the international tension and to success for the democratic forces in France. This is also the stand-although less candid—of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party which in this way seeks to justify its objection to extending trade with the East. This shows once again that French Social Democracy is the chief social pillar of the French bourgeoisie and a loyal servant of its master—U.S. imperialism.

At any rate these gentlemen are forced to speak up, to write and advance arguments since no one can now deny the opportunities for trade with the East and the need to develop our trade relations. This is one of the most urgent questions facing the French economy.

Those capitalist groups not connected so much with war orders such as the textile industry, for instance, are waging an open campaign for trade with the East.

Way back in 1952 the International Economic Conference in Moscow revealed to the public in the Western capitalist countries that it is both possible and desirable for these countries to restore trade relations with the East. The Conference paved the way for negotiations, the first result of which, officially, was the Geneva Economic Conference in March this year within the framework of the United Nations Organisation, and privately, in addition to the signing of numerous trade contracts, the recent visit by a delegation of French businessmen to China. We might add that this delegation will be followed by many other

foreign businessmen.

In more than a hundred instances the Geneva Conference made it possible to conduct official two-way negotiations on concrete questions concerning the volume and conditions of supplying goods. These negotiations are continuing and should lead, provided no obstacles are raised by the Western capitalist countries, to important trade agreements.

The private visit paid by 30 French businessmen to Peking resulted in signing numerous contracts to the value of four billion francs. In the view of this delegation it will soon be possible to establish the volume of Chinese-French trade to the amount of 25 billion francs either way.

However, in order to appreciate the stubborn resistance of the main capitalist groups in France to trade with the East it is necessary to take into account the growing share of the "franc zone", which embraces the colonies, in the foreign trade of our country. It goes without saying, that for French capitalists the situation in this zone is deteriorating, particularly, in view of the U.S. trade offensive and the infiltration of U.S. capital into these areas. But the French monopolies are amassing enormous profits there, rapaciously plundering the colonies and dooming the native population to poverty and hunger.

In this connection there stands out clearly the influence exerted, and which will be exerted, on French trade policy by the sharpening contradictions between the French and American imperialists and also between the metropolis and the colonial peoples fighting against exploitation and for their independence.

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Restoration of trade on a wide scale in the more or less near future depends, in the main, on the struggle of the French people for independence and for peace. The French Communist Party long ago included this point in its programme. Way back at the XII Party Congress Comrade Maurice Thorez underlined the vast significance of this question. The working class fully supports our demands for the extension of economic relations with all countries.

Extensive trade with the democratic countries would fully correspond to the national interests of France. This would lead in the first place to improving the conditions of the working masses which have become unbearable (the purchasing power of the worker has declined on the average by 33 per cent since the beginning of the "Marshall Plan"), would lead to a reduction in unemployment, by reopening branches of peace industry now paralysed in the interests of war production.

An improvement in industry would be accompanied by recovery in agriculture the share of which in the national income declined from 22.9 per cent in 1948 to 15 per cent at the end of 1952.

The working class and the democratic forces place in the forefront not only the search for orders but also the establishing of extensive economic relations with all countries in accordance with the principle of complete equality and respect for mutual interests.

In the first place it is essential to restore the prewar volume of our trade with the East. that is, to increase it approximately from 45 billion to 150 billion francs per

year and afterward considerably to surpass this level. This new possibility stems from the expanding socialist market. This will enable France to reduce its balance of payments deficit by reorientating—partly in the direction of the East—the trade which prior to the war it conducted in the dollar and sterling areas.

The fight for these demands is now partially supported by some business circles which see in an extension of international trade a means of overcoming their present difficulties.

Finally, this struggle has the support of the mighty peace movement. Irrespective of social status and political views, the peace supporters know the extent to which restoration of sound and durable trade relations with all countries without exception can help in frustrating the warmongers' designs. They know that trade relations are the most solid foundation for the peaceful co-existence of the different social systems.

