

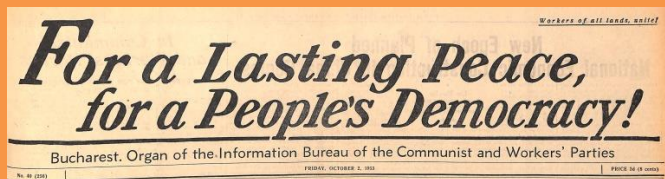
**Workers of all lands, unite!**

***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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## **PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON PATH OF UPSURGE AND FLOWERING**

October 1 marked the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China. The great Chinese People are celebrating this remarkable date in an atmosphere of unprecedented political and labour upsurge. Together with them the peoples of the U.S.S.R., the working people of the countries of people's democracy in Europe and Asia, all progressive mankind rejoice at the successes of people's China.

The past four years have demonstrated to the entire world the great vitality and strength of the People's Republic of China in all its greatness. There was consolidated in the country the social and state system of the people's-democratic dictatorship, its unshakable base—the alliance of the working class and peasantry with the working class playing the leading role. The fraternal friendship of the peoples of this multi-national country is blossoming. All the democratic and patriotic parties and organisations have rallied still closer beneath the banner of the National United People's Democratic Front, around the Communist Party of China—inspirer and organiser of the victories of the people of China. Prerequisites for successful fulfilment of the first Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy have been created in the country, material well-being is improving and the cultural level of the people rising.

The international prestige of the People's Republic of China has grown immeasurably. The great China has forever ceased to be the object of the game of the aggressive forces and of imperialist exploitation. It has

won genuine sovereignty for the first time in its history. The People's Republic of China is a new Great Power which, together with all the peace-loving forces, upholds the interests of strengthening peace and international security. Today the solving of international problems in the East, in Asia and throughout the world is impossible without the participation of the great China. The People's Republic of China has become an international force which acts in Asia and the Pacific basin as a powerful stabilising factor, which does not give the imperialists freedom to enslave the peoples of Asia, to pursue with impunity a policy aimed at turning Asia into a centre for another world war.

The great process of the regeneration of the peoples of the East, which constitutes one of the most vital features of our time and which opens up inspiring prospects for the further upsurge of modern civilisation as a whole. The results of the four years development of the new China are an inspiring example to the whole world testifying that the liberated non-European nations, attracted by the Great October Socialist Revolution into the orbit of the struggle for freedom and independence, for democracy and Socialism, are capable—contrary to the racist “theories” of the apologists of imperialism—of advancing civilisation and culture equally with the European peoples.

The immortal exploit of the valiant Chinese People's Volunteers, who at a critical hour came to the aid of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, sealed forever with their blood the fraternal alliance and friendship of the Chinese and Korean peoples and gave striking proof of the inviolable bonds uniting the peoples of Asia. This was a manifestation heralding the new era in the East, heralding the determination of the peoples of Asia to

win and uphold their national freedom and independence.

The developments in Korea show that the Chinese people have become the powerful bulwark of the oppressed peoples of the East in their struggle for freedom and independence.

The people of China imbued with the elan of building a new, happy life, going ahead with their lofty undertakings, enjoy all-round, selfless aid and assistance on the part of all the peoples of the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union. Soviet-Chinese friendship, which is becoming stronger year by year, is based the common interests of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and China, on mutual respect for the sovereignty and independence of the countries, on the solid foundation of mutual readiness to serve the cause of strengthening peace and international security. The inviolable friendship of the peace-loving Soviet Union and the peace-loving People's Republic of China serves the great cause of peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

The people of China are enthusiastically studying and using on a wide scale the advanced experience and the la test technical achievements of the U.S.S.R. The all-round, long-term and selfless aid of the Soviet Union was of tremendous significance for the rehabilitation of China's economy. Today this aid plays a vital role in building a powerful heavy industry in China in industrialising the country and in the gradual transition of China to Socialism.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, which is invariably guided its activity by the all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, the people of China in a brief space of time restored the

national economy ravaged by long years of war and by the rule of the imperialist plunderers and their Kuomintang reactionary agency, and have surpassed the highest pre-war level of industrial and agricultural production. New factories, pits and oil wells have been commissioned. As a result of the great agrarian reform the peasants received land and rid themselves forever of the age-old landlord yoke. The abolition of landlordism opens up wide vistas for developing the productive forces of agriculture. The peasants are voluntarily taking the pathway of mutual aid and cooperative farming. Overall output of food crops last year exceeded the peak prewar level by 9 per cent while the harvest of the vital technical crop—cotton—was more than one and a half times greater. The head of cattle and sheep increased considerably.

The well-being of the working people has improved as a result of the socio-economic transformations and economic successes. By the beginning of the current year real wages of workers in state-owned industrial enterprises were up on an average by 75 per cent compared with 1949. Peasant incomes have grown substantially. Taxes are being systematically reduced. In 1951 the peasant paid but 17 per cent of his income in taxation and last year only 12 per cent, whereas under Kuomintang rule he paid three-quarters and at times even nine-tenths of his income in rent and taxes.

The Communist Party and the Central People's Government of China, headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, are doing everything to raise the standard of living of the working people. Hundreds of thousands of unemployed are now working, Social insurance, definite rest days and annual holidays with pay have been established for the first time in China's history.



Hundreds of thousands of workers' families have moved into comfortable dwellings. Large sums are allocated for irrigation and melioration work. The medical services have sharply improved. In town and countryside a veritable cultural revolution is underway.

The people of China are this year solving the complex and responsible tasks of fulfilling the programme of the first year of the first Five-Year Plan which aims at establishing a solid base for the industrialisation of the country and ensuring the continued growth of the share of the socialist sector in the national economy. The national economy is being developed on an extensive power base in the form of the thermo-and hydro-electric stations now under construction. This year already the volume of capital construction in industry will be more than 40 per cent greater than last year. While focusing attention on developing heavy industry the Chinese people are going ahead developing agriculture, the light and food industry and all branches of the national economy in keeping with the requirements of the objective law of planned proportional development of the economy.

International reaction, headed by the ruling U.S. circles, is furious at the successes of People's China, at the growing influence of its peace-loving foreign policy. The imperialists do not want to become reconciled to the loss of their "right" to enslave and plunder the Chinese people. The reactionary circles in the USA, arrayed in the toga of antagonists of the "old colonial policy", pursue, in fact, an aggressive policy in relation to China and seek the isolation of the Chinese People's Republic. It is on their direct orders that the American majority in the United Nations prevents the lawful representatives of the Chinese people from taking their

place in Uno. At the present session of the United Nations General Assembly the U.S. delegation has bent every effort to defeat the demand of the delegation of the U.S.S.R. that the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic be invited to occupy in the Uno bodies the place which lawfully belongs to China. The American imperialists are brazenly interfering in the internal affairs of the Eastern states, blockading and provoking war among the peoples of Asia. They are advancing their puppets such as Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee and challenging the cause of the historical progress of the peoples.

But no forces of world reaction can prevent the progressive development of human society. Convincing proof of this is the flowering of People's China, the remarkable development of the countries of the democratic camp, headed by the Soviet Union, the growing national-liberation and revolutionary-democratic movements. The future of mankind belongs to democracy and Socialism.

While marking the fourth anniversary of the People's Republic of China the Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries, all advanced mankind, send the great Chinese people and the glorious Communist Party of China their heartfelt greetings and wish them further success in carrying out the programme of industrialisation of their country, in developing agriculture and improving the well-being of the people, in the further all-round strengthening of their people's-democratic state.

**COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG, CHAIRMAN,  
CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT,  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

PEKING

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China I ask you, Comrade Chairman, and the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to accept my heartfelt congratulations.

The past four years have demonstrated to the entire world the great vitality and strength of the People's Republic of China which is successfully carrying out historic transformations in the country, ensuring the advance of the economy, culture and the living standard of the popular masses.

The People's Republic of China has become an international force which does not give the imperialists freedom to enslave the peoples of Asia. to pursue with impunity a policy aimed at turning Asia into a centre for another world war. The developments in Korea show that the people of China have become the powerful bulwark of the oppressed peoples of the East in their struggle for freedom and independence.

The all-round progress of the People's Republic of China evokes feelings of profound satisfaction and pride among-all progressive mankind. There is no force in the world capable of halting the advance of the Chinese people along the path of national upsurge and blossoming of their homeland.

The Soviet people ardently wish the great Chinese people further success in carrying out their programme

of industrialisation, developing agriculture and improving the well-being of the people, in the further all-round strengthening of their people's-democratic state.

May the unbreakable fraternal friendship and close co-operation of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China grow and develop for the good of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

**G. MALENKOV**

September 30, 1953.

**COMRADE CHOU EN LAI, PREMIER, STATE  
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL AND  
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

PEKING

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, accept, Comrade Premier and Minister, my heartfelt greetings and wishes for the continued development and consolidation of the all-round co-operation and unbreakable friendship between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China for the good of our peoples and in the interests of ensuring lasting peace throughout the world.

**V. MOLOTOV**

September 30, 1953.

## **GREAT FESTIVAL OF CHINA**

In an atmosphere of nation-wide rejoicing the working population of China celebrate their great national holiday—the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the People’s Republic of China.

The capital of people’s China—ancient Peking is gaily decorated. The streets are bedecked with red banners and placards. From early morning on October 1st demonstration columns gathered at the enterprises and offices in China’s capital and marched to the main square where four years ago Mao Tse-tung proclaimed the People’s Republic of China which has become the firm bulwark of peace and security in the East.

The main square was gaily decorated for the occasion. Units of the People’s Liberation Army were drawn up in serried ranks. Behind them on the square and in the adjacent streets were the working people of the capital with a sea of banners. On the main tribune and on the tribunes to the left and right were the members of the Central People’s Government, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Administrative Council, the leaders of the democratic parties and public organisations, well-known people of the country and foreign guests.

The appearance on the main tribune of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Administrative Council, members of the Central People’s Government and of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China met with tumultuous applause. The strains of the national anthem swelled out over the square, followed

by an artillery salute.

After the military parade came the columns of demonstrators. The leading column carried aloft the slate flag and state emblem of the People's Republic of China. The columns carried large numbers of red banners, portraits of the leaders of the Communist Party of China and the Central People's Government, portraits of the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Government of the U.S.S.R., the leaders of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties. Over 400 thousand working people took part in the demonstration which lasted for several hours.

