

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

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ONWARD TO NEW VICTORIES FOR THE FORCES OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM!

On May Day—the day of the international solidarity of the working people, the day of fraternity of the workers of all lands—people of labour throughout the world hold higher the banner of proletarian internationalism, the banner of struggle for lasting peace between the nations, for democracy, for Socialism.

A feature of the May Day celebrations this year is the struggle of the peace-loving forces in all countries for a further lessening of the international tension, for the prevention of a new war. In our days no other question so profoundly agitates the broad masses as the question of peace and security of the peoples.

The striving of the peoples for peace has become the motive force of our times. In all countries the process of unifying the healthy forces of the nations to uphold peace and the security of the peoples is observed. The ranks of the peace supporters are multiplying and drawing closer and closer. Millions who in the past stood aloof from this movement are now taking an active part in it. Growing too is the solidarity of the peoples in the struggle against rebuilding German militarism, against building aggressive military groupings, against the "European Defence Community" and the "European Army", for lasting peace and collective security for all the peoples of Europe. The peoples insist on a final solution of the Korean question and a cease-fire in Indo-China; they are taking resolute action against the aggressive policy of the US in-fluential circles and their accomplices who are threatening all the achievements of mankind. The "A and H-bomb" blackmail of the US ruling circles evokes the growing wrath and resolute protest of all sincere people who—proceeding from the vital interests of mankind—insist on banning all weapons of wholesale destruction and on strict international control over the implementation of this prohibition.

Progressive mankind highly evaluates the important role played by the efforts of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the countries of people's democracy in easing the international tension. The progressive forces of the world are turning their eyes to the great Soviet Union, seeing in it the indestructible bulwark of peace. The foreign policy of the USSR—an unwavering policy of preserving and strengthening peace, of combating the preparation and unleashing of a new war, of establishing normal relations and business ties with all countries—enjoys the united support and confidence of the

and total income of factory and office workers and peasants, in comparable prices, is up 34 per cent. The recent session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously approved the 1954 State Budget of the USSR; the Budget figures embody the policy of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union aimed at ensuring the further development of heavy industry—the base of the Soviet economy—rapid development of all branches of agriculture and a sharp upswing in production of consumer goods, at ensuring a steady rise in the standard of living of the Soviet people. The session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR laid particular stress on the need for a more rapid increase in productivity of labour—the basis for the development of social production. The Soviet people are marching forward to their bright future filled with optimism, confidence and enthusiasm.

The working people of the countries of people's democracy likewise are celebrating May Day with splendid success in building the new socialist life, with new victories in economic and cultural upbuilding.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, in close friendship with the Soviet Union and utilising its inexhaustible experience and benefiting from its selfless aid, the Chinese people began work in 1953 on their first Five-Year Plan of economic construction and are successfully going ahead with the socialist industrialisation of the country. The People's Revolution in China solved the agrarian question and gave land to the peasants. In the past an easy prey for imperialist plunder, China has now become a free and independent state, a great power whose voice carries great weight in the peaceful solution of international problems.

The policy of discrimination pursued by the US ruling circles in relation to the People's Republic of China is a challenge to all the peoples of Asia. All honest people throughout the world wrathfully protest against this stupid and reckless policy of the US ruling circles who want to prevent the People's Republic of China, which unites over 500 million people, from exercising its lawful role on the international arena. This policy, which has its source in the desire of the aggressive circles to halt and crush the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the East, evokes indignation among world public opinion and is doomed to inevitable failure.

The working people of the European countries of people's democracy, closely rallied around their beloved Communist and Workers' Parties, relying on the all-round

economic crisis are becoming more and more pronounced. To take even official data, between July 1953 and February this year the volume of industrial production fell by more than 10 per cent. In February American steel mills were working at 73.6 per cent of capacity and at only 66.5 per cent at the end of March. According to trade union estimates there are no fewer than 5 million wholly unemployed in the country, while the number of part-time employed in January amounted to 9 million. The growing symptoms of economic crisis in the USA are having a disastrous effect on the economy of the other capitalist countries who have linked their fate with the adventurist policy of the aggressive circles in the USA.

Millions of working people in France, Italy, Britain, Japan and other capitalist countries have fought big strike actions during recent months, strikes evoked by the imperialist attempts to worsen the already difficult material conditions of the people, to encroach on their democratic rights. The militant unity of the working people is growing in the fight against exploitation, in the fight for bread and peace. Trade unionists of different trends were, in most cases, waging united struggle for their just demands. In addition to economic demands the strikers have repeatedly put forward political demands.