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

The ever growing numbers of wholly and part-time unemployed workers in the capitalist countries testify to the falseness of the imperialist propaganda to the effect that militarisation of the economy and the arms drive are the best means of ensuring full employment. Even the official and obviously understated data of bourgeois government statistics show that in the capitalist countries the imperialist policy of preparing for war leads to curtailment of civil production, to extreme intensification of exhausting labour, particularly in the war industry, and, as a consequence, to growing unemployment.

The working day has been considerably extended in American war plants. This is the case particularly in the plants where wages are paid weekly, as distinct from hourly rates. According to data of the U.S. Department of Trade, and quoted in the bulletin, "Current Population Reports", over 4.5 million Americans work an average 10-12 hours daily, while 2,072,000 work from 12 to 15 hours per day. Moreover, there are nearly 300,000 working 15 and more hours per day. And this takes place at a time when there are nearly 3 million wholly unemployed and over 11 million working part time.

Unemployment is growing also in other capitalist countries. According to official data the numbers wholly unemployed in Britain rose by 39 per cent in the period 1948-52, in Norway—29 per cent, Holland—221 per cent, Denmark—57 per cent, Belgium—114 per cent, France—69 per cent, etc. Unemployment in these countries increased particularly in 1952. In Britain, for example,

the numbers wholly unemployed increased by 64 per cent in 1952 compared with 1951.

In some countries, for example, in Belgium, France and others, the numbers wholly unemployed have reached a postwar peak. In Belgium the number of registered unemployed amounts to 8.3 per cent of the total labour force and in Denmark—12.5 per cent, in Holland every third worker is wholly or part-time unemployed.

In Italy, there are over 2 million wholly unemployed and nearly 4.2 million working part time. For France the figures are 650,000 and 2,500,000 respectively.

According to official statistics for Western Germany, which considerably understate the unemployment figures, from one and a half to two million workers are wholly unemployed while nearly three million are working part time.

WORKING PEOPLE IN INDIA INTENSIFY STRUGGLE FOR RIGHTS

Unemployment in India is spreading to most branches of industry. In Bihar, according even to official data of the Labour Ministry of the state, 20,000 workers in the mica industry and 11,000 workers in the shellac industry have been unemployed for over a year. About 20,000 tobacco plantation workers were discharged in recent months. Many workers have been discharged in the sugar factories and other branches of the economy. According to the Indian press the army of workers sacked in Bihar has increased in the past five months by over 90,000, excluding the 'thousands of unemployed handicraftsmen.

Deprived of a means of existence hundreds of thousands of unemployed and their families are starving.

Growing unemployment and the employers' attack on the standard of living of the working people have led to a sharp strike struggle, which extends to almost all branches of the national economy. At the end of June 264,000 munition workers in Jubbulpur, Poona, Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur and Allahabad held a one-day protest strike against redundancy and for better conditions. In Hyderabad 17,000 miners struck work, demanding higher wages. 2,500 workers employed on the Mazagaon Dock (Bombay) struck work against a wage reduction. In Patna 7,000 rickshawmen held a one-day protest strike against the doubling of license fees. Strikes also took place in, Rajkot, Ujjain and other towns.

The police have resorted to terror against the

workers. In Calcutta they used teargas and fire-arms against the striking workers of the “Albert David Co.”. Ten workers received injuries and 30 were arrested. In Burnpur the police attacked a demonstration of workers employed in the “Indian Iron and Steel Works” Who marched with the slogans: “Stop police persecution!”, “Release our colleagues!”. However, the police met with such a resolute rebuff that they had to beat a hasty retreat.

WORK IN AMERICAN FACTORIES IS DANGEROUS

More and more frequently information creeps into the columns of the U.S. press about the intensified exploitation in American factories.

The newspaper "Ford Facts" recently wrote that the number of industrial accidents is on the increase and that working conditions in the Ford plant are dangerous for the workers.