\*

The people enthusiastically responded to the calls of the All-China Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference which were featured in the press a few days ago in connection with the fourth anniversary of the Republic. The calls greet the peoples battling for peace and democracy and express the profound gratitude of the Chinese people to the Soviet Union for its great, all-round, long-term and selfless aid. In response the workers pledge to extend the emulation drive for increased output, for economy, to strengthen labour discipline, to study and introduce the advanced methods of labour.

Throughout the country the peasantry is responding wholeheartedly to the calls urging them to extend agriculture. to unite, on a voluntary basis, in the mutual-aid associations and producer co-operatives.

Actively participating in the anniversary emulation drive are the enterprises in Northeast and Northwest China and other parts of the country. The working

people are reporting fulfilment of their pledges and their latest production achievements. The personnel of the rolled-metal plant of the Anshan metallurgical combinat marked the anniversary with a big victory by fulfilling the quarterly production plan 11 days ahead of schedule. The personnel of more than 40 enterprises in Mukden also fulfilled their monthly and quarterly assignments ahead of time.



## **DECISIONS BY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF U.S.S.R. AND BY C.C. OF C.P.S.U.**

### **On Measures for Further Developing Animal Husbandry, Growing More Potatoes and Vegetables and for Improving Work in the Machine and Tractor Stations**

On September 26 "Pravda" and the entire Soviet press published the decision of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. "On Measures for Further Developing Animal Husbandry and Reducing Quotas of Obligatory State Deliveries by Peasant Households and Husbandry of Factory and Office Workers".

The decision of the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee points out that the present production of meat, dairy products, wool, eggs, leather, etc., is not satisfying the growing requirements of the population and the needs of the light industry in raw materials. In order to ensure a rapid upsurge in animal husbandry a number of measures is outlined aimed at increasing the cattle herd and raising its productivity. The decision lays down the assignments for the increase in the herd of beef and dairy cattle, and of sheep, goats and hogs by October 1st, 1954. Assignments have also been fixed for increasing milk yield, the wool clip and cattle feed.

It stipulates higher procurement prices for animal husbandry products—a factor of exceptional importance for ensuring an upsurge in this branch of agriculture .

With a view to making collective farmers, factory and office workers more interested in stock raising, norms for obligatory state deliveries of livestock products from their husbandries are considerably reduced. For the purpose of mechanising livestock farming a large number of machines will be supplied to agriculture.

\*

On September 29 "Pravda" and the entire press featured the decision **"Measures for Growing and Procurement of More Potatoes and Vegetables in Collective and State Farms for the Years 1953-55"**.

Pointing out that potato and vegetable growing sharply lags behind the increased requirements of the population and of the processing industry, the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Party are taking a number of measures to ensure an upsurge in potato and vegetable growing. The 1954 assignments for potato and vegetable planting have been fixed for collective and state farms. The decision outlined a broad programme for mechanising potato and vegetable growing.

The Council of Ministers and the Central Committee have elaborated important measures which will add to the interest of the collective farmers in growing potatoes and vegetables. Beginning with the current year procurement prices for vegetables and potatoes delivered to the state have been raised and the obligatory delivery quotas reduced.

\*

On October 1 the press published the decision of the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee **“Measures for Further Improving Work in the Machine and Tractor Stations”**.

Taking into account the fact that a further improvement in the work of the machine and tractor stations is a necessary condition for successful solution of the urgent tasks of developing and advancing agriculture, for obtaining abundance of food for the population and raw materials for light industry, the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee outlined a series of important measures for staffing the machine and tractor stations with permanent machine operators, for reinforcing machine and tractor stations with managerial and engineer-technician personnel, for training mechanics for agriculture, for building and strengthening the machine and tractor stations repair facilities, for making better use of the machine and tractor park, for greater agrotechnical and zootechnical aid to collective farms and for ensuring material and technical equipment of agriculture.

# **FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS**

## **SUPPORT FOR DECISION OF WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE**

The Secretariat of the Women's International Democratic Federation issued a statement the other day in which the Federation, on behalf of 140 million women in 66 countries, expressed wholehearted support of the resolution of the World Council of Peace.

The statement urges that the governments begin genuine negotiations, without any conditions being advanced beforehand, negotiations that would lead to a peaceful settlement of all international controversies.

Women, the statement reads, no longer want to be in a state of anxiety about the lives of their children, their husbands, their homes and their countries which are threatened with complete destruction by lethal weapons such as the H-bomb. They do not want to live in the state of alarm caused by the ever swelling military budgets which mean poverty for millions of families.

All over the world women are giving full support to the campaign begun by the World Council of Peace since they want to see negotiations replace the practice of achieving decisions by means of force, and to see the riches of the world and the genius of mankind placed in the service of humanity.

## **STATEMENT BY CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS OF SOVIET UNION**

The other day the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union issued a statement wholeheartedly approving and supporting the decisions of the World Council of Peace and of the recent plenary meeting of the Soviet Peace Committee demanding a peaceful settlement of international controversial issues.

“The Soviet Union”, the statement says, “is fully confident that at the present moment there is not a single controversial or outstanding question which could not be solved by peaceful means on the basis of mutual agreement between the interested states”.

The statement denounces the provocations of the warmongers who want to deceive world public opinion by declaring their alleged desire for negotiations between the representatives of the Powers while, at the same time, advancing, in one form or another, preliminary conditions and reservations designed to render the negotiations impossible and fruitless.

The Central Council of the Trade Unions points out that the peace-loving proposals of the Soviet Union on the German, Korean and other questions provide a firm basis for a peaceful settlement of the controversial international issues.

The Soviet people, engaged in peaceful creative labour in the name of a happy, well-to-do and joyful life, in the name of realising the grand aims of Communist construction, the statement goes on, are vitally interested in securing a solution to all

controversial international issues, in preserving and consolidating peace.

## **PRICES FOR MASS CONSUMPTION GOODS CUT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

A decision of the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic and the Central Committee of the Communist Party provides for cuts in state and retail prices for foodstuffs and manufactured goods beginning with October 1. In carrying out these measures the Party and Government proceed from the successes achieved by the working people in socialist construction, from the stabilisation of the currency as a result of the currency reform, abolition of rationing and reduction of the high prices charged for off-ration consumer goods. This is the second price reduction this year and affects over 23 thousand articles. The cuts range from 5 to 40 per cent.

Wheat flour is reduced by 10 per cent, bread and bakery items 13 per cent on the average, sugar and rice 14 per cent, canned fruit 20-30 per cent, canned fish 20 per cent, etc.

Prices for men's suits are cut 40 per cent, women's woollen wear up to 25 per cent, factory overalls from 20 to 25 per cent, coats up to 25 per cent, woollen fabrics 30 per cent on the average, medium-quality materials for men's suits up to 50 per cent, natural silk 40 per cent.

Motor-cycles prices are cut 30 per cent, automobiles 30 per cent, fuel 33 per cent. Radio sets are reduced 10 per cent, television sets 37 per cent, electrical refrigerators 19-32 per cent and sowing machines 15

per cent.

The price reduction will result in substantially higher real wages and higher incomes for the peasantry. The overall benefit to the population will amount to 4.5 billion crowns a year.

## **NEW EPOCH OF PLANNED NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA BEGINS. Lin Po-chu, Member of Political Bureau, Central Committee, Communist Party of China**

October 1st marked the fourth anniversary of founding of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese people, joyfully reviewing the results of their labour and struggles during the past year, enter the fifth year of the Republic with triumphant confidence.

With the founding of the People's Republic of China, the history of semi-feudal, semi-colonial, old China ended and there opened the new era of gradual transition to socialist society in China. During the past four years, the Chinese people have waged a series of difficult but glorious struggles, paving the way for the planned industrialisation of the country and the gradual transition to Socialism.

Immediately after the liberation, far-reaching social reforms were carried out on a nation-wide scale-feudal land ownership was abolished and the land distributed among the peasantry; the remnants of the counter-revolutionary forces were suppressed; the leading role of the socialist sector in the national economy was greatly strengthened in struggle against corruption, waste and bureaucratism in government departments and state-operated economic departments, against bribery, lax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on Government contracts and stealing state economic information in privately-owned industrial and commercial enterprises; ideological remoulding is taking place among intellectuals who, in their majority, are overcoming anti-popular and unscientific attitudes, hangovers from the old society, and the revolutionary ideology of serving the people is now being firmly established.



The Chinese people waged a great struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea, and in their fight alongside the Korean people hurled back the American troops of aggression from the Yalu and Tumen rivers to the vicinity of the 38th parallel, thus safeguarding the independence of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and at the same time reinforcing the national defence of China. In the movement for resisting American aggression and aiding Korea, the Chinese people displayed high political fervour in response to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call to "increase production and practice economy."

The work of restoring our national economy was completed by the end of 1952 when output of all main agricultural and industrial products, such as electric power, crude oil, pig iron, steel, copper, cement, cotton fabrics, paper, sugar, grain, cotton and cured tobacco exceeded not only the level of 1949 but also the highest previous annual output in Chinese history. The only exception was coal, which, although it doubled the 1949 level, did not exceed the highest pre-liberation annual output.

In the course of this economic restoration, the share of modern industrial output in relation to total output of industry and agriculture rose, and not only so, but the value of the output of the socialist sector of industry rose in proportion to the overall value of the industrial output. In 1952 the output of state-owned industry of a socialist character turned out some sixty per cent of the total value of the modern industrial output of the country. Around 80 per cent of heavy industry was state-owned and about 50 per cent of light industry was state-owned. State-owned and co-operative trade accounted for over 50 per cent of the wholesale trade turnover in the domestic market and for 32 per cent of the retail trade turnover.

In 1953, the People's Republic of China started on its first Five-Year Plan of economic construction. The fundamental tasks in this plan are: first of all, mobilise the main forces to develop heavy industry—the foundation for

industrialisation of the country and modernisation of national defence; correspondingly, to train personnel for this, develop communications and transport, light industry and agriculture, and expand trade step by step, to encourage the organisation of agriculture and handicraft co-operatives, and carry on socialist transformation of private industry and trade, and correctly develop the proper functioning of individual farming, handicrafts and private industry and trade. The aim of all this is to ensure the steady growth of the socialist sector in the national economy and a steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the people on the basis of developing production.

