

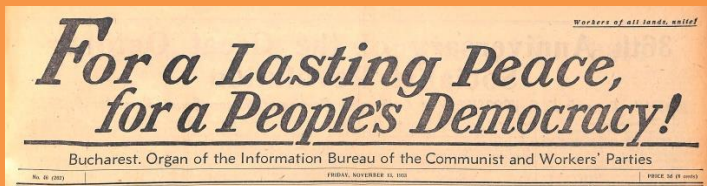
Workers of all lands, unite!

***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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36th ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

**Report by Comrade K. E. VOROSHILOV at
Anniversary Meeting of Moscow Soviet,
November 6, 1953**



Comrades!

The peoples of our Homeland and the working people throughout the world are today celebrating the 36th Great October Socialist Revolution.

Thirty six years ago the working class of our country in alliance with the poorest peasantry, under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by the genius of mankind the immortal Lenin, breached the front of imperialism and firmly established over one-sixth of the globe the dictatorship of the proletariat, the power of the workers and peasants.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917 signified a radical turn in the history of all mankind.

On each new anniversary of the Great October the mighty creative force of victorious Socialism arises before the whole world ever more vividly and irresistibly.

Our Soviet people led by the Great Communist Party have built a Socialist society for the first time in history, indicating to the peoples of other countries the road to liberation from oppression of the exploiters, the road to a life of freedom and happiness. Today the great Chinese people, the working folk of the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic march together with us along this road.

The heroic people of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, who have upheld their freedom and independence in their liberation struggle against the imperialist plunderers, are rehabilitating their war-ravaged economy with great uplift of labour.

The Soviet people, brimming with inexhaustible creative energy, are meeting the thirty sixth anniversary of the October Revolution with great

achievements in all spheres of economic and cultural development.

Our successes in peaceful construction are the pride of the Soviet people; they are also the pride of the working people of other countries. In the Soviet Union they see the bulwark of peace and national independence, a great example of struggle for a better future of mankind.

Our Country is Confidently Marching Towards Further Victories

Comrades!

The year separating us from the thirty fifth anniversary of the Great October abounded in events of tremendous importance.

The XIX-th Congress of the Communist Party was a historic stage in the life of the Party and the Soviet state. It was marked by unity and the boundless trust of the Soviet people in their battle-trying Communist Party and its Central Committee. The decisions of our Congress filled the Soviet people with enthusiasm, inspired them to fresh exploits.

This year the Party, the peoples of the Soviet Union, all progressive mankind have suffered a grave loss occasioned by the death of our great leader, the strategist of genius Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

For thirty years after the death of V. I. Lenin, J. V. Stalin, earned general recognition and the boundless confidence of the people and the Party, with his loyal comrades-in-arms close at his side, unswervingly led the Party and the country along the Leninist path. During these years our country, in the course of battles,

overcoming difficulties without parallel in history, has grown into a mighty Socialist power. The creative forces of our people, the real maker of history and builder of the new Communist society, have unfolded with unprecedented vigour.

Our Communist Party, created and reared by the genius of Lenin and the continuer of Lenin's immortal cause, the great Stalin, is strong by virtue of the boundless love and devotion of the people's masses. Headed by its Central Committee our Party is confidently leading our country to new victories in the struggle for Communism.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has marked this year a memorable historic, occasion—its fiftieth anniversary, By virtue of its heroic struggle during half a century for the liberation of the working people from tsarist and landlord-capitalist oppression, for the revolutionary transformation of society, for the victory of Communism, our glorious Party deservedly enjoys the boundless love of the working people of our Homeland and of the broad masses the world over.

Glory to our great Communist Party and its militant general staff—the Central Committee! (*Tumultuous prolonged applause*).

Comrades!

The vital strength of the policy of the Communist Party consists in that it, expressing the fundamental interests of the people, is founded on profound scientific cognition of the objective laws governing the development of society. At all stages of Communist construction the Party is constantly guided in its policy by the basic economic law of Socialism—the securing, to the maximum, satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole of

society through the continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques.

Armed with the decisions of the XIX-th Congress of the Communist Party the Soviet people are successfully fulfilling the assignments of the Five-Year Plan.

The results of the operation of our socialist industry in the first ten months of 1953 show that the programme of the third year of the Five-Year Plan is being successfully carried out.

Gross industrial output in the first ten months of this year 10.5 per cent above the same period of last year and approximately two and a half times greater than the level of 1940.

All branches of the socialist national economy are developing on the basis of technical progress. The construction of the world's biggest hydro-electric stations, the introduction in industry and agriculture of new diverse, highly efficient and powerful machines represent a striking indication of the successful creation of the material-technical base of Communism.

There are definite achievements in the development of science and socialist culture.

Soviet scientists are constantly enriching science with new discoveries in all spheres of knowledge. Our people profoundly respect and are grateful to their scientists, to all scientific and cultural workers, taking legitimate pride in their persevering and honourable labour for the good of the Homeland.

The literature and art of the Soviet people are developing. Soviet writers, actors, painters and composers are working for the wellbeing of the people.

True, we still insufficiently satisfy the rising spiritual requirements of the Soviet people. There is no doubt, however, that the workers in the fields of literature,

the cinema and theatre, painting and music and in the other spheres of art will exert all efforts to perfect their mastery and produce new works worthily depicting the heroic life and struggle of our people and also the peoples of foreign lands.

The successes achieved in the development of socialist economy and science have ensured a further rise in the material wellbeing of the Soviet people. In the last 28 years production of consumer goods has increased 12 times in our country. In 1953, the output of goods of general consumption will be 72 per cent above the level of the prewar 1940.

This year, as in previous years, the Party and the Government have effected the sixth consecutive reduction of state retail prices of manufactured goods and foodstuffs which yielded the population, in addition to other incomes, 46 thousand million roubles. Moreover, if we take account of the fact that the latest cut in prices brought about a reduction of prices also on the collective-farm market, the population's gain in the course of 12 months will amount to no less than 53 thousand million roubles.

In the first ten months of 1953 retail sales to the population were 20 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

As a result of measures taken by the Party and the Government for the: further expansion of trade, the trade channels will this year receive more than 37 thousand million roubles worth of goods in addition to the annual programme.

Concern for the welfare of the Soviet people is the chief task of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. In his speech at the fifth session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Comrade G. M. Malenkov,

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, emphasized that the Communist Party and the Soviet Government consider their chief task in the internal policy to be concern for the people's welfare, continued enhancement of the prosperity of the workers, collective farmers and intellectuals, of all Soviet people.

In line with this, the Party and the Government have of late adopted a number of highly important decisions the implementation of which should ensure a steep upsurge in the production of consumer goods, a further powerful development of agriculture, a decisive improvement of Soviet trade and a big increase in sales, an expansion of housing construction and a number of other measures.

All these decisions are permeated with profound concern of the Party and the Government for the welfare of the people, for substantially raising, in a short space of time, the living standard of the people of town and country.

These historic decisions signify a new stage in the development of Soviet economy when, parallel with the rapid development of heavy industry, we set the task of sharply advancing the branches of the national economy directly catering for popular consumption. The policy of accelerated development of agriculture and the light and food industries is a further logical development of socialist industrialisation fully conforming to the requirements of the basic economic law of Socialism and the law of the balanced, proportionate development of the entire socialist national economy.

Comrades!

The Party and the Government display great concern for the all-round consolidation and continued

development of our socialist agriculture. The September Plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Party, specially devoted to the further development of agriculture, discussed this question from every angle and adopted decisions of historical importance. Noting the big successes attained in the development of socialist agriculture, the Plenary meeting of the Central Committee at the same time, with full Bolshevik straightforwardness, pointed to the lag in the rate of development in agriculture as compared with the rate of industrial development and with the rise in the requirements of the population for articles of consumption. In his comprehensive report at the Plenary meeting Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, stressed that in our country a definite disproportion has arisen between the rate of growth of our large-scale industry, the urban population and the wellbeing of the working masses, on the one hand, and the present level of agricultural production, on the other.

This lag in such important branches of agriculture as livestock raising, production of potatoes and vegetables slows down the further development of the light and food industries and greatly impedes the increase in the incomes of the collective farms and their members.

The decision of the September Plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the subsequent decisions of the Party and the Government envisage extensive measures which aim to promote the consolidation of the collective-farm system, development of animal husbandry, expansion of the production of vegetables and potatoes, increase in the

yields of grains, industrial and oil-bearing crops and, on this basis, unfailingly enhance the prosperity of the entire mass of the collective farm peasantry.

Important measures have been outlined for a radical improvement in the work of machine and tractor stations. The machine and tractor stations are the industrial, material and technical base of the collective-farm system. It is necessary that they become in full measure the decisive and organising force in the development of collective farm production.

To carry out the envisaged measures and to ensure a steep upsurge of socialist farming and animal husbandry about 70 thousand million roubles, to be allocated by the state budget, other state funds, as well as the funds of the collective farms themselves, will be invested in the development of agriculture this year. In the current year agriculture is receiving 150 thousand tractors (in terms of 15 hp units), 42 thousand harvester combines and more than 2 million diverse agricultural machines and implements. This is an appreciable help.

But the most important of all forms of help rendered to our collective farming is the help in cadres. Cadres decide everything. Today, when the Party and the entire people desire that our agriculture swiftly rise to the level of socialist industry, to the growing requirements of the working people and that the incomes of the collective farms and each collective farmer rise sharply, the Party has appealed to all agricultural specialists and farm machinery operators to join the front ranks in the battle for greater production of grain, meat, milk, potatoes and vegetables. This appeal of the Party has met with an ardent response and already a considerable number of agricultural

specialists, engineers and technicians has begun to work in machine and tractor stations and collective farms.