"United Mine Workers Journal", published by Miners' Union, stressed in an editorial that the American miners are paying with their lives all the time, with their blood and with injuries for the unprecedented intensification of labour in the mining industry. Recognised experts in the realm of labour protection, the article continues, offer convincing proof that approximately 80-90 per cent of all accidents are preventable.

The U.S. press has been forced to admit that more intense exploitation is one of the main reasons for the growing strike movement. Even the reactionary "Wall Street Journal" fears that the 1953 may be a record year for strikes. It quotes the data of the Department of Labour testifying that 825 thousand workers took part in 1,800 strikes in the first four months of this year, which is tantamount to a loss of 5,850,000 working days.

FACTS EXPOSE...

Studio Becomes a Dump

Representatives of the U.S. Third Air Force quartered in Britain have signed a “deal” with the Arthur Rank film company concerning the transfer of the Denham Film Studios near London to the American Air Force for use ... as an administrative and supply depot.

This is how the British film industry has lost one of its best studios which once employed more than a thousand workers.

In Shadow of Directed Missiles

The Australian “Sidney Morning Herald” reports that a special first-aid plane stands in readiness on the testing ground at Woomera (South Australia) to help the inhabitants who may be injured during trials of directed missiles.

The report says nothing about the attitude of the inhabitants concerning this perspective. Probably they should rejoice at the idea that in the event of being blown up they will be picked up by the first-aid workers.

Fate of Erwin Bauer

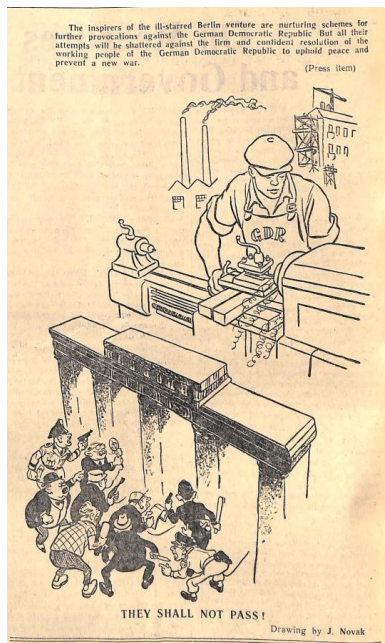
The other day the West German bourgeois newspaper “Hamburger Anzeiger” reported the fate of a young man named Erwin Bauer from Koefering, Niederbauern. Two years ago, lured by the widely publicised “American way of life”, Bauer emigrated to the U.S.A. The newspaper says that his mother was glad that her son had escaped military service.

But when Bauer came to the U.S.A. he was called up for military service before being granted American citizenship. His mother recently received a notification from the U.S. that her son had been “killed in Korea on April 8 while serving his country”.

THEY SHALL NOT PASS. Drawing by J. Novak

The inspirers of the ill-starred Berlin venture are nurturing schemes for further provocations against the German Democratic Republic. But all their attempts will be shattered against firm and confident resolution of the working people of the German Democratic Republic to uphold peace and prevent a new war.

(Press item)



POLITICAL NOTES

Lies Behind American “Philanthropy”

Long ago Mark Twain described the sham generosity of the “holy” American businessmen as a sweet smelling, sugary lie. A specimen of this hypocrisy is the American “offer of aid” to the German Democratic Republic, widely publicised by the reactionary press subservient to the American monopolists.

After the ignominious failure of the transatlantic-inspired fascist provocation in Berlin, the aggressive ruling circles in the U.S. decided to assume the role of generous benefactors. Acting on instructions from President Eisenhower the American Government noisily announced that it considered it necessary to render urgent aid to the population of the German Democratic Republic and to send it food to the amount of 15 million dollars. Used to trampling on the elementary standards of international decency, the American Government did not even trouble to ascertain the view of the lawful Government of the German Democratic Republic on this matter.