During the five-year period, China will make great efforts to develop a ferrous metals industry, non-ferrous metals industry, machine-building, petroleum extraction, build power stations. In addition to the existing industrial centres, new centres of industry will be established in the interior where there are rich mineral resources. Many cotton mills, paper mills, chemical fertilizer factories and food-processing factories, all equipped with up-to-date machinery, will be established in new industrial cities in the Interior, close to the raw material producing regions. Networks of new railway lines and highways will link the big cities and the new industrial and mining areas with the important regions growing grain and producing industrial raw materials. China will have her own independent industry and be able to produce all kinds of machine tools as well as generators, automobiles and tractors.

This is the first year of the first Five-Year Plan. Industrial output this year is estimated to increase in value by 23 per cent over 1952. The socialist state-owned industry will increase by 32 per cent while the private industry will go up by 9 per cent. The capital goods industry will increase by about 35 per cent and the consumer goods industry by about 16 per cent.

Since the beginning of this year, the people throughout the country, under the leadership of the Communist Party of

China, have enthusiastically taken to the great work of national construction while reinforcing the struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea and the fight to achieve the Korean armistice. The state-operated industry fulfilled the plans for the first half of this year by 101 per cent as regards main items. A number of new plants and mines has been finished.

China's first heavy rolling mill and seamless tubing mill are going up. Mechanised open-cast coal mining has been started. Big hydro-electric generators and a number of power stations have begun to generate power; construction of an automobile plant has begun, and new textile mills are being built one after the other. Nine railway lines are under construction, of which 608 kilometres will be open to traffic within this year. This year's plans for the huge Huai and Yungting River projects have been successfully fulfilled. All over the country the people are campaigning to increase production and practice economy, making great efforts to increase output and practice strict economy and working to overfulfil this year's national-economic plan.

Simultaneously with embarking on this work of economic construction, the People's Republic of China is extending universal suffrage throughout the country. Already more than 3,500 villages, towns and cities have completed their elections, and the elections at county level are expected to be completed throughout the country by next spring. These elections have greatly enhanced the political enthusiasm of the masses and have brought the People's Government into close relations with the toiling masses, thus further strengthening the system of people's democracy.

While engaged in economic and cultural construction in their country, the Chinese people have not for a moment forgotten that the encirclement by international capitalism still exists. Although the American aggressors have had to accept the Korean armistice, they have not abandoned their policy of aggression. The U.S. authorities have concluded the so-called "U.S.-Korean mutual defence treaty" with the

Syngman Rhee gang with the aim of turning the southern part of Korea into a military base for American aggression. The U.S. Government is now making every effort to disrupt the Political Conference and to obstruct the reaching of an agreement for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. American forces still occupy China's territory of Taiwan. The U.S. Government is speeding up rearmament of the Japanese militarist forces and fomenting new aggressive activities in the Far East. All this cannot but impel the Chinese people to great vigilance. They are determined, together with the Korean people and the world forces of peace and democracy, headed by the Soviet people, to work for the complete fulfilment of the Korean armistice agreement and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and for easing the international tension.

The great friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and mutual assistance between the two nations, guarantee the consolidation and development of the People's Republic of China and safeguard the cause of world peace and democracy. The Chinese people are making unflagging efforts to strengthen their solidarity with the Soviet people. The Soviet aid to China's economic construction is a decisive and favourable condition for the Chinese people to go ahead with the industrialisation of the country. The Government of the U.S.S.R. has agreed to help China build, in the next few years, 141 enterprises of tremendous significance for China's industrialisation. This is help on a colossal scale, based on internationalism, mutual assistance and the striving for mutual development of the economy and culture of the peoples. The Chinese people are profoundly grateful for this great, manifold, long-term, disinterested Soviet aid.

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The Communist Party of China, the standard-bearer in the valiant struggle and great construction of the Chinese

people, leads the whole people in planned national construction, and devotes close attention to strengthening the rank and file of the Party and the contact between the Party and the working masses. During the past year the Party has taken a number of measures to strengthen Marxist-Leninist education among the cadres and the membership, to root out bourgeois ideas and combat tendencies to subjectivism, bureaucratism, decentralisation and “commandism”, to overcome both haste and conservatism in work, to strengthen Party organisation and discipline and the centralised leadership of the Party, and in this way establish closer contact with the masses and lead the entire people in resolute struggle for the achievement of socialist industrialisation and the gradual transition to Socialism.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and its leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and with the sincere and immense aid of the Soviet Union, the support of all the People’s Democracies and the world forces of peace and democracy, the people of China will undoubtedly overcome all the difficulties and obstacles and march forward from victory to victory.

# **IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES**

## **PREPARATIONS FOR BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS**

A recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party decided to hold the 23rd National Congress of the Party over April 16-19 next year. The meeting also decided to launch a nationwide campaign for new members for the Party and Young Communist League and to increase the circulation of the Daily Worker.

In a report to the Executive John Gollan, member of the Political Committee, declared that at the heart of the new programme of the Party—the British Road to Socialism—was the aim of establishing people's democracy in Britain and transforming Parliament into the democratic instrument of the will of the people. But this aim, Gollan continued, could not become a reality without Communist representation in Parliament and on the municipalities, and although the new programme had won active support in the wider Labour movement, the electoral activity of the Communist Party was never weaker.

Hundreds of Communists, Gollan continued, had been elected by their fellow workers to important positions in the trade unions, but the Party did not do enough to explain to the workers that it was equally important that they should elect Communists to represent their interests in Parliament and on municipal councils. Gollan emphasised the urgency of the task of getting Communist Party representation on elected bodies and called for a radical change in the Party from top to bottom in relation to the preparations for next year's municipal elections and to the work in those

Parliamentary constituencies in which there are prospective Communist candidates.

The meeting also decided to enlarge “World News and Views”, weekly organ of the Party, as from January 1st. The “Communist Review”, monthly theoretical organ, will be discontinued and replaced by a quarterly Marxist-Leninist journal.

A minimum of three months open discussion of the issues and problems facing the people of Britain with precede the Congress and all branches are to be asked to involve the maximum number of members in the discussion.

## **NEW ACADEMIC YEAR COMMUNIST IN PARTY EDUCATION, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Party organisations in Czechoslovakia are thoroughly preparing for the new Academic Year in the Party’s education network. The separate links of Party study, such as schools, courses, etc., correspond to the ability and degree of training of the members. In addition, the Party organisations are enrolling scores of thousands of non-party people who are interested in studying the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism. Activist meetings which are being held in most regions prior to the opening of the academic year, disclose shortcomings and outline measures designed to ensure a high level in Party education.

During the summer months the district committees ran refresher courses for those tutors with only slight experience of tutorship. The regional Party schools conducted courses of a month’s duration for seminar tutors and lecturers. For example, the Plzen region trained over 150 lecturers who conducted the tutors’ seminars during the summer.

At the end of September the first classes were held for those directing the Party schools and courses where the

history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be the main subject. The best trained members of the Party organs, and regional and district committee functionaries have been appointed as tutors for these classes.

The two-year evening schools, under district committee auspices, scheduled to open on October 15, will be attended mainly by district activists.

The Central Committee placed before the Party organisations the task of seeing to it that the raising of the ideological level of the Party study is closely linked with the chief goal of building Socialism in Czechoslovakia and with assimilating the great experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

## **PARTY COMMITTEE AND FACTORY NEWSPAPER**

The personnel of the Budapest electric motor and cable plant put out their own weekly paper “Dynamo” in an edition of 1,600 copies. About half the workers in the plant subscribe to the paper. The moment the issue comes off, the press activists circulate it in the shops where, during the dinner break, the workers discuss the most important articles.

The “Dynamo” appears under the guidance of the committee of the Party branch in the factory. The committee devotes close attention to the paper and sees to it that it properly treats questions of Party building, improving output, the work of the social organisations and the cultural and sports life of the personnel.

The editorial board, which is comprised of workers belonging to different trades, plans the contents of the paper. They are helped in this work by the leading workers, Party functionaries, union officials, members of the youth union and by engineering personnel.

The plan derives from the tasks of the Party branch.



During the third quarter of the current year the personnel undertook to win for our plant the honoured the of best enterprise. The “Dynamo” reported on fulfilment of the monthly and fortnightly assignments.

The Party committee holds regular meetings to discuss ways and means of improving the political content of the people of strengthening its contact with its network of correspondents in the factory.

One of the recent meetings of the Party committee stated that there were still too few worker-correspondents writing for the paper. As a result the valuable initiative and advanced methods of the best workers are insufficiently popularised and the positive experience of the work of the Party organisation is not featured nor is rank-and-file criticism given full encouragement.

Carrying out the directives of the Part committee, the editorial hoard now lends a readier ear to the complaints contained in the letters sent to it, and is taking steps to make its reporting of shortcomings in production work more effective. No letter by a worker correspondent remains unanswered. Their letters are given over to factory organisations concerned and the editorial board sees to it that corresponding measures are taken. This has resulted in a remarkable increase in the number of worker correspondents. Compared with the 30-35 letters a week received by it some time ago the editorial board now has a mailbag of 70 and more letters a month.

**Zoltan SOLTI**  
**Secretary, Party Committee,**  
**Budapest electric motor and cable plant.**

## **INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE OF INSPIRATION. Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party**

On October 5th it will be one year since the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. has a great international significance. Its decisions and documents are an inexhaustible source of inspiration for all Communist and Workers' Parties. The historic decisions of this Congress reflect the long-term, wise, far-sighted home and foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and outline the militant, inspiring programme of Communist construction in the U.S.S.R. The Congress approved the directives for the fifth Five-Year Plan for the development of the U.S.S.R. for 1951-55 envisaging a further powerful upsurge of the national economy of the Soviet Union and a substantial rise in the material wellbeing and cultural level of the Soviet people. Fulfilment of the fifth Five-Year Plan will signify a great step forward along the road of the U.S.S.R.'s development from Socialism to Communism.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties call the "Shock-Brigade" of the world revolutionary and the working-class movement, is the leading, inspiring and organising force of the Communist construction in the U.S.S.R. The XIX Congress adopted the new Rules of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The new Rules fully correspond to the tasks of the struggle of the C.P.S.U. for the building of Communist society.

The decisions of the XIX Congress, which are being

thoroughly studied by all the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties; are of invaluable aid to the international Communist movement in the struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism. These world-historic decisions are a source of inspiration, to the working people of the world, fortifying the confidence of the peoples in the capitalist countries in their struggle to shed the chains of capital, for the triumph of the great cause of democracy and Socialism.