The Party organisations, the Young Communist League, women collective' farmers, Party and non-Party workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms have a great part to play in the carrying out of the tasks set by the Party and the Government before agriculture. Only their labour enthusiasm, their efficient work can ensure the overall development of agriculture in a short space of time and raise its profitability.

Comrades!

The successful accomplishment of the great task of creating an abundance of consumer goods in our country directly depends on the further improvement in the work of our industry. We must focus our attention on perfecting management, increasing efficiency in the operation of industrial establishments, further raising the productivity of labour, improving quality and lowering production costs.

Reduction of production costs is a highly important source of socialist accumulation. It is known that last year alone our country saved 46 thousand million roubles from the reduction of production costs. And this was only part of what we could have received had we worked better.

Yet, we have not a few factories and mills that do not carry out the state assignments as regards labour productivity, that allow waste and do not strive energetically for high quality of output economic and reduction of production costs.

It is the prime duty of industrial executives, managers of enterprises, engineering and technical personnel, workers and all other working people, first and foremost of course the respective ministries, to

eliminate existing shortcomings in the work, to ensure the introduction and mastery of new technique, to improve the organisation of labour and achieve a substantial increase of productivity with an unfailing improvement in the quality of output.

The task of Party, Soviet, trade-union and Young Communist League organisations is to develop in every way the activity and initiative of the masses, to develop still wider socialist emulation for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of production assignments for higher labour productivity, lowering of production costs and high quality of output.

The creative forces of the Soviet people are inexhaustible.

The labour of our glorious foremost workers is a model of patriotic service to the people. These remarkable men and women, sons and daughters of our great people, are an example to all Soviet working people. Their experience should be widely popularised and should become the basis of work for all the working people.

The brilliant Lenin and the continuer of his cause, the great Stalin, repeatedly pointed out that the alliance of the working class and the peasantry is the basis of the strength and solidity of the Soviet system. They regarded the unbreakable alliance of the working class and the working peasantry as the supreme principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under the leadership of the Communist Party the alliance of the working class and the peasantry was the decisive force which assured us victory in October 1917 and the victorious building of Socialism in our country. The solidity of this alliance is also the guarantee of our further advance towards Communism. The measures of

the Party and the Government for the development of agriculture and raising the living standard of the people will still strengthen the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, the moral and political unity of our whole people.

Comrades!

The establishment of the multi-national Soviet state, which cemented for all times the friendship of the peoples of the USSR is the greatest gain of the October Revolution. Our country knows no national strife. The October Revolution has created the requisites for the sweeping development of the economy and culture of all the peoples inhabiting our great Homeland.

We are on the eve of a great event—next January will mark three hundred years since the re-union of the Ukraine with Russia. This is a great day not only for the Russians and the Ukrainians but for all the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The fraternal, inviolable alliance and friendship of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples and all other numerous peoples of our great Homeland is the source of the invincible force of the Soviet multi-national state.

Long live the unbreakable fraternal friendship of the peoples of the great Land of Soviets! (*Tumultuous prolonged applause*).

The further consolidation of the Soviet state is one of the principal conditions for the victorious building of Communism in our country. The Soviets, as the new, most democratic form of state administration, have withstood the test in the battles for the happiness and freedom of the people. We have to strengthen in every

way the Soviet state, to perfect the work of the Soviets and to consolidate their bonds with the broad masses.

At the same time it is our task to strengthen in every way the Armed Forces of the Soviet state which stand on guard over the freedom and independence of our Homeland, the peaceful constructive labour of our peace-loving people. (*Applause*).

The Soviet people are full of energy and resolve to work for new achievements in building Communism, for the prosperity of the socialist Homeland. The wise leadership of the Communist Party, of its Central Committee and the Soviet Government is a guarantee of the further advance of our country along the road of building Communist society.

Soviet People — in Van of Struggle for Lasting Peace

Comrades!

The vast scale of peaceful constructive work, the measures of the Communist Party and the Government, unprecedented in scope and importance, aimed to further the progress of the national economy and the continuous rise in the living standards of the Soviet people testify with utmost clarity to the peace-loving nature of the policy pursued by our Party and the Government of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government with its inherent energy and consistency has always pursued and is pursuing a policy of preserving and strengthening world peace, developing good neighbourly relations with all countries, developing and consolidating international economic ties.

This general line of our foreign policy has been and remains immutable.

The camp of imperialists headed by the reactionary forces of the United States is pursuing the line of preparing another war. It is generally known that by the unremitting efforts of the United States aggressive circles the "cold war" is being continued and fomented more and more. The untrammelled foul campaign of slander against the USSR and the other peace-loving countries, far from ceasing, on the contrary intensifies. The Government of the United States is demonstratively appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars for subversive activities in the countries of the democratic camp, is continuing the armaments-drive policy, knocking together military groupings and intensively establishing a dense network of military bases in dire proximity to the frontiers of the countries of the democratic camp. All these facts naturally cannot but seriously alarm all peace loving peoples.

The signing of the armistice and the ending of the bloodshed in Korea are a big contribution to the easing of international tension. It is a matter of record that the Soviet Union, hand in hand with the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies, tirelessly fought to end this cruel, unjust predatory war imposed on the Korean people.

Now that the plans of the aggressors in Korea have failed, it would be useful to recall once again some of the instructive lessons of the Korean war.

By their armed intervention in Korea the imperialist aggressors planned to enslave the Korean people and at the same time drown in blood the national-liberation movement of the peoples in Asia and the Pacific area

who have risen to fight for their independence and democratic freedoms.

But the aggressors propose while the peoples, defending their freedom and independence, dispose.

The events in Korea have shown that the Asian peoples are fully resolved to uphold their national freedom and independence and to prevent a breeding ground of another world war from being established in the Far East.

The imperialists ought to know by now that the time when they were permitted to rule with impunity the enslaved peoples of the colonial and dependent countries has long since passed. A fundamental change has taken place in the historic destinies of these peoples. The peoples of Asia want to be complete masters of their land their destiny.

In Asia a great people's democratic power has come into being—the People's Republic of China—which appears as a stabilising factor for peace and progress both in Asia and throughout the world. This great country prevents the imperialists from following with impunity the policy of turning Asia into a seat of a new world war. It is a mighty bulwark of the oppressed peoples of the East in their struggle for freedom, democracy and genuine independence.

In this connection it is impossible not to touch upon the position of the imperialist powers who oppose the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. This position undoubtedly makes for continued international tension. The great Chinese people cannot be ignored in solving paramount international problems, in particular those bearing on the Far East. One cannot seriously speak of the possibility of lessening international tension and

settling the problems of Asia the People's Republic of China takes an active part in it.

The truce in Korea offers favourable ground for relaxing international tension. This, however, does not suit the imperialist powers whose plans do not include the normalisation of international relations. This is indicated, for instance, by the fact that the Western powers pass over in silence the Soviet proposal to discuss at a conference of representatives of the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China the common steps to be taken to lessen international tension. This is likewise attested to by the stand taken by the ruling circles of the United States on the question of the political conference on Korea. This stand cannot but arouse alarm in all who strive for a speedy final settlement of the Korean problem and the peaceful early settlement of the other outstanding questions of the Far East. The American representatives do not want to make the political conference a "round table conference" at which not only the belligerent sides should meet but also the neutral states concerned. It should be noted at the same time that such a large state of Asia as India deserves no little credit for the fact that the war in Korea has been ended. Yet the United States chooses to ignore India, refusing to invite her and a number of other neutral countries to take part in the political conference on Korea. Obviously the imperialist aggressors have not given up their mad plans of subjugating the peoples of Asia by extending their aggression.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance which settlement of the German question acquires in lessening the present international tension.

The Soviet Union, anxious to preserve and consolidate peace in Europe and desirous of meeting the national interests of the German people, has more than once proposed to the Western powers a just settlement of the German people. The Soviet Government is confident that the German question can and should be settled in the interest of peace and in conformity with the national aspirations of the German people by calling a peace conference to examine the question of drawing up a peace treaty with Germany, setting up a provisional all-German Government and holding all-German elections, easing Germany's financial and economic commitments resulting from the war.

The attitude of the Western powers toward the Soviet proposals does not testify to their striving for a just settlement of the German question. Neither does it testify to these powers' intention of taking into consideration, let alone respecting, the national interests of the German people. In all of their answers to the Soviet Union's proposals they ignore all the important aspects of the German problem such as the question of the peace treaty, of the setting up of an all-German government and the easing of Germany's financial and economic commitments. They hypocritically put to the fore the question of the so-called all-German elections, although it is incomprehensible how one can speak of all-German elections when we have a Germany split into two parts and how one can speak of any elections when Germany has no all-German government.

Besides, the policy daily followed by the Western powers with respect to Germany reveals their real intentions which lie not in the direction of consolidating peace in Europe, but in that of making Western

Germany a seat of a new war in Europe. The United States and British ruling circles openly pursue a policy of remilitarisation of Western Germany; they are speeding up the re-establishment of its armed forces which are, according to their plans, to form the nucleus of the aggressive "European army" that is being knocked together by them. The policy of reviving German militarism has become especially outspoken of late, since the elections to the Bonn Bundestag. Bellicose militarist circles in Western Germany are openly making revanchist statements against the German Democratic Republic, Polish and Czechoslovak People's Republics, and against the Soviet Union. They utter threats against France, and particularly against the German Democratic Republic. These utterances have had the full approval of leading figures in the United States and Britain, who stated that in the event of France refusing to ratify the Paris treaty on the establishment of the so-called "European Defence Community" Western Germany together with her revived armed forces would be directly included in the aggressive North Atlantic alliance regardless of France.