Gone are the days when the imperialist beasts of prey could plunder and oppress the peoples of colonial and dependent countries with impunity. The working people in Asia, Africa and Latin America no longer want to live in the fetters of colonial slavery. There is no colony or semi-colony today in which the people in one way or another have not risen in struggle for their liberation. In the vanguard of this struggle is the working class which relies on the growing support of the international workers' movement.

The Geneva Conference is now in session. The convening of this Conference must be regarded as a big success of the peace-loving forces of the world who are vitally interested in securing a lessening of international tension. The Berlin Conference of the four Foreign Ministers already denoted the victory of the spirit of negotiation over the "from positions of strength" policy. An event of great international significance is the participation of the representatives of the great People's Republic of China in the Geneva Conference. The progressive and democratic forces anticipate that the Geneva Conference will contribute to the cause of strengthening peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.



LONG LIVE LASTING PEACE BETWEEN THE PEOPLES!

Poster by J. Novak.

First Session of Supreme Soviet of the USSR of Fourth Convocation Ends

On April 23-27 in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow the First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the Fourth Convocation continued its work.

At separate sittings of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities discussion continued on the National Budget of the USSR for 1954. The speeches of the leaders of the Party and the Government and of the Deputies reviewed the great constructive work done by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party, defined the next tasks for economic and cultural upbuilding, disclosed shortcomings in the work of separate branches of the national economy and revealed the

revenue amounting to 572,542,327 thousand roubles and expenditure at 562,801,956 thousand roubles, revenue exceeding expenditure by 9,740,371 thousand roubles. Budget revenue from state and co-operative enterprises and organisations is estimated at a total of 497,258,874 thousand roubles which is 86.9 per cent of the entire revenue.

In 1954 budgetary revenue will be 149,000 million roubles higher than in 1950 and more than three times the prewar year of 1940. As compared with 1950 allocations for developing the national economy are increased by 57 per cent—they will reach almost 327,000 million roubles. A sum of more than 90,000 million roubles is devoted to capital

the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of February 15, 1947 'Prohibiting marriage between citizens of the USSR and aliens'.

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The order of the day: Election of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the appointment of the Government of the USSR, namely, the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

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China; they are taking resolute action against the aggressive policy of the US influential circles and their accomplices who are threatening all the achievements of mankind. The "A and H-bomb" blackmail of the US ruling circles evokes the growing wrath and resolute protest of all sincere people who—proceeding from the vital interests of mankind—insist on banning all weapons of wholesale destruction and on strict international control over the implementation of this prohibition.

Progressive mankind highly evaluates the important role played by the efforts of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the countries of people's democracy in easing the international tension. The progressive forces of the world are turning their eyes to the great Soviet Union, seeing in it the indestructible bulwark of peace. The foreign policy of the USSR—an unswerving policy of preserving and strengthening peace, of combating the preparation and unleashing of a new war, of establishing normal relations and business ties with all countries—enjoys the undivided support and confidence of the peace-loving peoples. The Government of the USSR has always adhered to the view and adheres to it now that the capitalist and socialist systems can fully co-exist peacefully, competing with each other economically. Relentlessly exposing the designs of the aggressors, the Soviet Union unswervingly and consistently upholds national independence and state sovereignty of all countries, big and small, and stands for the solution of all controversial or unsettled international questions by means of negotiation. The indestructible friendship of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the countries of people's democracy exerts a tremendous influence on the entire international situation.

In foreign and home policy the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Government of the USSR express the unanimous will of the entire Soviet people. The elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR which took place in March, in which over 99 per cent of the electorate voted for the popular bloc of Communists and non-party people, were splendid testimony to the great unity of the Party, the Government and the people. The election returns were another splendid expression of the might and firmness of the multinational Soviet state, of the firmness of the alliance of the working class and peasants, of the boundless confidence which the Soviet people repose in their Government and in their beloved Communist Party—the leading and inspiring force of Soviet society.