One year has gone by since the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. The events of this year have fully confirmed the correctness of the analysis made by the Congress of the international situation and of the decisions adopted by the highest organ of our great fraternal Party. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Central Committee and the Soviet people are successfully carrying out their great tasks. Correctly evaluating the new possibilities and demands, they are implementing the main directives of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. ensuring a further rise in the well-being of the peoples of the Soviet Union by carrying out the fifth Five-Year Plan and effecting the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism, achieving a stable and durable, peace for all peoples by means of strengthening international co-operation and uniting the peace-loving forces of the world. The Soviet Union, thanks to its example and successes, is the banner beneath which hundreds of millions of ordinary men and women of the world longing for peace and progress are rallying with hope. The Soviet Union shows to all mankind the pathway to liberation, to Socialism.

Last August, in his speech at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Comrade Malenkov specified and concretised the basic directives of the XIX Congress indefatigably to strengthen the economy of the Soviet state by means of a steady upsurge in industry, transport and agriculture, by strict observance of a regime of economy, development of science and the initiative of the working people. The chief aim of all these measures is to raise the well-being of the people, to ensure still further consolidation

of the Soviet social and state system. The task was of substantially improving in the next two or three years, that is, sooner than envisaged by (the Five-Year Plan, the supply of all mass consumption goods to the population. A sharp increase in the output of these goods became possible in the Soviet Union as a result of the big success in developing heavy industry. The Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government are advancing the task of not only ensuring a quantitative growth in the output of consumer goods but of decisively improving their quality also.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. held in September adopted the decision on **“Measures for the Further Development of Agriculture in the U.S.S.R.”** This historic decision outlines a truly breath-taking, grand programme for a powerful upsurge of agriculture in the U.S.S.R. The Plenum set the task of ensuring a rapid advance by all branches of agriculture in order to ensure in the U.S.S.R. in the next two-three years an abundance of foodstuffs for the population and raw materials for light industry. The decision of the Plenum envisages far-reaching measures to ensure realisation of this task. The advance in all branches of agriculture will be, accompanied by a further rise in the material well-being of the workers, collective-farm peasantry and intelligentsia.

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It is but natural that these measures of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government, reflecting the high standard of living achieved under Socialism, their constant concern for satisfying the ever growing requirements of the population, are in striking contrast to the conditions of the working people in Italy. The ruling capitalist classes in Italy are indifferent or even hostile towards the needs of the large numbers of unemployed who are deprived of the means or subsistence.

In the recent election campaign the Christian Democratic

Party, which expresses the interests of the Italian bourgeoisie, sought to sow doubt and distrust with regard to the successes of Socialism by organising the exhibition entitled "On the Other Side", meaning the countries of people's democracy and the Soviet Union. The exhibition was supposed to be photographic "documentary confirmation" of the alleged poverty and backwardness of these countries. But it turned out that the photos were taken in the vicinity of Rome and in other towns of Italy so that "On the Other Side" proved, in point of fact, to be an exhibition "On This Side", that is, an exhibition testifying to the impoverishment of the working people under capitalism, an exhibition of the shame of the capitalist Christian Democratic regime in Italy. As is known, the Christian Democratic Party's election campaign, based on similar anti-Communist and anti-Soviet falsehoods and slander, ended in heavy defeat for that party and in a great victory for the popular forces with the Italian Communist Party in the van. The Communist Party polled 2 million odd more votes than in the previous parliamentary election. The people gave a fitting rebuff to the falsehoods and slander of the Christian Democrats.

These facts notwithstanding, the Christian Democratic propagandists and their anti-Soviet accomplices, have not renounced their favourite weapon—lies and slander. However, the remarkable and ever-growing successes of the camp of Socialism, are, day by day, helping us more and more to expose the propaganda of our enemies, to demonstrate its evil purpose and to draw bigger sections of the working people into our struggle for peace and for a new society. In a country such as Italy with its millions of unemployed, in which enterprises are closing down or curtailing production, in which attempts are made to reduce the already low standard of living, in which agriculture due to its technical backwardness, lack of credits and marketing difficulties is experiencing a dangerous decline, in which economic life is in a state of decay and stagnation as a result of domination by the monopolies and subordination to

American capitalism—the great achievements and the steady progress of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the steady rise in their standard of living cannot but be of great help in our organising work and in correctly orientating the Italian people.

Once again there is demonstrated, as was said at the time of the XIX Congress, that the great successes of the Soviet Union give hope to all the peoples still languishing under the capitalist yoke, that these successes are the guiding star for the liberation movement.

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The XIX Congress stressed with particular force that the main line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government in the sphere of foreign policy has been and remains the policy of peace among the nations. The foreign policy of the U.S.S.R., directed towards ensuring a lasting and durable peace and strengthening international co-operation, has, in the past twelve months acquired a still greater significance and has been crowned with big success. Thanks, first of all, to the efforts of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the entire camp of peace, the shedding of blood has been stopped in Korea. In the West the consistency and persistency of the Soviet Union in pursuing its peace policy thwarted the provocative gamble of the imperialist hirelings in Berlin. The Soviet Union had succeeded in improving its political and trade relations with a number of near and distant countries; simultaneously the co-operation and sincere fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies have become still stronger.

There is not the slightest doubt that after a prolonged period of sharpening tension a certain clearing of the international atmosphere is being felt for the first time in the postwar years. This is due to the policy of the Soviet Union and to the peace initiative displayed by it last year

and especially during the recent period. The Soviet Government considers that the most correct, necessary and just foreign policy is the policy of peace among nations, a policy based on mutual trust, one that is effective, relies on facts and is confirmed by facts.

The Soviet Government directs its efforts towards peaceful settlement of all unsolved international problems. "At the present time there is not a single controversial or unsettled question which could not be solved by peaceful means on the basis of mutual agreement of the interested countries", declared Comrade Malenkov at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on March 15. "This goes for our relations with all states, including also our relations with the United States of America." These words evoked a deep response in the hearts of all honest people throughout the world and the hope has grown throughout the world that a way can be found for the solution of all disputes and unsolved problems.

However, it is clear that the aggressive international forces have not given up their activity against easing the international situation. On the contrary they are afraid of losing the fabulous profits which the arms drive brings them. The warmongers, the agents of U.S. imperialism in Italy, are also frightened at the prospect of peace and in their newspapers have begun openly to talk about the "peace danger". Manifesting their fear of peace the Christian Democratic leaders received a merited lesson from the electorate on June 7<sup>th</sup>.

The need to lessen the international tension and for peaceful co-operation is penetrating more and more deeply into the consciousness not only of the popular masses, the working people and democrats in Italy. Industrialists and businessmen also express themselves more definitely for the need of a speedy end to the cold war against the peoples of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy in order to facilitate restoration of trade relations with all countries and to save the Italian economy which is in a state

of crisis and which is threatened with paralysis.

At the same time when there was still talk about the possibility of de Gasperi forming a government a bourgeois financial newspaper wrote that “de Gasperi’s foreign policy would have been more successful, instead of repeating that nothing had changed in the East and that there was no need therefore to take any measures in the West, he had at last expressed the desire to do something in the West for the sake of establishing firm ties of cooperation with the East”. Another bourgeois economic journal wrote that “If it were possible to end the cold war part of the national income assigned for military purposes could be used for production of consumer goods”. This was the voice of reason expressing the interests of Italy.

But de Gasperi did not want to understand this even after the lesson he received from the electorate on June 7th. And so, when he had the audacity to appear in the Chamber of Deputies with his old programme of continuing the Atlantic policy and complete subordination to the USA, he was defeated.

At a time when the Christian Democratic leaders turned a deaf ear to the urgent needs of the Italian economy, the Soviet Union made another proposal aimed at extending economic co-operation. Already at the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Comrade Malenkov expressed in his report feelings of sympathy for the fraternal Italian people and voiced his best wishes. At the V session of the Supreme Soviet, Comrade Malenkov again dwelt, in concrete form, on the possibility of peaceful and mutually-advantageous relations between Italy and the Soviet Union. He said: “Given a favourable development of Soviet-Italian relations Italy’s industry, now



experiencing great difficulties, could receive significant support in improving economic relations between our two states. On the basis of a mutually-advantageous agreement Italy could be supplied with coal and grain and also with orders for its industry. Undoubtedly, this would help in improving the living conditions of the valiant people of Italy”.

These words found a deep response in the hearts of Italian democrats and working people who watch with anxiety the decline of Italian industry and the growing scarcity of jobs. Even representatives of bourgeois conservative trends in the Chamber of Deputies recommended that the possibility of developing trade with the Soviet Union should be taken into account. Pella, the new Chairman of the Council of Ministers—de Gasperi’s successor—did not dare, in this respect, to take over the haughty and insolent tone of his predecessor. But so far the matter is only of a change of tone and of greater restraint in the mode of expression. The facts will show whether the rulers of Italy really intend in earnest to act in accordance with the national interests and free themselves from the American yoke. At the moment one should not have too great illusions on this score.

The facts show that the new rulers of Italy cannot shake off the foreign pressure. In their “slavish desire to please”, as one Italian politician put it, the Italian rulers sacrifice to Anglo-American imperialism, the vital national interests of the country. J. V. Stalin’s words at the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union find full confirmation: “The banner of national independence and national sovereignty has been thrown overboard” by the bourgeoisie; “now the bourgeoisie sells the rights and independence of the nation for

dollars". We are guided by this historic evaluation and are following the counsel given us at the Congress. We have taken into our hands more resolutely than ever before the banner of democratic liberties, taken into our hands the banner of independence and national sovereignty thrown overboard by the bourgeoisie. We have picked up this banner and are carrying it forward. The results of the elections on June 7 showed that the Italian people understand us and are following our lead.

Inspired by the successes achieved by the Soviet Union in pursuing its policy of peace and international co-operation we shall, with still greater confidence, go ahead with our work of educating and organising the Italian people in order to save them from the misfortunes which have befallen them as a result of the five-year political monopoly of the Christian Democrats, in order to make them masters of their destiny, a conscious and active force for peace throughout the world.

# **BAR PATH OF FASCISM IN USA**

## **Statement by National Committee, Communist Party of USA**

The National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, issued a statement over the signatures of William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, in which it urged a huge mobilisation of the American people led by labor “to prevent the Bill of Rights from being driven underground” and to restore democratic rights which are being destroyed. The statement reads:

“The recent arrest of World War II hero Robert Thompson and trade unionist Sid Stein, fugitives from Smith Act injustice, is another blow in a long list of blows against the democratic liberties and Constitutional guarantees of the American people.