Forced to take into account the striving of the peoples for peace the representatives of the Western powers, not infrequently, assert that they are desirous of coming to an agreement with the Soviet Union on outstanding problems to ease the tension. How far these assertions run counter to the policy pursued by the Western powers can be judged by their approach to the solution of the German question. In words the Western powers are for a discussion of the German problem with the participation of the Soviet Union. In practice they do everything they can to speed up ratification of the Paris and Bonn militarist treaties, which provide for the

inclusion of Western Germany into the aggressive Atlantic alliance. Obviously, ratification of these treaties makes impossible the re-unification of Germany into a single democratic and peace-loving state.

While asserting that they are for discussion of the German question with the Soviet Union the Western powers have at the London conference reached a separate agreement to bring Western Germany into the aggressive Atlantic system, which is spearheaded against the Soviet Union. Does not this position taken by the Western powers make discussion of the German problem at a conference of the four powers aimless in advance? Do we not have here an attempt by the Western powers to impose on the Soviet Union their stand on the German question, and, in the event of failure, to accuse the Soviet Union of a “lack of desire” to peacefully settle the German problem and in this way deceive world public opinion?

The enemies of a peaceful settlement of the German question should remember that all their machinations for preparing war are vigilantly watched by the peace-loving peoples. The peoples clearly see that the not altogether sensible Washington politicians, aided by certain obliging British and French leaders, are playing with fire in reviving the seat of aggression in Western Germany.

Sober-minded political leaders in Germany cannot but realise that the path the Bonn revanchists are trying to lead their country along is fraught with fatal consequences for the entire German nation.

The policy of re-militarising Western Germany and bringing her into the aggressive Atlantic alliance is inseparably bound up with the policy of settling up in a number of European countries a network of military

bases close to the borders of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Undoubtedly, these are merely different aspects of the one and the same policy of preparing war against the states of the democratic camp. But this calls for making the proper deductions.

Those who really strive for easing international tension cannot ignore the question of abolishing military bases on foreign territories. The Soviet Union has time and again raised this question before the Western powers and insistently continues to do so. However they have by-passed it every time.

Moreover, the United States of America has of late used greater pressure on Norway and Denmark to force them to grant bases, has concluded agreements for military bases with Greece and Franco Spain and is doing all it can to achieve the same in Iran and the other countries in the Near and Middle East.

The Western powers stubbornly resist the adoption of decisions on the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, on the reduction of armaments by the great powers. They claim that these questions are being discussed in the United Nations. However, as is known, these questions have been discussed in the United Nations since the very founding of this organisation and there is no end in sight for these futile discussions.

The peoples nowadays do not believe words unless they are backed by deeds. And the deeds of the ruling circles of the imperialist powers betray them as enemies of peace, as those who pursue a policy of enmity among nations in the interest of preparing another war.

The Soviet Union undeviatingly and consistently pursues a policy of peace and friendship among all

nations. Serving this aim, among other things, is its policy of extending economic relations with foreign countries. Our economic relations with the People's Democracies are developing and growing stronger from year to year. In addition the Soviet Union has this year signed trade agreements with France, Italy, Argentina, Finland, Sweden and many other countries. We attach great importance to strengthening international economic relations which should contribute to lessening international tension. We intend to continue in the future, too, to promote in every way the expansion of trade between countries on a mutually advantageous basis.

The mighty camp of the countries of democracy and Socialism, cemented by the idea of proletarian internationalism, is confidently marching along the path of continued advancement in all spheres of economic, political and cultural activity, exercising ever greater and salutary influence on the international situation in the interests of progress, peace and democracy.

The forces fighting for peace are constantly growing in numbers and in strength and are an important factor for the consolidation of world peace. It is significant that the world congresses of women, youth and trade unions held this year were marked by the fervent strivings of millions of people for unity in the struggle for peace, against the armaments drive and the attack of the capitalist monopolies on the rights and liberties of the working people. In unity lies the strength of the working people filled with the desire to prevent war and uphold the cause of peace. (*Tumultuous prolonged applause*).

Comrades!

The Soviet system, which came into being in our country 36 years ago as a result of the victory of the October Revolution, is having an ever greater influence on the course of world history from year to year. The principles proclaimed by the October Revolution have now become an immense force rallying the powerful camp of Socialism and democracy, a force that is rousing more millions of the people of labour to a selfless struggle for freedom and progress.

As we celebrate the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we are legitimately proud of the successes achieved by the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Great tasks confront us and to solve them a greater effort, readiness and determination to surmount any difficulties in our way are required. But the Soviet people have never been afraid of difficulties. We can say quite confidently that the Soviet people, led by our glorious Communist Party and inspired by the all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, will unswervingly go forward to new victories in building Communism. ***(Applause)***.

Long live the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! ***(Applause)***.

Long live the great Soviet people! ***(Applause)***.

Under the Lenin-Stalin banner and under the leadership of the Communist Party—forward to the victory of Communism! ***(Prolonged, stormy applause. Cheers in honour of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in honour of its Central Committee and the Soviet Government)***.

WORKING PEOPLE IN ALL COUNTRIES CELEBRATE 36th ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER

The anniversary of the great October Revolution is a great day for all progressive mankind. Together with the peoples of the Soviet Union it was celebrated by the working people in all countries of the world.

The peoples of the Soviet Union joyously celebrated their anniversary. The working people in the enterprises summed up the results of their patriotic pre-anniversary emulation. The latest labour exploits of the Soviet people are the reflection of the powerful political upsurge evoked among the people by the measures of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government aimed at ensuring a sharp rise in the wellbeing of the population.

An anniversary meeting of the Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies, devoted to the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, was held on November 6 in the Bolshoy Theatre (Moscow) jointly with representatives of the Party and public organisations and of the Soviet Army. Seated in the Presidium were: Comrades **G. M. Malenkov, V. M. Molotov, N. S. Khrushchev, K. E. Voroshilov, N. A. Bulganin, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, M. Z. Saburov, M. G. Pervukhin, N. M. Shvernik, P. K. Ponomarenko, M. A. Suslov, P. N. Pospelov, N. N. Shatalin, M. F. Shkiriatov.** The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government were greeted with thunderous applause.

The celebration meeting was opened by Comrade Yasnov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the

Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies. Recalling the heavy loss sustained by the Soviet people and all progressive mankind—the death of J. V. Stalin—he motioned to the audience to rise in tribute to Stalin's bright memory.

Comrade **K. E. Voroshilov** delivered a report on the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The audience greeted Comrade Voroshilov with tumultuous applause.

That same day celebration meetings were also held in other cities, towns and villages in the country.

November 7 was marked with a military parade and a demonstration of representatives of the working people on the red Square in Moscow, in the presence of the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government. The parade was received by **N. A. Bulganin**, Marshal of the Soviet Union and Minister of Defence of the USSR. Comrade Bulganin addressed the great gathering on the Red Square with a speech.

The current year, he said, has been a year of further substantial successes for the Soviet Union in all branches of its national economy, science and culture.

During the past year, N. A. Bulganin continued, our foreign friends—the countries of the democratic camp in the West and in the East—also registered big successes in their economic and cultural development. As a result our camp of Socialism and democracy has become stronger and more powerful.

Touching on the foreign policy of the USSR, N. A. Bulganin said: the Soviet Union has unswervingly striven and is striving to preserve and consolidate peace and to settle all international disputes.

N. A. Bulganin then turned to the foreign policy of the Western powers which, in reply to the Soviet

Government's proposals about measures for easing international tension, advance all kinds of preliminary conditions which are incompatible with the interests of consolidating peace and international security. In the meantime more and more American military bases are being set up on the territories of a number of European countries in close proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. The columns of the foreign press are filled with reports about drilling and manoeuvres of troops of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc conducted, as a rule, under the command of US generals.

In these conditions, N. A. Bulganin said, our Government cannot but display due concern for the strengthening of our Armed Forces so as to guarantee the security of the Soviet state. N. A. Bulganin described the recent autumn training and manoeuvres of the Soviet Army held in services of the Army, airborne troops, Air Force and the Navy.

The training and manoeuvres, N. A. Bulganin said, showed that our Armed Forces, having assimilated the rich experience of the Great Patriotic War, and successfully mastering the latest military technique and new weapons received by them due to the solicitude of our Government and the fruitful work of our scientists, engineers, designers and workers in industry, have done much to enhance their military preparedness.

N. A. Bulganin concluded his speech with a greeting in honour of the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in honour of the heroic Soviet people and their glorious Armed Forces, in honour of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The parade on the Red Square convincingly proved that the Soviet Armed Forces firmly stand on the guard of peace and security of the USSR that the Soviet soldiers are successfully mastering the latest military technique, tirelessly perfecting their fighting skill.

The parade was followed by a demonstration of representatives of Moscow working people. It reflected the indestructible unity of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the people and was a striking and convincing expression of the readiness and determination of the Soviet people to work for ensuring further achievements in building Communism, for ensuring the flowering of their great Socialist Homeland.

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The anniversary of the Great October Revolution was widely celebrated in the Chinese People's Republic. During the celebration days the people of Great China expressed their lofty feelings of love for and gratitude to their neighbour and best friend—the great Soviet people. Celebration meetings were held in Peking, Shanghai, Mukden, Tientsin, Wuchang, Canton, Chungking and other cities, and also in the rural districts of the country. A festival of Soviet films is being successfully held in China. Photo exhibitions featuring the life of the Soviet people—the builders of Communism—were opened in factories and educational establishments.

The heroic people of the **Korean People's Democratic Republic** celebrated the October anniversary amidst selfless work of rehabilitating the economy of their country. Labour emulation is

developing on a wide scale in factories, mills, mines and also in villages: The workers, now engaged in rehabilitation work in Pyongyang and who during the past few months have built 2,000 flats, marked November 7 by completing a new bridge across the Tedongang River. A celebration meeting was held in Pyongyang on November 6.