But this time, too, the American imperialists received a merited rebuff: the working people of the German Democratic Republic justly evaluated this offer of ‘the U.S. billionaires as a provocation which had nothing but propagandist aims, having nothing whatever to do with solicitude for the genuine interests of the German population.

No matter how hard the U.S. dollar magnates try to assume the guise of “friends” of the German people

they will not succeed in concealing the irrefutable fact that it was they who, staging the criminal provocation on June 17, tried in every way to disrupt the steadily improving food situation in the German Democratic Republic, their growing well-being. It is well known that hired thugs of the Western Powers set fire to food shops and other stores. It is they, the American “benefactors”, who, having suddenly become imbued with solicitude for the German Democratic Republic, subject West German firms to brutal persecution for trading with the German Democratic Republic. It is they who unlawfully confiscated the dollar accounts of the German Democratic Republic in the West German banks, thereby causing serious damage to its economy.

Despite all these attempts to undermine and disrupt the economy of the German Democratic Republic, the food situation there, as pointed out by its press, has never been so stable as it is today. The Government of the German Democratic Republic adopted a number of new measures which improved food supplies for the population. Large quantities of meat, sugar, canned fish, butter, margarine, grain, etc., were withdrawn from the state reserves to provide extra food for the population. For example, to improve supplies for the citizens of the town of Stralsund an extra 50 tons of sugar was provided, 90 tons of margarine, 16 tons of butter, 9 tons of vegetable oil, 23 tons of canned fish and other products. And if the transatlantic “philanthropists” really wanted to aid those who need it most they should have turned their eyes in another direction. They could take care of the millions who are unemployed and semi-unemployed in Western Germany. Launching their provocative “aid action” the

transatlantic “benefactors” prefer to say nothing about the steadily worsening conditions of the working people and the dire plight of the working class in Western Germany, about intensification or the sweating system and the paltry wages, about the soaring prices for food and other prime necessities, about the growing tax burden, the falling purchasing power of the population, the impoverishment of the toiling masses. All this is the outcome of the remilitarisation of Western Germany carried out at the behest of the American imperialists.

The Washington “benefactors” also Prefer to keep silent about the fact that there are at least three million wholly unemployed and over eleven million working short time in the U.S. These unfortunate millions, deprived of a livelihood, have no illusions about the generosity of the Wall Street money-bags.

When plotting this latest provocation the “transatlantic reactionaries pursued the aim not of improving the conditions of the working people but of discrediting the organs of power in the German Democratic Republic and of establishing intelligence centres there. They wanted to raise the spirits of their agents, to aggravate the tension in international relations. Public opinion in the German Democrat Republic completely exposed these criminal designs of the imperialists.

The curtain over the real aims of Eisenhower’s “philanthropy” was raised partly by the U.S. Journal “U.S. News and World Report”. On the day the U.S. Government announced its “aid” offer this journal featured an article under the characteristic headline: “Ike’s Plan: Food to Win Friends”. The article unequivocally points out that the so-called “farm

surpluses” are designed to play the role of a diplomatic asset for the U.S. abroad and for other “urgent” tasks of U.S. “relief” “and incidentally to outshine the Communists”.

Contemporary U.S. businessmen consider, apparently, that they can buy entire nations and states with dollars. But the peoples have had enough of the Marshall “aid”, of “military aid” and other U.S. philanthropy.

The working people of the German Democratic Republic reject with contempt and wrath the provocative offers of the U.S. Government, they do not want to yield their sovereign rights to the gum-chewers, for musty egg powder and other state American goods.

Jan MAREK

SOARING PRICES IN TURKEY

In connection with the unrestricted price increases for articles of food the Governor of Istanbul sent a report to the Government pointing out that between 1950 and 1953 the price of meat had risen 60 per cent, fruit and vegetables 60 to 100 per cent, butter and fats 68 per cent and many other food items 75 per cent.

Even these, clearly understated figures throw light on the actual situation in Marshallised Turkey.

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