“Their real and only ‘crime’ is that they were and are dauntless fighters for peace and the democratic rights of the American people, fighters for the true national interests of our country.

“The arrest of Carl Ross, Sam Coleman, Mrs. Kremen and Mrs. Patricia Blau for allegedly ‘harbouring’ Thompson and Stein is part of the same pattern”.

These arrests, continues the statement have dealt another blow to the democratic rights of all Americans. They follow on the indictment and arrest of 97 under the Smith Act, and prepare the ground for new arrests and persecutions. They are aimed not only at the Communist Party, but at the trade unions and other organizations of the people.

“All this shows that the process of fascization is

advancing faster than the American people realize. The Eisenhower Administration is speeding up the drive to install fascism in our country.

“But there is still time to act, and new possibilities for beating back the drive to fascism. There is still time to stop the Smith Act persecutions, and arrests, to win amnesty for all Smith Act victims, and to repeal the fascist Smith Act”.

Further the statement underlines, that “it is a despicable fascist lie and trick to say, as Brownell does, that the Communist Party is ‘underground’. The Communist Party is engaged in its public activity in difficult conditions, it is fighting all efforts to deprive it of legality.

“In fighting for its own legality”, says the statement, “the Communist Party is also fighting for the legality of the Bill of Rights. Our Party’s right to exist as a legal party and to exercise Constitutional rights is therefore the concern of all the people of our country, including those who disagree with us.

“... Therefore all the American people, and especially labor, should enter this fight. It is in their own vital bread-and-butter, life-and-death interest to repeal the Smith Ad and the McCarran Act, to restore the First Amendment of our Constitution, to defend the right of free political association.

“All Americans have every reason to be alarmed by this talk of a Communist ‘underground.’ Where else but in fascist countries is there talk of a Communist ‘underground’?”

“This talk can be understood only as an attempt to prepare the ground, to cultivate the atmosphere in our country for branding all activity in defense of peace ‘underground’ activity”.

“By this kind of talk, the Eisenhower-McCarthy-Hoover Administration exposes its real objective: to drive all democratic rights underground.

“For example, the FBI openly boasts of tapping phones of all people identified in the fight for peace and democracy. When such people then refrain from using their own phones and use pay telephones in order to prevent garbled versions of their conversations from being distorted to get them fired from jobs, or deported, or hauled before inquisitorial committees, or ousted from professions, this is called ‘going underground’.

“The FBI stations car-loads of snoopers in front of headquarters, halls, meeting places and the offices of pro-peace and people’s organizations. They try to photograph people entering and leaving. They plant illegal dictaphones inside so as to record conversations in order to ‘finger’ people for harassment and persecution. When people do not obligingly come to be photographed or have their voices ‘recorded’ for FBI files, but meet instead in the privacy of a home ... this is called ‘going underground.’

“Where is the real danger and menace to our country here? Obviously from the illegal, unconstitutional police-state surveillance and harassment of the FBI, directed by McCarthy’s self-confessed pal and admirer, J. Edgar Hoover, and Eisenhower’s attorney-general Brownell, who has just whitewashed McCarthy of fraud and corruption in the use of funds.

“The American people will understand this fact. But understanding is not enough. What is needed is a huge mobilization of the American people led by labor to restore the democratic rights which are being destroyed

and to prevent American democracy and the Bill of Rights from being driven underground.

“What is needed is a powerful fight-back against the efforts to impose fascism on our land. It is necessary to demand the release of Thompson and Stein, as of all Smith Act victims. Stop Smith Act persecutions. Repeal the Smith Act. Repeal all police-state laws—the McCarran, McCarran-Walters, Tart-Hartley acts! What is needed is to abolish the secret political police in the United States”.

The statement points out in conclusion that the National Committee of the Communist Party of the USA is fully convinced, that nothing can intimidate Americans, who “will be ready to enter the fight to save our Bill of Rights, to avert war and thereby to save the very lives and liberties of the American people”.

## **GROWING INFLUENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA AMONG MASSES**

A statement recently issued by the Indian Congress Party analyses the correlation of 67 political forces in India. Even this Party, now in power, has to acknowledge that the Communist Party of India has doubled the number of its supporters in the last 18 months.

The figures quoted show that the Communist vote increased from 7.4 per cent at the general election held last year to 13.2 per cent in the 114 by-elections held in the different states.

At the same time the vote of the Praja Socialist Party declined respectively from 17.7 per cent to 16.3 per cent.

In the Vayalar State election all the Congress candidates were defeated. The Communist candidates won in all eight constituencies.

**IN STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL UNITY,  
FREEDOM AND WELL-BEING OF GERMAN  
PEOPLE. Fourth Anniversary of German  
Democratic Republic. Wilhelm Pieck,  
President, German Democratic Republic,  
Chairman, Central Committee, Socialist  
Unit Party of Germany**

During the weeks and months that preceded the fourth anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic it became clearer than ever before that the existence of this genuinely peace-loving and democratic state is vitally significant not only for the German nation, but for all the nations of Europe.

**I.**

The outcome of the election held in the so-called Federal Republic on September 6 irrefutably proves that the imperialist and militarist forces have again seized all the decisive positions in state and economic life in Western Germany. At the same time these forces are also the allies of U.S. imperialism and are subordinate to it. Dulles, the U.S. State Secretary, interfered in the West German election with unprecedented brazenness and threats. Simultaneously, the U.S. Government used its entire huge occupation apparatus, which embraces all sides of the political, economic and cultural life in Western Germany, to help Adenauer in the election. It



suffices to point out that if some two years ago the apparatus of the U.S. High Commissioner, with the help of a 15 million marks loan, seized control of 33 West German newspapers, today 96 newspapers are financed by the USA. The U.S. services and the U.S. monopolies have also established domination in the radio, television and above all in the cinema.

During the election campaign all the American gangster methods were brought into play against the genuine patriots in Western Germany, ranging from foul personal insults, political slander and hysterical persecution of Communists to naked fascist terror. Even the Right-wing Social Democrats and the Right-wing leaders of the trade unions, docile lambs in relation to Western imperialism, were not spared during this vile witch-hunt campaign. And this role of the Americans in the election struggle testifies that, relying on their financial domination of the decisive branches of economic life in Western Germany, relying on their widespread occupation apparatus and military establishments, they feel themselves the actual masters and see in the person of Adenauer and his reactionary clique merely the executives of their will.

But at the same time the old imperialist and militarist forces in Western Germany are also the allies of American imperialism in its aggressive policy in relation to all other European nations. The reappearance in Western Germany of the power of monopoly capital and junkerdom, thirsting for war, found expression also in the composition of the Bundestag elected on September 6. It includes 42 directors of concerns, 34 big industrialists and 41 big landlords, among them war criminals and Hitler accomplices such as Robert Pferdmenges, the financial

magnate, Hugo Scharnberg, banker, the Hitler General Hasso von Manteuifel, the Hitler Admiral von Heye and the Hitler diplomat Prince Otto von Bismarck. The peace-loving peoples in Europe rightly see in the present Bundestag the embodiment of a dangerous aggressive policy of West German imperialism, a policy directed by the most reactionary circles in the USA.

The dominant forces in Western Germany who, just like Hitler, talk all the time about the German mission of “uniting Europe” are not only the open enemy of the peoples neighbouring Germany, they are also the worst enemy of the German people themselves.

The financial and industrial magnates and the junker landlords spent 40 million marks on the election campaign of the Adenauer clique. In the industrial enterprises they suppressed every attempt at agitation by means of leaflets, posters and factory meetings among the men and women workers, among office employees and the engineer-technical personnel. They used the entire state apparatus and its police forces, and also fascist terror groups in order to divert and intimidate the population. The Prussian-junker order again holds sway in the West German countryside, with the landlord and the bourgeois-minded kulak determining beforehand the outcome of elections. Finally, unscrupulous pressure was exerted on religious people through the church of both denominations and the pulpits were used to deceive and intimidate the working population.

## II.

The combined action of the foreign and internal imperialist and militarist forces led to the concentration

and to the strengthening of the parliamentary positions of the reactionary, war-thirsty, politicians-revanchists, the most notorious of whom is Konrad Adenauer, the hoary betrayer of the people and traitor to the country. In the changed circumstances there was repeated the process which characterised the political rise of the Hitler fascists at the time of the Weimar Republic. The Nazis, as is known, increased their vote almost exclusively at the expense of the other bourgeois parties and did not succeed to any great degree in drawing to their side the Communist and social-democratic voters. Adenauer also won his "electoral victory" at the expense of the other bourgeois parties. In 1949 the bourgeois parties polled 65.1 per cent of the votes recognised as valid: in the last election on September 6, 1953 they polled 68 per cent, despite the 7.7 per cent increase in the electorate. The 9 million votes cast against Adenauer were above all the votes of workers. This fact, particularly if we take into account the big mass demonstrations and mass strikes against the Adenauer policy in 1952, points to the possibility that the course taken by the Adenauer government for rearming and war will, encounter extra-parliamentary mass action on the part of the working class, a possibility which must not be underestimated. Precisely for this reason the main thing in the struggle for the restoration of the national unity of Germany and for ensuring peace is united action of the workers of Western Germany and a common militant front of the working class of the German Democratic Republic and the working class of Western Germany.

The Adenauer government is now acting openly as the government of aggressive West German imperialism. Although in the West European countries resistance to

ratifying the Bonn and Paris military treaties is growing, Adenauer will try harder than ever to step up the arms drive. This is clear not only from the presumptuous and aggressive statements made by him after the election; it is seen also in the secret exhibition of the products of the German war industry, access to, which was only given to the militarists of the North Atlantic war bloc; it is seen also in the report that 105,000 Hitlerite officers have volunteered for the new German army and that, as a beginning, an army of 500,000 will be formed. By special agreement with the U.S. Government on the question of carrying out the military treaties Adenauer wants to bring Western Germany into the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. His aim is to make Western Germany the battering ram of the U.S. aggressive policy in Europe.

The Bonn and Paris military treaties which Adenauer signed and which he is trying might and main to carry out constitute the main barrier to the restoration of German unity and to the signing of a peace treaty with Germany as a whole. They aggravate the dismemberment of Germany and threaten Western Germany with the danger of becoming a zone of fire and destruction. Hence the struggle for the restoration of the unity of Germany and for ensuring peaceful development for the German nation is a struggle against the imperialist and militarist forces of Western Germany, personified by Adenauer.