The free peoples of the European countries of people's democracy during the anniversary days hailed the alliance and friendship of the peoples of these countries with the great Soviet Union—the nursling of the Great October Revolution—and addressed greetings to the Soviet people, their liberator and friend. Following the noble tradition the working people in these countries marked the anniversary with a pre-October emulation drive.

More successes on the front of labour were reported by the working people of **Poland**. The second new open-hearth furnace in the Boleslaw Bierut metallurgical combinat in Cselochowa turned out the first tons of pig iron. The “Mechowice” power station in Silesia, biggest in the country, was commissioned.

Rallies and celebration meetings were held all over **Czechoslovakia**. Numerous enterprises, including 25 enterprises in the Chesko-Budejovice region, marked the anniversary by fulfilling the assignments of the first Five-Year Plan. A 100,000-strong meeting of working people took place on November 6 on the ancient Staromiest Square in Prague. The meeting was addressed by Viliam Siroky, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia. This was also the starting point of the peace-and-friendship relay which will carry through the Republic to the borders of the Soviet Union a message from the Czechoslovak people to the peoples of the

Soviet Union. On November 7 a monument to J V. Stalin was unveiled in Plzen. A 100,000-strong rally of the Plzen working people, devoted to the occasion, was addressed by Antonin Zapotocky, President of the Czechoslovak Republic.

The anniversary of the October Revolution was marked in Bulgaria by completing the commissioning of the big V. I. Lenin metallurgical plant—the first plant of ferrous metallurgy. On the eve of the anniversary the personnel of the plant turned out the first tons of steel. November 7 was marked by mass demonstrations all over the country.

The peoples of **Hungary, Rumania, Albania** and of the **German Democratic Republic** celebrated the glorious anniversary as their happy, great holiday.

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Progressive people in the capitalist countries widely celebrated the 36th anniversary of the October Revolution. The toiling men and women in the colonial and dependent countries addressed words of love and greetings to the great Soviet Union—beacon of freedom and champion of the cause of the oppressed and exploited peoples. At numerous meetings and rallies held on the anniversary days honest people in all countries of the world voiced their determination to secure freedom, peace and democracy.

Anniversary manifestations were held in **France**, sponsored by the Communist Party and the “France-USSR” Society. A celebration meeting sponsored by the “France-USSR” Society was held on November 8 in Paris, the meeting was presided over by General Petit.

The Communist and democratic press devoted numerous articles to the anniversary.

In **Italy** a celebration meeting devoted to the Great October was held on November 8 in Rome. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Federations of the Communist and Socialist Parties in Rome and the Rome province. It was addressed by Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party. That same day mass rallies took place in the big towns throughout Italy. They were addressed by leaders of the Italian Communist Party.

On November 8, in Britain over 9 thousand Londoners thronged the Empress Hall for a traditional meeting to mark the 36th anniversary of the October Revolution. The meeting was addressed by Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain. A vivid, moving speech was made by Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, a well-known fighter for peace.

On November 8, the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was marked in Brussels—capital of **Belgium**—with a meeting which inaugurated a Soviet-Belgian Friendship Month.

Two meetings organised by the local branch of the All-India Trade Union Congress were held in Calcutta (**India**). A meeting in Delhi was addressed by Nambodripad and Dange, members of the Political Bureau of the Indian Communist Party.

On November 7, the Soviet Embassy in Delhi was visited by public representatives and by workers' delegations who unanimously expressed the desire of the Indian people for closer friendly, cultural and business relations with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The workers, in Damask (**Syria**) organised a number of meetings devoted to the 36th anniversary of the October Revolution at which they acquainted broad sections of the country's population with the life of the Soviet people and with the status of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union.

Democratic public opinion in **Argentina** organised talks and lectures devoted to the struggle of the working people for peace and their rights, and also the successes of the USSR in building Communism. The "Argentine-USSR" Institute for Cultural Relations organised a photo exhibition devoted to the "36 years of struggle and victories of the Soviet people".

**FOR SOCIALISM, FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND FOR PEACE. Palmiro Togliatti,
General Secretary, Communist Party of
Italy**

The Great October Socialist Revolution, even for those who view it superficially, is, undoubtedly, the greatest, decisive event in the history of the XXth century, and for those who do not view it superficially but profoundly study the character of historical events it, undoubtedly, is the greatest event in all the preceding civic and political history of mankind.

The October Socialist Revolution signified an immediate end to the undivided domination of the capitalist economic forces in a big country situated in Europe and Asia; its significance lay not only in the fact that, in one of the most difficult moments of world history, it smashed the chains with which the imperialists seek to keep in shackles all the peoples of the world. He who is capable of penetrating with eyes and mind the essence of things sees more than this in the October Revolution.

October 25 (November 7), 1917 is the day when for the first time in the history of mankind there appeared a new class on the historical arena which had set itself the aim of effecting its leadership in directing the life of the whole of society. This was the class of the down-trodden, those who possess nothing, those who, at times of social upheavals, have nothing to lose but their chains. This was the class against which the privileged ruling groups, in the course of centuries, launched ruthless attacks each time it tried to advance along the

path of progress, freedom and the realisation of its aspirations and ideals.

From the moment this class, the working class, comes to power and when the broad peasant masses and all working people and gradually the peoples on the vast continent begin to rally around it, there opens up a new period in history. This new class, after taking power into its hands, sets itself and all the forces which recognise its leading role as well as the whole of society new tasks.

Firstly, this is the task of organising production, that is, of economic life—the basis of all other forms of social life of the people—without exploitation by privileged groups. This lays the foundation for a system of genuine equality, social justice and freedom for all people.

Secondly, this is the task of guaranteeing a steady and ever fuller satisfaction of the immediate requirements of these people, of improving their conditions of life, of passing over to and of conquering the aim of utilising the forces of nature with the aim utilising them fuller and better furthering man's aims.

Finally, this is the task of establishing a system based on friendly, free and peaceful co-existence of different peoples and nations, on their mutual understanding.

These tasks, taken in the aggregate, are what we call the building of a new society. This is Socialism—a world in which there are no longer any exploited or exploiters, a world of the free and equal, a world in which the development of each and everyone is determined by the development of labour, of the individual and the consciousness of all others, a world in which there is no hatred among the peoples, no classes

exploiting other classes or peoples oppressing other peoples. This is a world in which people co-operate with each other in conditions of peace, in the spirit of fraternity and in the process of labour.

The new class, which took power in Russia in 1917, proceeded in its understanding of the new tasks not from abstract ideals and not from the fact that it had formulated and adopted a definite programme. This understanding arose and is arising from its very nature.

Today people of all walks of life are rallying in all countries for struggle for Socialism. In the name of Socialism the intellectual lines up with the worker in big trade unions and political organisations working for Socialism, inspired in their activity by the ideals of Socialism.

In the thoughts and actions of the working class Socialism is something living and real by virtue of the very conditions in which the working class has formed itself and in which it lives, for such is the Socialist consciousness of the working class moulded by the entire course of events. And since the consciousness of the workers is the expression of objective development, of objective necessity, the working class, which has won power in the Soviet Union, could not but launch socialist construction. It firmly and resolutely marched along this path removing all obstacles and overcoming all difficulties standing in its way.

We are not naive optimists and do not belong to those who confuse propaganda of Socialism with childish talk about paradise on earth. It is precisely the example provided by the workers, the working people and the peoples of the Soviet Union which shows that building of Socialism is a difficult thing which requires great effort, struggle and sacrifice.

When the workers in Russia took the reins of power into their hands the former ruling capitalist and landlord classes resisted with all the means at their disposal. The capitalists in power in other parts of the world tried might and main to suppress the revolution and strangle the newly-born Republic of Soviets. There were people in the country who lost their heads in face of the difficulties, when it was impossible to build up industry in the war-ravaged country in order to satisfy the vital needs of the population and when agriculture was still disorganised. This evoked demoralisation, capitulatory moods, intrigues and even treachery.

In order to ensure future success it was sometimes necessary to retreat somewhat, to restrict or enlarge the tasks of the struggle in conformity with the given conditions since the road to Socialism is not a straight and broad avenue, since history does not develop along the straight road, particularly so when it is a case of economic and social progress.

Celebrating the October Revolution we greet with admiration the working class and working people of the Soviet Union precisely because they, notwithstanding all the difficulties, succeeded in retaining power. We hail the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union which proved capable of leading them along this path, and, with thoughts and feelings of love, admiration and gratitude, we turn to Lenin and Stalin, to their worthy disciples who are now continuing their cause.

Therein lies the significance of the celebration of the momentous October Revolution which is year by year assuming ever greater importance not only for us who strive to lead our country also along the road of Socialism, not only for the working people and the peoples who turn with hope to the Soviet Union but also

for those vacillating people who have not as yet become convinced of the justness of our ideals, who are still looking for the right path, listening to our word of truth and to the slander (for they, no doubt, are doing it deliberately). However, if they have any conscience left at all, they must regard the Soviet Union, at least, with respect or with consternation if they, obediently fulfilling the orders of the privileged economic groups, consider Socialism as their enemy against which they must fight.

I.

Every year those who recall and mark the anniversary of the October Revolution cannot but compare what Russia was prior to the October and what it is nowadays. It is a completely transformed country which hitherto had but rudiments of industry and which is now a highly-developed industrial country; where semi-feudal relations prevailed in agriculture, excluding the possibility of developing even the small-scale economy, has at present an agriculture organised on a collective basis in conformity with the will of the land tillers; it is now a country where culture and education have made big headway since in its development it relied not only on the advanced form of the economy but also because it succeeded in bringing out the abilities of man, in raising to a higher plane his best qualities and showing the significance of fraternity, solidarity and mutual understanding.

On the other hand, another comparison inevitably comes to mind, the comparison between all that has been achieved by the peoples of the Soviet Union in their march along the path of Socialism and the

conditions in which we find ourselves in our country which is still in the grip of capitalist slavery and shackled in the chains of imperialism.