With the greatest satisfaction and joy the working people of the world read the reports about the latest magnificent achievements of the peoples of the USSR in building Communist society. During the past three years of the fifth Five-Year Plan industrial output in the USSR has risen 45 per cent, with output of means of production rising 46 per cent and output of consumer goods 43 per cent. Real wages of factory and office workers have risen 30 per cent,

aid, the Chinese people began work in 1953 on their first Five-Year Plan of economic construction and are successfully going ahead with the socialist industrialisation of the country. The People's Revolution in China solved the agrarian question and gave land to the peasants. In the past an easy prey for imperialist plunder, China has now become a free and independent state, a great power whose voice carries great weight in the peaceful solution of international problems.

The policy of discrimination pursued by the US ruling circles in relation to the People's Republic of China is a challenge to all the peoples of Asia. All honest people throughout the world wrathfully protest against this stupid and reckless policy of the US ruling circles who want to prevent the People's Republic of China, which unites over 500 million people, from exercising its lawful role on the international arena. This policy, which has its source in the desire of the aggressive circles to halt and crush the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the East, evokes indignation among world public opinion and is doomed to inevitable failure.

The working people of the European countries of people's democracy, closely rallied around their beloved Communist and Workers' Parties, relying on the all-round fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, have, in a relatively brief period, made great advances in developing the economy and culture and in raising the standard of living of the people.

Heavy industry is being developed successfully in each of these countries, and, on this basis, all other branches of the national economy are going forward. Significant results have been achieved in the socialist reconstruction of the countryside; important measures have been taken and the necessary conditions created for ensuring a sharp upsurge in agriculture. The indissoluble alliance between the working class and the working peasantry is growing stronger. The Communist and Workers' Parties and the Governments in the countries of people's democracy are doing everything to raise to a higher level the standard of living of the working people of town and countryside as quickly as possible.

The working people in the German Democratic Republic, successfully fulfilling the Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, can be justly proud of their magnificent labour achievements. The German Democratic Republic is a reliable bulwark in the struggle of the German people for a united, peace-loving and democratic Germany, for maintaining and strengthening peace.

The working people in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries greet May 1 under entirely different conditions. The general crisis of capitalism is deepening all the time, exploitation of the working people is intensified and the process of their relative and absolute impoverishment accelerated. It becomes clearer and clearer that it is impossible to achieve stability in economic life by means of the war industry boom artificially created by the monopolists in their chase for maximum profits.

In the USA where fear, dread and uncertainty prevail the symptoms of another

of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries with impunity. The working people in Asia, Africa and Latin America no longer want to live in the fetters of colonial slavery. There is no colony or semi-colony today in which the people in one way or another have not risen in struggle for their liberation. In the vanguard of this struggle is the working class which relies on the growing support of the international workers' movement.

The Geneva Conference is now in session. The convening of this Conference must be regarded as a big success of the peace-loving forces of the world who are vitally interested in securing a lessening of international tension. The Berlin Conference of the four Foreign Ministers already denoted the victory of the spirit of negotiation over the "from positions of strength" policy. An event of great international significance is the participation of the representatives of the great People's Republic of China in the Geneva Conference. The progressive and democratic forces anticipate that the Geneva Conference will contribute to the cause of strengthening peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.

Peace supporters in all countries appreciate that the significance of the lessening already achieved in the international tension must not be over-rated, that the enemies of peace have not relinquished their aggressive strivings, that they are openly proclaiming the policy of force, resorting to methods of intimidation and threats.

The chief task of the peace-loving forces, the great mission of all champions of peace in the present circumstances is to thwart the designs of the aggressors, to achieve a further easing of the international tension, to contribute to the utmost to peaceful co-operation between the states and to ensure lasting peace.

The fight for lasting peace is regarded as their chief task by all Communist and Workers' Parties—the true defenders of the vital interests of the peoples. Uniting and rallying the working class and all the working people in the struggle for their common vital interests, and exposing the treacherous activity of those Right-wing Socialist leaders who want to split the workers' movement, the Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist countries are, with ever greater success, effecting unity of action of the working people. Equipped with the all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, the Communist and Workers' Parties are leading the millionfold masses to fresh victories for the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism.

Long live May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working people, the day of fraternity of the workers of all lands!

Long live lasting peace between the peoples!

Raise higher the banner of proletarian internationalism!

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First Session of Supreme Soviet of the USSR of Fourth Convocation Ends

On April 23-27 in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow the First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the Fourth Convocation continued its work.