### III.

The German Democratic Republic has become to a still greater degree the bulwark of the struggle for a peaceful settlement of the German problem. The

reactionary imperialist and military forces, the bearers and organisers of the aggressive revanchist policy in Western Germany, have forever been deprived of power in the German Democratic Republic. As a peace-loving state in which the working class holds the decisive positions, the German Democratic Republic is fighting for national re-unification and for a just peace treaty and waging struggle for the national freedom and independence of the German people in complete conformity with the vital interests of all peace-loving peoples of Europe.

The German Democratic Republic which has guaranteed within the country that there will be no rebirth of aggressive German militarism and which in the pursuit of its foreign policy strives for genuine mutual understanding and peace with all nations has incurred, thereby the hatred and hostility of all imperialist forces, but, simultaneously, it has won the confidence and friendship of all peace-loving peoples. A vivid manifestation of this hatred of the imperialist warmakers was the fascist putsch of June 17th which, in accordance with the designs of its organisers, was to have spread throughout the German Democratic Republic and by means of which they calculated on bringing the territory of the German Democratic Republic into the sphere of domination of internal and foreign imperialists.

“Outstanding proof of the trust and friendship of the forces of peace in relation to the German Democratic Republic was the Note of the Soviet Government to the Western Powers of August 15th 1953 and the results of the subsequent Moscow negotiations of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic and the Government of the Soviet Union. The Note of the Soviet

Government of September 28, 1953 to the Governments of France, Great Britain and the USA on the convening of a conference of the Foreign Ministers is further striking proof of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and of its sincere desire of a peaceful settlement of the German problem. These documents of a genuine peace policy indicate the pathway along which the German people can obtain a peace treaty which will ensure for them national unity in a democratic state. Such a Germany will be free from any foreign occupation, from reparations and strangling foreign debts. It will maintain, as a free and independent state and on the basis of complete equality, peaceful relations with all nations and will carry on the necessary trade with them for the development of its economy.

The pathway to this national aim of the German people lies through all-German mutual understanding. The German Democratic Republic firmly adheres to its proposal for an all-German conference of representatives of Eastern and Western Germany in order jointly to discuss and ensure a practical solution of the question of the unification of Germany on a democratic basis and to speed up the signing of a peace treaty with Germany. Now, as hitherto, the German Democratic Republic stands for the formation of an all-German provisional government which would take part in working out a just peace treaty with Germany and represent the vital national interests of the German people. The all-German provisional government would also stipulate the terms for holding all-German free elections and ensure that the elections be held in an atmosphere of genuine freedom. This election must exclude any foreign interference and any pressure on the part of the big capitalist monopolies. The

unification of Germany and its peaceful future can be ensured only if its home and foreign policy is defined not by reactionary monopoly capital and the junkers but by the workers, peasants and working intelligentsia.

The German Democratic Republic is the most reliable mainstay of the German people in their struggle for a peaceful settlement of the German problem. In order successfully to fulfil this historic task it must become, to a still greater degree, the centre of attraction for the nation-wide popular movement for unity and peace. For all the working people of Germany the German Democratic Republic must serve as a great convincing example of how a genuine democratic and peace-loving German state—without monopolist warmongers and junkers-militarists—can further develop German economy, German culture and science. Hence, the successful realisation and development of the new course taken by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and approved by the parties and mass organisations of the Democratic Bloc and by the Government is of the greatest significance for the German people and, their peace-loving neighbours.

#### IV.

The XV Plenum of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, held on July 24-26, defined the essence of the new course as that of ensuring a substantial improvement in the near future in the economic position and political conditions in the German Democratic Republic and, on this basis, a substantial rise in the standard of living of the working class and of all working people. The XVI Plenum, held on September 17-19, verified the carrying out of the new

course and defined the path of further development. What, then, are the prerequisites for ensuring successful carrying out of the new course?

First, the grand construction carried out in the German Democratic Republic with its own forces after the destruction of the Hitler regime. These achievements of creative labour are reflected in the fact that average monthly industrial output in 1953 was 164.4 per cent compared with 1936. A feature of the tempo of this development is that overall industrial output from January to August 1953 was 11.3 per cent in excess of the output for the corresponding period in 1952. In agriculture the per hectare yield reached the prewar level and for grain crops considerably surpassed prewar. The head of cattle substantially increased, and in 1953 was some 270,000 more than in 1936, with the number of hogs 2.5 million more than in 1938.

The second condition is the outcome of the Moscow negotiations between the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic and the Government of the Soviet Union as a result of which reparation payments will be discontinued as of January 1, 1954, the Soviet enterprises in Germany transferred without compensation to ownership of the German people, expenditure connected with the upkeep of the Soviet troops in Germany reduced to 5 per cent of revenue of the state budget and all the debts defined for the German Democratic Republic by the Allied Control Council annulled. This means a tremendous relief for the German Democratic Republic which will enable it still more rapidly and more successfully than hitherto to develop its national economy on behalf of the working people.

The third condition is the bountiful direct aid from



the Soviet Union and the people's-democratic countries which will be reflected in extra deliveries of 2,150,000 tons of coal, 236,000 tons of rolled metal, 14,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, more than 30,000 tons of concentrated and superphosphate apatites, 10,000 tons of cotton, yarn and cotton and large quantities of leather and wool. These extra deliveries to the value of 590 million roubles will enable the Republic rapidly to increase the output of industry producing goods and articles of mass consumption, the industry which serves the needs of the population. On this basis, already in the second half of 1953, output of manufactured goods by publicly-owned industry will rise from 14.5 billion marks to 16.5 billion marks; output of privately-owned industry will increase 18 per cent and output of handicraft industry will grow 21 per cent.

The growth in output of manufactured goods and foodstuffs as well as the increased imports help improve the supply of goods to the state, co-operative and private trade network and increase its turnover. These developments have already considerably increased the volume of consumption by the population of food-stuffs and manufactured goods. The increased consumption ensures that compared with 1952 the share of the national income going to the population in 1953 will increase 16 per cent. This reflects the growth of the wage fund, the improvements in the various forms of social insurance and social maintenance.

The XVI Plenum decided completely to abolish rationing during 1954. This measure must be prepared by means of carrying out a policy of price reductions. In 1954 alone the overall price reduction will run into some 4-5 billion marks. Thus, the somewhat excessively high prices now in force will be abolished and a single

price rate established. This important economic task can be carried out only if stocks of goods of mass consumption and foodstuffs constantly grow. This makes big demands on the publicly-owned industry, on private industry, on the working peasants, on the producer co-operatives and on state, co-operative and private trade.

The main task of industry is, while devoting special attention to developing those branches producing mass consumption goods, to reduce cost of production by means of efficient use of machinery and equipment, by thriftier expenditure of raw materials, auxiliary materials and electric. energy, by raising productivity of labour through technical improvements, and better organisation of labour on the basis of technically grounded calculations. Socialist emulation is a decisive lever in the matter of raising productivity of labour. What is most gratifying is that in many enterprises, socialist emulation, based on voluntary production pledges, is becoming more and more widespread.

In agriculture the task is further to increase yields and, above all, to secure greater productivity of animal husbandry by taking bolter care of the stock, by ensuring fodder supplies and proper feeding.

Of special significance for agriculture is the further extension and equipping of the machine and tractor stations which this year cultivated half the area under grain crops.

State and co-operative trade has not always measured up to the new task arising from the increased flow of goods. In particular, it failed to ensure timely delivery and correct distribution of goods. In trade, however, it is necessary in the first place to ensure speedy and rational distribution of goods in accordance with the changes in demand. No small role in improving

supplies for the population belongs to the private trade sector. Its turn over in the second half of the current year. will increase by 1.5 billion marks.

The West German and foreign imperialist enemies of our Republic dread the successful carrying out of the new course. They are trying to discredit it in every way: at times they dismiss it altogether, then they say that it has been abandoned, and still later they try to prove that it just doesn't exist. At the same time they are intensifying their attempts to recruit agents, to infiltrate gangs of criminals into our Republic, organise acts of sabotage, arson and engage in other undermining activity and provocations. Precisely for this reason and in order to win the entire mass of the working people onto the side of. the new course it is essential to unfold mass political work and active struggle, for the purpose of exposing and rendering harmless all the agents-provocateurs. Now more than ever before, it is necessary to show in our political agitation, on the basis of simple, striking and convincing examples, the achievements of the workers and peasants of our Republic thanks to the existence of people's rule. At the same time it is necessary to lay bare the class nature of the Bonn Federal Republic in which power is in the hands of the anti-people's, anti-national monopoly capital and junkers who want to unleash a new war.

All-round consolidation of the democratic system and strict observance of democratic law are vital components of the policy of the new course. The correction of the administrative excesses and distortions and the safeguarding of the democratic rights of the citizens of our Republic are, however, not adequately used in order to bring the state and administrative

apparatus still closer to the population; they are not used to release the initiative of the population for improving the work of the state organs which, in turn, will lead to the further strengthening of the democratic state power, make it a force capable of delivering crushing blows to all enemies of the working people, a reliable mainstay of the struggle for national unity and peace.

The German Democratic Republic approaches its fourth anniversary with further great success achieved on the basis of the policy of the new course. As the first peace-loving state in the history of the German nation it firmly stands in the great camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. Despite all the imperialist machinations it will fulfil its historical mission and pave the way for the German people to a united, democratic, independent, peace-loving Germany.

## **CRUSADE OF U.S. REACTIONARY CIRCLES AGAINST UNITED NATIONS. N. Laurent**

The American reactionaries have launched a fresh attack on the United Nations Organisation. Under their crude pressure the question of revising the Uno Charter was forced on the 8th Session of the General Assembly.

The question of revising the Uno Charter is not a new one. It has been raised more than once both in the American reactionary press and inside the walls of Uno. Virtually on the very day after the Charter was signed the ruling circles of the U.S., in violation of earlier international obligations, began their undermining activity, demanding that the Charter be revised, and attacking in particular the unanimity principle of the permanent members of the Security Council. The American representatives and their yesmen in Uno repeatedly returned to this question in subsequent years.

What is the reason for this nervousness on the part of the U.S. ruling circles in relation to the United Nations? Why are they so insistent on revising the Charter?

It is common knowledge that the United Nations Organisation was founded as an organisation for international co-operation, as an association of a number of states in the interests of preserving world peace and international security. It is called upon to facilitate a peaceful settlement of international problems, to take effective collective measures for the prevention of possible aggression and to effect international cooperation. On the basis of the United Nations Charter the chief responsibility for maintaining

world peace and international security rests with the Great Powers—the U.S.S.R., the USA, Britain, France and China, which have the necessary strength and influence. These countries are permanent members of the Security Council and for them the Charter contains the principle of obligatory unanimity in examining and deciding questions in the Security Council.