When analysing the situation in our country we cannot but touch on the economic conditions which are becoming increasingly grave. Hundreds and thousands of workers are being sacked from the enterprises. This means that hundreds and thousands of families are deprived of a livelihood. All this is taking place in a country where the recent Parliamentary inquiry into the state of unemployment and poverty revealed the dire plight of the working people—a matter which cannot but attract our attention.

With a view to reducing to the minimum the unemployment figure the official bodies decided to list only the fully unemployed. In this way they estimated that there are 1,300 thousand unemployed who do not work in a single hour a day.

It also should include the 1,500 thousand working up to 14 hours a week, that is who are practically unemployed and who work at best just over two hours a day. And finally if we take into account the idle days in agriculture and the labour capacity we should add 2.5 million working people to the unemployment list. On the whole, to this must be added some 4 million workers who are actually not included in production, the consequences of which are clearly evident in our country.

Let us turn to the data on impoverishment. An inquiry revealed that 1,300 thousand families are suffering from extreme poverty while another 1,300 thousand families live from hand to mouth, i.e. one every five families.

The data revealed that 232 thousand families live in cellars and 92 thousand in shacks and caves.

In this situation the government suggests measures providing for roughly a threefold increase of rent for a period of four years. What does this government want? Clearly, whether the government likes it or not, its activity is aimed at further increasing the appalling figures cited in the investigation on the impoverishment of the Italian people.

A new calamity has now befallen whole regions in the country. The flood destroyed countless wealth and thousands of dwellings, reduced to nil the results of the labour expended on thousands and thousands of hectares in regions which only two years before had suffered from a similar calamity and where nothing substantial has since been done to protect them effectively.

All these questions, taken and viewed together, give a complete picture of the situation in our country, and on this October anniversary day we cannot but compare it with the situation in the country where the working class has taken the power into its own hands and established the socialist system.

If we were to give a general appraisal of Italian society today we would have to say that conditions are such that in some vital elements it is not only in a state of stagnation but in decay. As in other countries of the world we witness certain technical progress in our country also. But is the general result of this technical progress such as will enable Italian economy and Italian society to overcome this state of stagnation and decay? We cannot say this. Is our economy and social life as a whole progressing? Is the living standard of the

overwhelming majority of our citizens improving or is it at a standstill and at times even deteriorating? These questions require our close attention.

Let us turn to the past.

Today the unsolved problem of Trieste is alarming us. Several decades ago we were concerned with the unsolved question of Fiume or some other town. Today, as was the case in those days; provocations are being intensified and those who foment false nationalism and stimulate hatred among the peoples raise their head, urge the Italian people to forget about the great problems facing them, and especially one which is most urgent, that of raising the living standards of broad masses of the working population.

Today we speak about the critical situation in industry and the tragic impoverishment of the broad masses of Italian citizens; but these problems have faced Italian society since 1920. Then, as now, on the one hand, there stood the forces of labour which were undoubtedly less organised, which demanded profound structural changes that would enable Italian society to advance and progress in the interests of the entire nation; on the other, we witnessed intensification of reactionary pressure of the privileged strata and the suppression of the forces of progress. In the subsequent years and up to the present time our economy and, above all, our industry continued to mark time and deteriorate due to the poverty of the broad masses, particularly in South Italy.

Such was the feature of economic life in Italy under fascist rule. Why then do we tolerate such a state of affairs to this day? Why cannot we overcome this state of affairs and move forward? Here we cannot escape comparisons.

On a vast territory, from the Baltic to the Pacific, there live scores of nationalities which differ from each other in the same way and perhaps even more than the Italian people from the peoples of Yugoslavia. This territory has towns with heterogeneous nationalities. And as yet these different nationalities live together without strife for 36 years. They know and value each other, mutually respect and co-operate with one another. There has never been any conflict between them. No town has ever been disputed because of its kinship with one or another nationality. On this territory there is not a town where the need could arise of maintaining foreign occupation forces or of firing at demonstrations in order "to restore order".

Why should not we, on our borders, too, where the population of different nationalities mix, find a solution not on the basis of savage nationalism but on the basis of agreement which would take into account the interests of both sides? A genuine national spirit must also be international since it always excludes hatred among nations and facilitates co-operation among them. Why not find such a solution which would put an end to this seat of controversies and disputes today and, perhaps still graver conflicts tomorrow?

We are witnessing a decline in industry and an almost organic stagnation and decline in the entire economy. But look at the Soviet Union. Since the time when the country launched industrialisation its overall industrial output rose 29 times.

Can we say that the Soviet Union has not suffered from natural disasters, droughts and floods which destroyed crops and devastated fields and even villages and towns? It did. History has recorded them. But no catastrophes of the kind have occurred since 1920-1921.

And today, after the second world war, the peoples of this great country, under the leadership of the Party of the working class, have begun work on the remaking of nature which must once and for all guard against even a remote possibility of the repetition of such catastrophes.

All this calls for comparisons on our part since we are of the same mould and because Italians can work just as well as the Soviet working people. And yet we are in a state regressing, are confronted with the threat of aggravation of national issues and are not able to protect ourselves against natural calamities; we have not yet succeeded in opening for our homeland the great pathway of peaceful and proper development through co-operation of all people living by their labour.

II.

But side by side with this there is another and more urgent matter which evokes today not only concern but alarm and even fear among the entire population. This is the question of the future, the question of peace or war.

In 1917 when the Petrograd workers won power the war of extermination was nearing its end. When the war ended it was said in the capitalist countries that this was the “last war and that a new epoch had begun, the epoch of freedom, agreement and fraternity among the nations, the epoch of peace. To secure peace an international organisation was even set up—the notorious League of Nations. But in practice things were done in a way so that 20 years later a new world war broke out, more terrifying than the one before it. The Soviet Union managed to stay outside it for a while by

taking all necessary measures that would avert the possibility of a new war. But eventually it was perfidiously attacked by Hitler Germany—the most aggressive and bloodthirsty imperialist country.

taking all necessary measures that would avert the possibility of a new war. But eventually it was perfidiously attacked by Hitler Germany—the most aggressive and blood-thirsty imperialist country.

Little time was passed since the second world war. We emerged with frightful devastation and heavy wounds. And again we hear the same words. The rulers of the capitalist countries declared their desire to deliver the world from poverty, fear and slavery; they declared their desire to secure unity of the world.

It would be good, had this been done, had an attempt been made to realise one of these aims. But the opposite has happened. Seeking to “deliver” the people from fear the American imperialists began, like raving madmen, to brandish atomic and hydrogen bombs, threatening to employ them against those who refuse to submit to their rule.

They declared that to deliver the world from poverty the peoples must submit to the domination of monopoly capitalism, to American imperialism. They threaten to suppress those who refuse to submit to the conditions they lay down.

In order to “deliver” the peoples from slavery they not only uphold colonial slavery and shake hands with the fascists, but provoke direct interference in the internal affairs of the countries which have chosen the pathway of Socialism. They want to undermine them in order, later, to subordinate them to their domination.

They spoke of the need of world unity. This was their slogan. However, later they decided to split the

world in two when they saw how great was the part which had already wrested itself free from capitalist rule.

The peoples who have taken the path of Socialism are regarded by them as open enemies. They must be fenced off with an iron curtain! But through this curtain, violating all norms not only of diplomacy but even of moral decency which must exist in relations among nations, American imperialism is today organising new direct interference; recruiting gangs of criminals for destruction of plants, to provoke disturbances, set fire to premises occupied by Party and working-class organisations, that is, in the long run, to pave the way for restoring capitalism in its more barbaric form—in the form of fascism—in the countries which have freed themselves forever from fascism, capitalism and imperialism.

This is how before the eyes of the alarmed and indignant peoples a dangerous whirlpool is being created the sliding into which means for mankind the threat of being once again plunged into the abyss of a new war. But let the rulers striving for this end beware! The peoples do not want and can avert this. Let our rulers beware too since their activity interests us directly: It seems that our rulers intend completely to shackle our country and our armed forces in the fetters of the so-called “European Community” which is nothing but a military organisation initiated by American imperialists for aggressive designs, an organisation which tomorrow will be subordinated to the leadership of revived German militarism.

We urge all Italians to be on their guard in face of this threat, we say to our rulers that we shall fight this threat with the determination and courage with which

we have always fought in defence of peace and the interests of our country. We shall go from town to town, from village to village, we shall go to places where less than ten years ago German militarism marched with its divisions commanded by fascist thugs. We shall go to Naples and Marzabotto, we shall go to the Ardeatine caves—the graveyard of hundreds of martyrs of fascism,—to Florence and Bologna, we shall go to the mountain regions of Emilia, Piedmont, Liguria and Lombardia and together with the people recall the acts of brutality and appalling crimes perpetrated on our soil by the fascists and German militarists.

We do not want to incite hatred among nations. But we do want to keep alive the wrath against fascism, against German militarism and against those who today with the connivance of American imperialism strive once again to urge Europe along the path which will prove, and for us, in the first place, the path of inevitable catastrophe.

All this, this comparison, clearly shows the urgency of our demands the realisation of which we consider essential to the whole civilised world and particularly to our country. Our country must turn from the path which leads to sharpening of conflicts between nations, to a still lower standard of life for the working people and which threatens to plunge mankind into the abyss of a new war. The pathway along which we want and must lead above all our country, one which entire mankind must follow, is the pathway of Socialism. Marching along this pathway it is possible to build a society of the forces of labour, in which fraternity among people and peace would prevail.

We hail and honour the Soviet Union because it has shown and shows now this pathway to the whole world

not only by its achievements but also by overcoming the difficulties and obstacles which had confronted the peoples of the Soviet Union throughout its history. The important element is the radical, qualitative change in economic, civic and social development effected in the country where the working class came to power, in the country of Socialism. This country is developing in conditions of wellbeing and for raising the wellbeing of the entire nation. This country is developing in conditions of freedom and for extending freedom for all. This country is developing in conditions of peace and for securing peace the world over.