The principle of unanimity of the five permanent members of the Security Council is the vital principle of the United Nations Organisation, the very bedrock of the basis of the United Nations and of its work. So long as this principle exists it prevents the ruling circles of the U.S. from completely turning the United Nations Organisation into an instrument for war, from reducing it to the status of a subordinate organ of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. This explains why the latest bidders for world domination—the American imperialists—return again and again to the attack on Uno, arrogantly demanding revision of its Charter.

By means of their constant attacks on the Charter the ruling circles of the U.S. seek to divert the attention of the Uno members from solving the main questions confronting the United Nations aimed at strengthening peace and international security, and to conceal from world public opinion the facts of the flagrant Charter violations by the USA. As is known the USA, using the docile governments of the member-countries of the North Atlantic bloc, or those supporting this bloc, forced on the United Nations Organisation a number of decisions which clearly violate the principles of its Charter, placing Uno in dependence on American policy. To this category of decisions belong, in particular, the shameful decisions proclaiming the People's Republic of China "the aggressor" and approving the American

intervention in Korea. Due to the U.S. gambles the great Chinese people are not represented in the United Nations, and the seat which rightly belongs to the People's Republic of China is occupied by the Kuomintang scarecrow who represents nothing and no-one. No matter how hard may the U.S. diplomats try it is impossible to conceal from the world also such facts as the naked occupation of the Chinese island of Taiwan, the knocking together, in violation of the Charter, of aggressive military blocs and the setting up of all kinds of "commissions", etc. All these facts show that the actions of the USA are aimed at undermining the prestige of the United Nations and at aggravating the international tension.

The U.S. ruling circles, who long ago abandoned the policy of international cooperation for the path of the "cold war", the path of diktat, have, no time for Uno in its original form. The unanimity principle of the five Great Powers in the Security Council binds the hands of the lovers of the military gambles and prevents the complete subordination of Uno to the U.S. military who have already disgraced the United Nations flag, having used it to cover up their aggression in Korea.

The representatives of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy have pointed, more than once to the real meaning of these attacks on Uno by the ruling circles of the USA, justly evaluating them as attempts to undermine the foundations of Uno, to weaken the cause of peace and international security and to enable the reactionary forces and the different imperialist groups to commit crimes with impunity against individual states, both big and small. V. M. Molotov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., speaking in October 1946 at the meeting of the General

Assembly, pointed out that the struggle waged around the so-called “veto” is simply an attempt by “... certain influential groups to free their hands for unrestrained struggle for world domination”.

The ruling circles of the U.S. began their latest attacks long before the opening of the 8th Session of the General Assembly. These attacks were headed by Secretary of State Dulles. Speaking at a conference of the “American Bar Association”, in Boston, on August 26, Dulles declared that the Charter was obsolete since it had been adopted in the pre-atomic era (!). This argument is indeed worthy of an aggressor: to measure everything by force of arms. While not completely revealing his hand, Dulles hinted that the point at issue concerned revision, “in certain important respects” of the Charter of the United Nations Organisation.

This, as some newspapers pointed out, was a trial-balloon designed to ascertain the reaction of other states to the matter of revising the Charter. At a press conference on September 3 Dulles again harped on this question repeating his “argument” in favour of revising the Charter.

After this “softening up” Dulles, on September 17, delivered a long speech at the 8th Session of the General Assembly. Having secured the support of a number of states dependent on the USA, he opened up against the Charter. Dulles blurted out that the direct and real author of the draft for the revision of the Charter is ... the U.S. Senate which way back in 1948 carried a motion calling for the elimination of the “veto”. Working to realise its revisionist designs the U.S. Senate this year set up “a special committee”, headed by Senator Wiley, to study proposals for amending(?) the Uno Charter.



Dulles' statement at the General Assembly, which clearly revealed the secret designs of the American imperialists, evoked indignation even in the bourgeois press which admits that the assault on the Charter pursues the aim of "reducing the United Nations Organisation to an anti-Communist union", of converting it into an "instrument of American policy".

Commenting on Dulles' speech the London "Daily Herald" said that some Americans would like to turn Uno into an anti-Communist union. But, points out the paper, the United Nations Organisation never had such an aim. Uno was established in order to unite countries for the peaceful settlement of international problems and not to counterpose one group of countries against another. The "Stockholms Tidningen", commenting in similar vein, pointed out that "Dulles is against the right of veto of the Great Powers. He wants to turn Uno into an anti-Communist association". Thus, even the constant partners of the USA express doubt and serious anxiety over Dulles' encroachments on the Charter.

Prime Minister Nehru of India openly voiced disapproval of revising the Charter. Speaking a few days ago in Parliament on questions of foreign policy he said that there is a tendency to make Uno not an organisation of all the nations of the world but an organisation of select nations.

A fitting rebuff was administered to the Uno revisionists at the General Assembly session by the representatives of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies who showed that those seeking to undermine the unanimity principle subject to revision the very foundations of the United Nations and want to turn Uno into an instrument of aggressive policy, threatening peace. Any attempt to revise the Charter

can only add to the tension in international relations and that raising the question of revising the Charter in the given conditions would immediately be used by certain aggressive-minded powers, and in the first place by the USA, for further attempts to undermine Uno, to undermine the entire cause of peace.

It is absolutely clear that the vital condition for consolidating the United Nations and raising its prestige is not revision of the Uno Charter but strictly adhering to the Charter and preventing its violation. Anyone who attempts to undermine the unanimity principle of the great Powers in the Security Council raises his hand against the cause of preserving peace, demonstrates his hostility towards the policy of peace and strives to weaken the United Nations Organisation.

The entire history of Uno provides striking evidence of the fact that the numerous attempts by a number of states, by the U.S. in the first instance, to undermine Uno in the main followed the line of violating the Charter. And after all this official representatives of U.S. ruling circles continue shamelessly to assert that they “believe” in the United Nations, that the U.S. stands for the peaceful settlement of international problems and that they intend to make their “contribution” to the cause of strengthening universal peace. What “contribution” to the cause of peace have they in mind? Do the U.S. ruling circles regard as their “contribution” the fact that they are working on a huge war programme, building military bases on foreign territory, keeping the peoples of many countries in constant suspense, that they refuse to agree to a reduction of armaments, to prohibition of the atomic weapon and other weapons of wholesale slaughter?

The freedom-loving peoples passionately striving to preserve universal peace and international security are vitally interested in reinforcing Uno, in strict observance of the Charter. That is why they are watchfully following all that is now taking place in the United Nations. Encouraged by the first successes in the fight for lessening the international tension hundreds of millions of people in all countries are acting more and more resolutely for reinforcing Uno, for the peaceful settlement of controversial international issues.

The latest conspiracy of the enemies of peace against the United Nations Organisation will be condemned by all who stand for international co-operation and the peaceful settlement of controversial questions, by all to whom peace and the security of the nations are dear.

## DECEIVERS

The American “cold war” organisers have again raised a hullabaloo around the so-called “prisoner-of-war issue” and foisted the issue on the present session of the United Nations, General Assembly. What, exactly, is this “problem”; who are the war prisoners of whom the reactionary politicians talk so much and the U.S. monopoly press raises such a noise? Is it, perhaps, the war prisoners of the Chinese-Korean side, forcibly detained in Korea by the U.S. aggressors and the Syngman Rhee clique? Not at all. The question, it appears, centres around German, Japanese and other prisoners-of-war who, it is alleged, have not been repatriated from the Soviet Union.

All honest people in the world know that this is a vile and ridiculous slander, a hoary and musty slander. This invented question about “war prisoners in the U.S.S.R.” was discussed in 1950 at the Vth session of the General Assembly. At that time the Soviet delegation irrefutably proved, on the basis of figures, that repatriation of prisoners-of-war from the Soviet Union had been completed with the exception of those sentenced for major war crimes. But the slanderers are not to be deterred. And once again they have resurrected the old lie about prisoners-of-war.

In an endeavour to make the slander at least a little plausible U.S. aggressive circles advised the so-called “special United Nations commission on war prisoners”, to draw up a corresponding memorandum. In pursuit of this aim the IVth meeting of this commission was convened in Geneva during August-September and was correctly labelled the “commission of deceivers”. Its

first meetings were held behind closed doors. On August 29th the London "Times" reported that the first intention was not to hold any open meetings. Small wonder that the members of this commission sought agreement in secrecy. Their job was a difficult one indeed to invent "accurate" and "substantiated" data about non-existent war prisoners .

Naturally, no self-respecting government would agree to supply the commission with slanderous information. The result was that the main suppliers of false documentary data were the revanchist Adenauer clique and, the Japanese militarists, acting on orders from the U.S. masters.

The Bonn rulers were most zealous in obeying the order from across the ocean. Slander the Soviet Union? Willingly! Report the number of war prisoners "held in the U.S.S.R."? With pleasure! One, two, three million? In 1950 the mercenary Bonn hacks displayed such zeal, that they invented a figure of 3.5 million. When it was hinted to the Adenauer clique that not even the most uninformed simpletons would swallow such an astronomical figure, it was reduced to ... a hundred thousand. But it is said that a round figure although reduced 35-fold is hard to believe. So in the twinkling of an eye the Bonn liars corrected things: on September 11 the official Bonn bulletin gave a "more plausible" figure—102,958.

Is it any wonder then that the Bonn experts in concocting forged documents forwarded to Geneva no less, than 19 Volumes of statistical data pertaining to "prisoners-of-war". One has but to order them and they will concoct not 19 but 119 volumes of falsehoods! The clumsy work of the West German forgers was so crude that it evoked criticism even from the bourgeois press.

The "Times" wrote, for example, that it was impossible to obtain exact data about the number of war prisoners. Moreover, it was established at the sessions of the Bonn Bundestag on October 9, 1952 and July 2, 1953 respectively that Western Germany had no reliable statistics about war prisoners. For instance, no-one in Western Germany knows the complete figures for war prisoners repatriated during the immediate postwar years. The same is true in relation to the actual number of Germans taken prisoner during the war. In efforts to conceal their colossal losses on the Eastern front the Hitlerites included killed in the category of "missing", The Bonn slanderers resort now to this same trick in relation to the "dead souls": all of them are included wholesale in the category of "prisoners-of-war not repatriated from the U.S.S.R."