Today we, too, need this. Today we need Socialism. Socialism is needed today by entire mankind. And if we take the capitalist countries as a whole I would dare to say that if there be a country among them which urgently needs to take the path of Socialism, this country is Italy. Italy is a country of profound economic and social contradictions. We suffer from maladies common to both the economically backward states and to states with advanced capitalism. Ours is a country with immense possibilities for employing labour and simultaneously a country of appalling poverty. Ours is a country where the rich are most impudent and the poor most oppressed and humiliated. In addition, we are a country which lags behind others in developing the collective system, or at least embryos of collective forms in economic organisation and social life.

Italy, too, has something which can be defined as socialist. But this something is represented only by the mass popular organisations, by our united trade unions, by the Socialist Party and by our great Communist Party. By their decades of activity these mass organisations have succeeded in inculcating in the

masses of the working people a new, socialist consciousness. And this source daily calls for new forms of work and struggle for our great ideal.

Let it be clearly understood that this ideal is Socialism. This is the goal for which we work and struggle. Let it also be clearly understood, that, while fighting for Socialism, we demand freedom, social justice and peace.

III.

Socialism is a system of freedom, a system of equality. Let those who accuse of “totalitarianism” the Soviet Union and the other countries marching along the pathway of Socialism, hold their tongues. The word itself clearly exposes the slander since this word was designed to serve as an instrument for inculcating in the common people a kind of similarity between Socialism and fascism. All of us know that wherever a conscious socialist organisation exists fascism cannot pass. All of us know that it is precisely the Soviet Union that made the greatest contribution in blood and sacrifices to deliver mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement. Consequently, the accusation of the Soviet Union being totalitarian is sheer slander. But if you speak about totalitarianism and have in mind that Socialism creates conditions in which all people are free and equal, in which all people get equal treatment and equally participate in directing economic and social life, then it is correct, then it is precisely what we want. If you have this in mind, when speaking about a totalitarian system, then we demand such a system and denounce the stand of the rulers of the capitalist countries, the rulers of our country, in particular, in accordance with which people;

who live by their labour alone and yearn for a radical transformation of society in the socialist sense, are denied the right to participate in directing national political life. This latter stand is precisely totalitarianism.

If you reproach us for the fact that under Socialism all people really enjoy equal freedom and the equal right to participate in governing the state, then it is precisely this that we need. If you talk about freedom but close your eyes to the social distinctions you are liars.

Let us recall Lenin and his outstanding works in which he shows that the exploited and the exploiters cannot be equal and, consequently, capitalism must be abolished in order to secure equality and freedom for all people.

Here is another authority who confirms our viewpoint although he belonged to the other camp. I mean Abraham Lincoln, one who in the last century strove to orientate the political organisation of the United States towards effective democracy.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, wrote that humanity had never had a good definition of the word freedom and that the American people were then in urgent need of such a definition.

He was referring to the conditions which then prevailed. However, in my view this stands good also for the present.

We declare ourselves champions of freedom, wrote Lincoln, but in using this word not all of us interpret it in the same way; some people think it means freedom for everyone to do what he likes with himself and his labour, for others the word means freedom for everyone to do what he likes with other people and with the

fruits of the labour of others. Here we have two things which are not only different but incompatible, although they are defined by the same word—freedom. This inevitably suggests that each of these things should be defined by the arguing sides by two different and incompatible words: freedom and tyranny.

In view of this it would not be amiss to cite the following instructive example: a shepherd drives a wolf from a sheep and the sheep calls him its saviour. The wolf, on the other hand, accuses the shepherd, for this very act, of violence, of having violated his personal freedom. Clearly, concludes this wise fable, the sheep and the wolf can never reach agreement in defining the word freedom.

Under Socialism freedom is inseparable from social justice. Only when there is social justice, only then, does freedom become effective; but social justice signifies the existence of a power which acts in defence of labour, against those who exploit it; it signifies a society organised and directed by labour against exploitation in order completely to do away with the causes and bearers of exploitation.

Finally, Socialism means peace; and we know full well what it signifies today in the given conditions arising from the two devastating wars, in the conditions when a large number of nations has taken the road to Socialism and is firmly marching along this path.

In these circumstances peace signifies acknowledgement of the principle of peaceful co-existence of different economic systems, a principle proclaimed by Lenin after the October Revolution, which was later repeatedly reaffirmed by Stalin and which defines the present-day policy of the leaders of the Soviet Union. This principle embodies mutual

understanding and tolerance and the possibility for all peoples to decide their own destiny, to live a free life and co-operate.

Today peace signifies renouncing any attempt on the part of any country to establish its domination over other nations. A country which today would seek to establish its domination or take action in this direction would inevitably do harm to the cause of peace and drag the world into a new war.

Peace signifies an end to the system of colonial conquests which has deprived the vast majority of humanity of the most elementary rights and led to the establishment of the brutal regime of oppression and tyranny, and which closes for it all avenues of advance along the road of civilisation.

Peace means disarmament, prohibition of the atomic and other weapons of mass destruction, controlled reduction of armaments in all countries and a radical cut in expenditure on new types of armament which is a burden to all nations.

All this now means peace. These questions are a test of the genuine intentions of those who speak of their desire to secure peace and ease international tension.

Ridiculous are the claims of the US rulers when they urge the Soviet Union to give proof of its desire for peace. The Soviet Union has never threatened any country, has always extended a helping hand and worked for the cause of peace. Since the outbreak of the war in Korea it did its utmost to end this conflict. We are indebted to the Soviet Union for the armistice in Korea and we hope that it will be final.

What, meanwhile, are the US statesmen doing who insist on the land of Socialism giving proof of its good will? What is their doctrine which they disseminate

throughout the world through their agents, theoreticians and books? This doctrine asserts that another war is not only inevitable but even desirable. It is needed, they say, to destroy Communism, that is, to retard human progress. This doctrine assigns to US imperialism the task of establishing its domination over the world, which is allegedly its mission. What is there in common between these doctrines and the policy of peace? Why do not the American rulers try to set an example by renouncing this doctrine and the policy arising therefrom? Why do they not clear the road to disarmament by eliminating some of their numerous air, naval and war bases dotting the map of the world? They assert that they agree to disarm and at the same time sign a treaty with Franco Spain, i.e. with fascism, which will place at their disposal the ports and airfields of that country in order better to effect their military supremacy in the Mediterranean and continue even more actively their war preparations.

Whatever political action of the US imperialist rulers we analyse we see that it runs counter to the principles essential for carrying out the peace policy.

We must again and with increasing perseverance, on behalf of the entire nation, demand that our Government take action to rid us of the yoke of the US warmongers and convert Italy into a factor for lessening international tension and for securing peace.

This is what we insist on in demanding that our country take the road to Socialism. We demand freedom and equality for all, we demand social justice, wellbeing and peace. This is the road to Socialism, this is the road which Italy must take and march along.

Celebrating the great victory of October we also underscore the difficulties which the working people and the peoples of the Soviet Union encountered along their path. We must always ask ourselves how and why the victory in October and the subsequent successes of the Soviet people became possible, how and why they succeeded in removing all obstacles and reaching the present level when Socialism has become reality in the Soviet Union. This happened because the working class succeeded in leading the entire people, succeeded in developing from its midst a powerful political organisation—the Communist Party—which proved capable of leading it to victory.

If we desire to make the greatest contribution with a view to leading our country along the path to Socialism we must strengthen and develop the political organisation of the working class, which is destined to lead the entire people engaged in struggle for salvation.

We once more greet the peoples of the Soviet Union—workers and collective farmers, intelligentsia and workers in the realm of culture—who are marching in the van of entire mankind.

We express our gratitude to all Soviet men and women, to all Soviet peoples and to their leader—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—for all they have done and are doing to ensure victory of Socialism.

We revere the memory of Lenin and Stalin, the great leaders, who led the Bolshevik Party along the road of victories, and send our greetings to their loyal disciples and comrades-in-arms who are now realising their directives, continuing and accomplishing their cause.

**GREAT LESSONS OF OCTOBER FOR
GERMAN PEOPLE. Paul Wandel,
Secretary, Central Committee, Socialist
Unity Party of Germany**

The workers and all progressive people in both parts of Germany, who have just celebrated the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, are deeply impressed by the words of Comrade G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, addressed to the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic and to the German people as a whole. Comrade Malenkov stressed that the main lesson to be drawn from the entire development of Germany in the first half of the XXth century, is that the path of militarism, aggression and war signifies for Germany the path of national suicide.

Early in the XXth century German imperialism launched its arms drive which affected all spheres of economic and political life in Germany and imposed an additional heavy tax burden on the working people. But for the war-industry magnates it yielded fabulous profits. This was between 1900 and 1914 followed by World War I which the German people paid for with 2 million killed in action and an overall loss in manpower, including prisoners of war and wounded, of 7.5 million. The war completely wrecked the state monetary system, swelled the national debt from 5 to 160 billion marks and ruined industry and agriculture. In the postwar years the working people of Germany suffered from the aftermaths of war which gravely affected

conditions of not only the working class but of the middle strata of the population also. As a result of the growing cost of living and inflation the living standard of the working people between 1919 and 1923 dropped to $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{5}$ of the prewar level.

However, the moment inflation was checked and the German mark consolidated foreign loans poured into Germany. As a result imperialist Germany, relying mainly on the support of the US monopolies, began already in 1925 to rebuild its war industry. The revival and re-equipment of heavy industry connected with war production in Germany, carried out with large-scale financial support of US ruling circles, were the first and major prerequisites for the resurgence of German imperialism and Hitler aggression.

During 1929-1932 the economy of Germany suffered heavily from the world economic crisis generated by the rule of the imperialists. Already then Germany and USA suffered from the most serious production decline ever experienced by these countries. The level of production of heavy industry dropped 50 per cent compared with 1929. From 1933 to 1939 the German imperialists, having installed the fascists in power, began frantically to prepare for a second world war. This preparation, as was admitted by the fascist ringleaders themselves, cost the German working people more than 90 billion marks. This was followed by the second aggressive attempt on the part of German imperialism to establish world domination. The attempt cost Germans untold sacrifices.

The aggressive gambles of German imperialism brought the German working people not only heavy losses and privation but also denial of political rights, fascist terror and national catastrophe.

Hence, the German people and particularly the German working class have every reason profoundly to study the lessons of the Great October Socialist Revolution—the victorious proletarian, anti-imperialist revolution,—to study and be guided by them. This is all the more important since German imperialism, now being rapidly revived in Western Germany with the backing of American monopoly capital, is threatening to unleash war, which will inevitably arouse the great wrath of the nations, turn Western Germany into a zone of fire and destruction and may end in the greatest tragedy for the German people.

The German working class, as the leading force of the nation, must draw the first great lesson from the experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution: every nation can live a peaceful and happy life, as a free and respected nation, if it puts an end to the imperialist yoke.

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The working class of Germany and the German people have in their majority several times in history been on the verge of appreciating this truth and doing away with the imperialists and junkers. The power of the imperialists was thoroughly shaken time and again and the relation of forces were more than favourable to the working class for overthrowing this power. This was the case in November 1918, and again in the postwar battles of 1918-23 when, for example, during the March Kapp putsch in 1920 a Red Guard of tens of thousands was formed in the Ruhr and which in open battle defeated the insurgent units of the Reichswehr.

However, the struggle of the German workers ended each time, in failure chiefly because of the open betrayal of the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders and the fact that imperialist ideas, with the support of the Social Democratic leaders, brought corruption into the German working-class movement. The German working class suffered defeat because it was disarmed by the strong influence of Social Democracy in the German working class movement. A short space of time divides the two historic dates in the German working-class movement: the victorious November 7 of the working class in the Soviet Union and November 9, the dawn of the German Revolution of 1918 which arose from the profound indignation of the deceived and suffering masses of the working people but which developed only into a weak bourgeois revolution. The influence exercised by the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders was the decisive and virtually the sole force which saved imperialist power in Germany from its doom. Two revolutions, two paths with entirely different results!

The history of the November revolution in Germany and the Weimar Republic, this Social-Democratic “bloodless path to Socialism” which in fact led to fascism and cost Germany and Europe tens of millions of human lives is striking testimony to the fact that domination of Social-Democratism in the working-class movement deprives the working class of the opportunity of making use of the historical chances for victory and that victory of Social Democratism means defeat for the working class.

The victory of the Russian working class, in alliance with the poorest peasantry, over imperialism in October 1917 was, preceded by victory of Marxism-Leninism in

the Russian working-class movement. The German workers, and in the first place the workers who are still influenced by Social Democracy, must draw the great lesson from the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and from their own heavy defeats in the past that “it is impossible to put an end to capitalism without doing away with Social Democratism in the working-class movement”. (J. Stalin), that for ensuring victory of the working class over imperialism, reaction and war it is necessary above all to ensure victory of Marxism-Leninism over Social Democratism. The Social-Democratic leaders in Western Germany seek to split the working class and in this way to weaken it. It is necessary resolutely to fight for unity of the working class, for united action of the Communist and Social Democratic workers, to expose the treacherous manoeuvres of the Right-wing Socialist leaders.

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Thanks to the victory of the Soviet Army over Hitler fascism, to the generous material, cultural and political aid rendered by the peoples of the Soviet Union there was formed the German Democratic Republic—the bulwark of anti-imperialist peace-loving forces of the whole of Germany—which is gaining strength on an ever increasing scale and which is designed to play an historic role in accomplishing the great national tasks of the German people, in uniting Germany on a democratic basis and in preventing a new aggressive war in Europe.

The brief space of time which has elapsed since the introduction of the new course of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany showed what complete realisation of this course will mean not only for improving the living

standard of the working people of the German Democratic Republic but also for consolidating the anti-fascist democratic forces throughout the country.

The significance of the new course is confirmed by the fury it evoked among American and West German warmakers. It is evident from the foul gamble of June 17 when they tried to cast into the German Democratic Republic the burning torch of the fascist coup and war in order to prevent in every way the implementation of the new course. June 17 was a serious lesson which showed the need for great vigilance in the matter of exposing the agents of American and West German imperialism in the German Democratic Republic and for struggle against them. Here too the German working class must, with all consistency, draw its conclusion from the experience of October 4th the conclusion that for defence of the masses, for securing their power it is necessary, relying on the working masses, mercilessly to fight against the enemies of the people and render them harmless. The historic task of the working class is to rally the entire German people in struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialist reaction, in struggle for re-establishment of their national unity, for unification of Germany into a single, peace-loving, democratic state.

Only a few years have passed since the elimination of fascist domination of German monopoly capital and junkerdom on the territory of the German Democratic Republic, only a few months have elapsed since the proclamation of the new course. But the successes of the German Democratic Republic become more and more evident to the working masses with virtually every passing day.

Following the measures effected in the past few months which secured a substantial improvement of the standard of living of the working people, further steps were taken in October ensuring a still better life for the working people in the German Democratic Republic.

The consolidation of the political situation in the German Democratic Republic is likewise clearly evident. The workers are purging their enterprises of the enemy agents in the course of serious explanatory work. The important fact is, however, that the enemy failed to carry out his far-reaching plans of organising mass sabotage in industry and agriculture. A new emulation wave which in scale exceeds all previous levels has spread to hundreds of enterprises. This is facilitated by the higher standard of living of the working people. New heroes of labour are born, the best of the working class who, registering outstanding records in their enterprises, become initiators of the great creative movement for higher productivity of labour. The slogan to produce more, better and cheaper in order to live better is upheld by an ever growing number of working people.

The initiative of individual workers has rallied the entire personnel in many big enterprises such as the Wilhelm Pieck factory producing artificial fibre, the enterprises of heavy engineering and of the light industry. This movement gave rise to a slogan the outstanding significance of which was stressed by Comrade Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, at a conference of women workers. This slogan is to make 1954 “the year of great initiative” in the German Democratic Republic.

The peoples of the Soviet Union have given tremendous aid in achieving these successes in the

German Democratic Republic. Complete annulment of reparation payments, the transfer without compensation of big Soviet enterprises in the German Democratic Republic to the German people, the credits and large-scale trade relations, and also the visit of Soviet workers who gave talks in the big enterprises—all this in no small way won in a matter of months the confidence of broad sections of the population and the active support of the workers for the new course.

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The outcome of the election in Western Germany and the feverish attempts to use these results for effecting the aggressive plans of the US and West German imperialists are, like the fascist encroachments on the German Democratic Republic, a serious warning to the anti-imperialist forces of the German people and particularly to their Marxist-Leninist vanguard. The struggle against the aggressive encroachments of the US and West German imperialists requires staunchness, courage and skill; it is difficult and no illusions should be cherished in the course of this struggle. It must be waged with the full consciousness that the German working class bears great responsibility for thwarting the criminal schemes of the instigators of war.

In his concluding speech at the XVI Plenum of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Comrade Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the Party, rightly pointed out that the outcome of the election in Western Germany did not solve the national problems of the German people. Western Germany is made to bear an even greater burden in the arms drive. The policy of revenge of the imperialist aggressors calls for enhanced vigilance of the peoples whose just hatred

for fascist-militarist Germany creates serious obstacles in the way of carrying out the war schemes of US imperialism. The outcome of the far-reaching penetration of the US monopolies in the West German economy will be that industry in Western Germany shall directly suffer from manifestations of the crisis in the USA. Thus steel output in Western Germany has already dropped 11 per cent as against the 1952 level.

The German working class and its Marxist-Leninist vanguard are faced with a serious task. They must rally= all peace-loving democratic forces, all honest patriotic forces of the nation under the leadership of the working class in order to save the nation and curb the warmakers. And in this the great lessons of the October victory of the working class in Russia will be of invaluable help to them.

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS GAINING MOMENTUM IN FRANCE

The campaign in France against the Bonn and Paris military agreements is growing in force from day to day. The National Conference on the German problem, sponsored by the French Committee for a peaceful settlement of the German problem which was held on November 8 in Paris, demonstrated growing resistance against the aggressive agreements. The Conference was attended by hundreds of delegates representing varied political convictions: prominent figures in the peace movement, Deputies, former Ministers, leading members of the Socialist Party, professors and teaching personnel in the higher educational establishments, prominent lawyers, journalists, representatives of the war veterans organisations and of the Resistance Movement.

Speakers at the Conference demanded an end to the policy of conniving with the rearming of the Nazi revanchists.

In a unanimously adopted resolution the delegates voiced their common will to do all in their power in order to prevent the ratification of the aggressive Bonn and Paris agreements,

Another resolution, which was also adopted unanimously by the delegates, stresses the need for maintaining constant contact with those who contributed to the preparation of the National Conference or those who attended it, the need of uniting around them all who oppose the "European

Army” agreement in order, in this way, to prevent the ratification of this treaty by Parliament.

In addition to the National Conference peace rallies were held on November 8 in many parts of the country. Public demonstrations, held on the occasion of the anniversary of the truce agreement in World War I, developed in many places into manifestations of unity in struggle against the Bonn and Paris agreements.

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In their struggle against the policy of war, poverty and fascisation of the country the popular masses in France have inflicted a heavy defeat to the Government. Mindful of the opposition of the population to this policy the majority of the National Assembly turned down the demand to deprive four leaders of the French Communist Party, including the Party Secretary Jacques Duclos, of Parliamentary immunity and also the demand of giving the Government the right to put them in jail.