Nor are the methods of the Japanese falsifiers any better. On orders from the U.S. military administration residential lists were compiled in Japan which included all who resided in a given place before "the war and who were absent at the moment these lists were prepared. More than 11 years have passed since the beginning of the war. How is one to know what happened in the interim to the unaccounted citizens: whether they were killed in action, moved to other places in the country or went abroad? But without a blush, the authorities have included all of them into the category of "detained prisoners-of-war"...

At the meeting of the "committee of deceivers" in Geneva James Dunn, U.S. Ambassador to Spain, on whose orders the slanderers concocted their report, shed crocodile tears about "the unfortunate detainees" and lauded humanism and observance of international law. However, it is neither humanism nor international

law which occupies the minds of the representatives of the aggressive forces who use brutal violence in relation to the Korean and Chinese prisoners-of-war and who constantly and arrogantly violate international agreements and customs.

The U.S. imperialists needed the disgusting farce in Geneva and the “prisoner-of-war issue” for the present session of U.N. General Assembly in order to divert attention from their own criminal deeds sow seeds of enmity among the peoples, to undermine the growing sympathy for the Soviet Union and to sharpen the “cold war” and the international tension.

**Fred HALL**

## **TOWARDS COMMUNAL ELECTIONS IN FINLAND**

The working people of Finland are preparing for the communal elections scheduled for October 4-5. Despite bitter resistance on the part of the Right-wing leaders of the Social Democratic Party, a bloc of the Popular Democrats and Social Democrats, has been formed in many communes. Among the candidates are Popular Democrats and outstanding Social Democrats sincerely fighting for easing the tax burden, for a higher standard of living, for peace. In many enterprises workers of different political views are nominating a common candidate and promising him their unanimous vote. These worker candidates include Social Democrats, Communists and people of no Party affiliation who are contesting the election in a bloc with the democratic candidates.

The democratic press featured an election manifesto of the Democratic Alliance of the People of Finland. The manifesto points out that the leaders of the Social Democratic and bourgeois parties have not fulfilled their repeated promises to stabilise the national economy and improve the material conditions of the communes. They also promised to reduce taxes and prices, to ensure full employment and raise the standards of living. But the policy of the coalition Government of these parties resulted in devaluation of the mark, in greater economic hardships, more unemployment, a heavier tax burden and in lowering of the standard of living in town and countryside.



The Democratic Alliance draws the attention of the electors to the fact that the revenue derived from taxation is used for military purposes, allegedly for civil defence, for erecting bomb shelters while scores of thousands of people are without houses.

The manifesto insists that measures be taken to raise the standard of living. For this purpose the Alliance calls for ending the economic dependence on the crisis plagued economy of the West, extending trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, using the natural riches of the country in the interests of the people, putting an end to the war preparations and beginning house construction, building of schools, hospitals, etc.

In order to effect these changes the Democratic Alliance urges the working people to vote for the Popular Democrats and for the other representatives of the working people contesting the elections jointly with the Popular Democrats.

## **GENERAL ELECTION IN DENMARK**

In the September 22 general election held in Denmark members were elected to the Folketing—the one-chamber legislature of Parliament, the second chamber having been abolished in conformity with the recently adopted Constitution.

According to official data of the Ministry of the Interior the Social Democrats won 74 seats; the Wenstre Party (Agrarians) 42; Conservatives. 30; Radicals 14; the Communist Party 8; Single Tax Party 6 and the German Party 1 seat.

The election fight centred round the question of war bases for the USA on Danish territory. The results clearly show the growing resistance of the Danes to the government policy of submission to the American diktat. The Government parties—conservatives and the reactionary “Single-Tax Party”, the leaders of which openly back the Atlantic bloc and the policy of placing bases at the disposal of the USA, suffered defeat. The conservative vote declined by about 20 thousand while the “Single-Tax Party” lost 41 thousand votes.

The Social Democrats who opposed, although with many reservations, the quartering of foreign troops . in Denmark won 13 seats.

The Communist Party which consistently fights for the interests of the working people and national independence secured 8 seats as against 7 in the previous election.

In the election struggle, the people expressed themselves against having American war bases on their territory. The Danish patriots are intensifying the

struggle for peace and the independence of their country.

## **HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN PEOPLE'S POLAND**

On October 1st the new academic year opened in 85 higher educational establishments in people's Poland. A higher agricultural school in Cracow and an evening school of engineering in Lublin are ready for their first study year.

There were only, 27 higher schools in the pre-war Poland of which nearly half were located in Warsaw. 10 higher educational establishments have been opened in Lodz and another 17 in Silesia in the years since people's rule. Today 23 higher schools are functioning on the Western territory with a student body 10 times the prewar figure.

Before the war there were but 12 technical faculties at the higher educational establishments compared with the present 103. 77 per cent of the students are now receiving stipendous as against 5.5 per cent before the war. Nearly one-third of all students are provided with accommodation in hostels.

## THE SAME VOICE AGAIN. Drawing by J. Novak

*Syngman Rhee, American puppet, never tires of boasting about his intention to wreck the Political Conference and of launching, with the promised aid of the U.S., "another drive to the North".*

**(Press item)**



## **POLITICAL NOTES**

### **Bonn Revanchists—Rabid Enemies of France**

The American and West German press, as well as the ultra-reactionary French press, dancing to their tune, are striving might and main to blunt the vigilance of French public opinion, to get France's agreement to rearming the German revanchists and ratification of the treaty for establishing the "European Army". All the means at the disposal of the bourgeois press for moulding public opinion have been brought into play: there are blackmail, threats systematic distortion and misrepresentation of facts.

This campaign, obviously inspired by the ruling circles of America, has been particularly intensified in connection with the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Laniel to the USA at the summons of Eisenhower. The American press does not conceal the fact that maximum, pressure will be brought to bear on Laniel during his sojourn in the USA with a view to getting him to rush through Parliament the treaty on the "European Army" and in this way to get his agreement to the rebirth of the Hitler "Wehrmacht" and virtual occupation of France by Bonn divisions. This is the source of understandable anxiety among the broad masses in France. And it is precisely for this reason that the hired propagandists of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc are striving so hard to camouflage the real essence of the "European Army" and to create the impression that if West German divisions are brought into the "European Community" they will, allegedly, lose their

revanchist spirit.

But as the saying goes, although the wolf sheds his coat every year he does not change his ways. Recently "La Tribune des Nations" made it quite clear that this fully refers also to the West German militarists. It stated that after the election in Western Germany, Bonn circles are trying to launch a campaign of "revenge against France". "The speeches of the German militarists are well known", reads the article, "unforgotten are the threats voiced against France at the gathering of the Steel Helmets' organisation in Salzgitter where brochures were circulated with the challenging headline: 'We seek the triumphant destruction of France ...' However, few know that these anti-French acts are inspired by one solid organisation. Composed of 'refugees' from the border districts this organisation pursues also the aim of 'liberating' Alsace-Lorraine and the Saarland, that is, of incorporating them into the Federal Republic... This brings us to the all-German bloc the premises of which were allocated by Kaiser's agencies in Rhineland-Westphalia. The head office of this organisation is located in Frankfurt-on-Main".

Thus, from such an openly-declared revanchist organisation, as the "Steel Helmets", the threads lead directly to Jakob Kaiser the so-called "federal minister in charge of general questions of Germany". An idea of the genuine aim of Kaiser's Ministry can be seen in the fact that he was one of those who directly led the outrages of the fascist thugs in the democratic sector of Berlin on June 17. It is not at all fortuitous that Kaiser is now widely known as the "minister of provocations" is a frantic advocate of revival of the militarist "great Germany" which would absorb vast foreign territories.

Some time ago the Swiss newspaper "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" published the following excerpt from the speech made by Kaiser at the Salzburg congress of the Austrian "People's Party" on March 2nd, 1951: "I wish to remind you that a united Germany includes, in addition to Germany proper, Austria, part of Switzerland, the Saar and Alsace-Lorraine ...".

According to "La Tribune des Nations" the "all-German bloc" maintains direct contact with generals like Ramcke and Falkenhausen, notorious for their anti-French sentiments. At one of the rallies of former SS-men Ramcke said: "Following Blank's visit to Washington the international situation is developing favourably for Germany which has a powerful ally—the USA—who would take part in a serious conflict with France ...".

"La Tribune des Nations" states that on eve of the election in Western Germany voices were heard in the leading committees of the "Free Democratic" and "German" parties demanding that the claims of the "great Germany" be included right in the election programmes. And it was only "considerations of political expediency" that kept these claims out of the official programmes.

Concluding, the newspaper stated that the hostile attacks by the Bonn circles against France have the active backing of American political circles. By ratifying Bonn and arts agreements, "La Tribune des Nations" writes, the Germans aim at strengthening not "Franco-German co-operation" but the German position against France.

Little can be added to the conclusion drawn by "La Tribune des Nations". The real purpose of the raising of the "European Army", and the danger it entails for



France become clearer and clearer to all people of common sense. Not long ago the London “Daily Express” uttering a warning against the idea of creating the “European Army”, commented editorially that if the French want to ratify an agreement envisaging the arming of Germany, that is their lookout. In all probability, it went on, it will signify their funeral, but, it adds, Britain should not take part in this reckless gamble.

Naturally, for the West German militarists the prospect of acquiring by a mere stroke of the ministerial pen that which they usually succeeded in getting at the cost of the tremendous military effort, namely, virtual occupation of France, is most alluring. That is why they are hustling the French rulers, that is why they carefully conceal their real aims. But life shows that the prospects on which the German generals and their transatlantic benefactors are banking are illusory. The people of France are fully determined not to permit such perfidious betrayal of their national interests.

**Jan MAREK**

## **TEXAS INCENDIARY**

Everyone has his own way of whiling away the time. Orville G. Miller, an American pilot, decided to set fire to the town of Wichita Falls in Texas. Why, and for what purpose? Miller gave a clear cut answer to the query. Simply, he said, because Wichita seemed to him a “dull town” and a fire, he thought, would cause a little bit of excitement. Miller’s “amusement” cost the town 716 thousand dollars!

For the U.S. reactionary press this is just another sensation. But one would look in vain in its pages for condemnation of the firebug. The dollar press did not, of course, give a thought to the fact that degenerates of the Miller type are products of the notorious “American way of life” which distorts people and makes them gangsters, cut-throats and incendiaries of different calibre—from the Texas “man of action” to an out and out warmonger.

## ***EDITORIAL BOARD***

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