This demand, raised more than a year ago by War Minister Pleven, had been part and parcel of the wide-scale repressions against the Communist Party and the entire movement opposing the policy of war in Indo-China and the policy of rearming the German revanchists.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO

An enlarged plenum of the Central, Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico was recently held in Mexico City. The report on "Political situation in the country and organisational tasks of the Party" was delivered by Dionisio Encina, General Secretary of the Party.

After dealing with the peculiarities of the current situation in the country Comrade Encina dwelt in detail on the analysis of vital problems of inner-Party life.

The speaker stressed the immediate tasks of the Communist Party of Mexico: to raise the organisational work of the Party to the requirements of its political line, strictly to observe the Leninist organisational principles, to ensure the growth of the Party ranks, further to strengthen the Party branches, to improve the ideological and political education of the Party members.

Comrade Encina stressed the need of intensifying the struggle for peace in Mexico and called on all Party members to strain every effort in order to create a National democratic anti-imperialist front uniting all patriotic, democratic and revolutionary forces of the country.

The plenum approved the decision of the Political Commission concerning the opening of a central Party school for training cadres.

The plenum resolved to convene the XIIth Party Congress in the first half of June, 1954.

SUCSESSES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Central State Statistical Board of the German Democratic Republic published data on the fulfilment of the national economic plan for the third quarter of 1953. The quarterly plan for industry as a whole was fulfilled 99.7 per cent. Compared with the corresponding period of 1952 gross industrial output increased 14 per cent. The publicly-owned enterprises fulfilled the plan for the third quarter by 100.7 per cent. Along with the increased output of heavy industry the output of manufactured consumer goods likewise grew substantially.

Labour productivity in the publicly-owned enterprises of the national industry rose 9.7 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1952; the increase in wages of workers averaged 9.4 per cent.

A good harvest was gathered this year in agriculture. In 1953 machine and tractor stations carried out on the fields of the individual peasants and producer co-operatives (in terms of soft ploughing) 82 per cent more work than during the corresponding period of 1952.

The overall turnover of inter-German, and foreign trade in the third quarter of 1953 increased 29 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1952 while the volume of trade with the USSR and the democratic countries increasing 36 per cent.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW POWER STATIONS IN CHINA

The construction of power stations is one of the keynotes of China's industrialisation plan. In Harbin, Fushun and other towns of North-East China, in the remote Sinkiang, in the central and southern parts of the country everywhere construction of new power stations is in full swing. The capacity of the electric power network in the People's Republic of China is growing from month to month. Recently the first project of China's first Five-Year Plan—the thermo-electric station in Changchow—was commissioned. The construction of this power station was started last December.

The construction of the Taiyuan thermoelectric station—biggest in North China—was launched a few days ago. It is being built in accordance with the designs furnished by the Soviet specialists and is one of the enterprises being built on the basis of the new grand programme of the Soviet Union's aid to the Chinese people. This power station will be equipped with the latest Soviet machinery and is scheduled to be commissioned in the second half of 1954 or early in 1953.

The Siang electric power station No. 2 has just been commissioned. The completion of this power station is a gift from the construction workers on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The construction of a new big power station is underway near the Datsishan mountain (Kiangsi province).

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL INDUSTRY AND PRODUCER CO-OPERATIVES IN HUNGARY

The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic adopted a decision for developing the local industry and producer co-operatives and for rendering aid to handicraftsmen. The decision points out that the volume of output of the local industry and producer co-operatives during the past two years increased 570 per cent. The Council of Ministers obliged the local councils to increase their aid to the local industry, producer co-operatives and handicraftsmen. To replenish the circulating funds, the co-operatives are granted a middle-term credit to the amount of 100 million forints. The decision envisages a 10 per cent cut in the income tax for co-operatives producing goods for the population. The state immovable property now rented by the producer co-operatives is being transferred to them with the cost to be paid on favourable terms. Measures have been taken to facilitate the sale of products of the local industry, producer co-operatives and handicraftsmen on markets, fairs and also through the network of shops, department stores, etc.

The decision is aimed at raising incomes of the members of the producer co-operatives, handicraftsmen and at ensuring greater satisfaction of the needs of the population for consumer goods.

A WORTHY ALLY. Drawing by J. Novak

US Vice-President Nixon, now touring the countries of the Far East, recently declared that the USA is proud of having an ally such as Chiang Kai-shek.

(Press item)



POLITICAL NOTES

FRESH OUTBURST OF ATOM PSYCHOSIS IN USA

Haunted by the insane idea of establishing world domination the US aggressive circles, contrary to the will of the American people, are stubbornly pursuing the policy of the arms drive and preparation for war. Seeking in every way to whip up war psychosis in the country, the inspirers of this psychosis from among the magnates of the big US monopolies continue their hue and cry about an alleged “danger” threatening the United States, resorting at the same time to the most ridiculous and monstrous fabrications.

One September morning when many New Yorkers were still in their beds the ominous sound of sirens alerted the population of an air raid. Powerful loudspeakers in the streets and squares announced that two atom bombs had been dropped on the city. Trams, subway trains, buses and taxi cabs came to a standstill. Millions of people rushed about town looking for bomb shelters.

Events reminiscent of the New York “atom-bomb” alarm have of late become common occurrences in US towns and big industrial centres. Within the past-few weeks the country has been in the grip of a fresh atom-hydrogen-bomb fever, outbursts of which continue unceasingly.

The outbreak of this disease, which is now the fashion in the USA, occurred after a number of US politicians had almost simultaneously made sensational statements to the effect that the USA was allegedly

“threatened with an atom-hydrogen bomb attack”, that someone was allegedly harbouring the plan of “destroying” the USA with atom-hydrogen bombs. The mercenary U.S. reactionary press lost no time in disseminating these statements in millions of copies throughout the country. The radio, TV, cinema and church also joined this slander campaign. Streams of foul slander against the countries of the democratic camp are being showered on the Americans. The gangsters of the pen and radio who have become expert in all manner of provocation go out of their way to magnify things to the extreme. The newspapers scream about the need to hide underground vital industrial enterprises and offices, stupefy the reader with fantastic projects for saving valuables, raise a hue and cry about the need to intensify the arms drive. The US defence Department published a long list of 70 regions allegedly threatened with atom-bomb attack.

The foul campaign of slander and lies New York become is was joined by many prominent figures: congressmen, chairmen of various commissions, ministers and their ilk. Statements about an alleged atom threat follow in quick succession. However, in their attempt to agitate the minds of the Americans and to frighten them with atomic attack the advocates of the “policy of force” merely lie without measures. This is frankly admitted even by the US press.

“The New York Post” recently featured an article under the unusual headline of “Candour, panic or wisdom?”. Max Lerner, commentator, author of the article, writes that on the question of the H-bomb Eisenhower’s “team” broke up into small groups of panic-stricken players aimlessly racing about the field.

This was the grim conclusion drawn by Lerner after going through the speeches of three prominent US statesmen. One was by Secretary of Defence Wilson who said at a press conference that the Russians... have neither the H-bomb nor aircraft that could carry it to the target. A statement by Peterson, head of the Federal Civic Defence Department, asserted that the Russians have such a bomb and for this reason atomic-hydrogen warfare is allegedly inevitable. The third statement which comes from "President Eisenhower himself" is so vague that nothing can be made out of it. The obvious thing is that he has no objection to whipping up war hysteria in the USA. Amidst such confusion, wrote the commentator, the Americans will have to formulate their own viewpoint on the problem since the Government is so puzzled that it can offer no help.

This is an indisputable truth. The American people will, undoubtedly, have their own views. And the sooner they stop believing the tales of the Wilsons and Petersons, the sooner they formulate their own viewpoint, the better it will be for them.

Sooner or later all American people and not only their advanced section will see for themselves how false is the propaganda of the Wall Street rulers, how deliberate their lies in relation to the Soviet Union, But the Soviet Union, following its invariable policy of preserving and strengthening peace among the nations, has for a long time persistently worked for agreement with other countries, including also the USA, on unconditional prohibition of the atom. hydrogen and other weapons of mass slaughter. But since these reasonable proposals are rejected by the warmongers the Soviet Union, proceeding from security

requirements, is forced to give attention to production of atom and hydrogen weapons.

Simultaneously the USSR is engaged in large-scale work for utilisation of atomic energy for industrial purposes.

The American people must also know this and have “their own viewpoint” in order, once and for all, to put an end to the provocateur and slander statements of prominent but short-sighted politicians aimed at fostering war psychosis and war hysteria.

It is obvious that the rulers of monopoly capital in the USA pursue a set purpose in disseminating the myth about the “Soviet atom threat”. A reply as to the purport of these aims is partly furnished by “Business Week”, journal of American business circles, which in its issue of October 10 frankly says that the significance of the atom and H-bomb for American business becomes clear if one will but recall the alarming talks about depression which are held behind closed doors. This notion was even more frankly expressed by Reston, “New York Times correspondent, who wrote a few days ago that the war psychosis is whipped up by all officials who want to build up a big airforce. The same is done by people who want to create a big army and navy.

The explanation for the atom-hydrogen bomb blackmail is, as we see, quite simple.

Jan MAREK

FACTS EXPOSE

Housing “Comfort” in the British Way

The National Council for Housing and Town and Country Planning in Britain published a report on housing conditions in the country. Even this report, in which things are obviously made to look better, says that in many of the dilapidated houses it had inspected some residents are compelled to sleep under umbrellas in rainy weather. The owners say they have no money for repairs.

The report points out further one if fifteen houses in England and Wales is unfit for habitation.

British ruling circles engrossed in military preparations have no money to spare for housing. For them building barracks is more appropriate.

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