At separate sittings of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities discussion continued on the National Budget of the USSR for 1954. The speeches of the leaders of the Party and the Government and of the Deputies reviewed the great constructive work done by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party, defined the next tasks for economic and cultural upbuilding, disclosed shortcomings in the work of separate branches of the national economy and revealed the enormous reserves which can and must be brought into use in the interests of triumphant Communist construction.

All the Deputies who spoke proposed that the draft Budget for 1954 submitted by the Government, as amended by the Budget Commission, be endorsed.

At the sitting of the Soviet of the Union on April 24 a speech was delivered by Deputy L. M. Kaganovich, first Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who dwelt on concrete measures for ensuring realisation of the Budget: better cost accounting, the introduction of strict economy in material and funds, accelerated turnover of material values, reduction of cost of production and transportation. Comrade Kaganovich pointed to the serious shortcomings in planning sales, supplies and transportation and emphasised the great importance of proper distribution of productive forces.

At the sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister for Trade of the USSR, Deputy A. I. Mikoyan, took the floor. He dwelt on a number of questions relating to the development of Soviet trade; increasing production, improving the quality of goods and extending the trade network. Comrade Mikoyan told how Party and Government measures for sharply raising the standard of living of the Soviet people were being implemented.

On April 24 at a sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities a speech was delivered by Deputy M. G. Pervukhin, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. His speech was devoted to the further development of electrification in the USSR, to machine-building and the work of the lumber industry.

At a sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities on April 26 a speech was delivered by Deputy G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The appearance of Comrade Malenkov on the rostrum was greeted with prolonged applause. His striking speech was listened to with close attention.

On the same day at a sitting of the Soviet of the Union a speech was delivered by Deputy N. S. Khrushchev, first Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, who was warmly welcomed by the Deputies.

(Speeches by Comrades G. M. Malenkov and N. S. Khrushchev are published in the current issue).

After the concluding words of Deputy A. G. Zverev, Minister for Finance of the USSR, and the chairmen of the Budget Commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities and the Soviet of the Union, the State Budget of the USSR for 1954 was unanimously endorsed at separate sittings of the two Chambers. The Budget was endorsed with

revenue amounting to 572,542,327 thousand roubles and expenditure at 562,801,956 thousand roubles, revenue exceeding expenditure by 9,740,371 thousand roubles. Budget revenue from state and co-operative enterprises and organisations is estimated at a total of 497,258,874 thousand roubles which is 86.9 per cent of the entire revenue.

In 1954 budgetary revenue will be 149,000 million roubles higher than in 1950 and more than three times the prewar year of 1940. As compared with 1950 allocations for developing the national economy are increased by 57 per cent—they will reach almost 327,000 million roubles. A sum of more than 90,000 million roubles is devoted to capital investments in heavy industry, an increase over last year of nearly 10,000 million roubles.

Budget expenditure on rail, sea, river and air transport and communications is estimated at 21,465,490 thousand roubles, plus 17,286,514 thousand roubles at the expense of the means of enterprises and economic organisations, in all, 38,752,004 thousand roubles.

36,570,616 thousand roubles are allocated for further increasing production of mass-consumption goods and improving their quality and for extending the network of trading organisations. More than 141,000 million roubles will be spent on social-cultural needs of the population—education, health and so on—in 1954, almost as much as the total expenditure of the 1939 Budget, 74,400 million roubles are assigned for the development of agriculture, i.e., 42.4 per cent more than last year. This expenditure is for measures to bring virgin and unused land under cultivation, for strengthening the material and technical base of the machine and tractor stations and for other agricultural purposes.

The 1954 Budget, endorsed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, testifies that the internal policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government is unflinchingly aimed at further strengthening the might of the socialist state, the indissoluble alliance of the working class and the collective-farm peasantry, the great friendship of the peoples of the USSR, at all-round development of the economy and culture of the country, at tirelessly strengthening the defences of the Soviet Union, and at ensuring a further rapid growth in the well-being of the people.

At separate sittings of both Chambers on April 26 the Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Deputy N. M. Pegov, made a report on the endorsement of decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the "Law on transferring the Crimea Region from the jurisdiction of the RSFSR to the Ukrainian SSR". The Supreme Council likewise unanimously adopted the "Law on endorsing decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR", adopted in connection with the formation of new regions and the abolition of certain regions in some Union Republics and the establishment of new ministries of the USSR.

The Supreme Council also endorsed the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR "Changing the wording of Articles 30-a and 30-b of the Law on universal military service" and on "Repeal of the Law of the Presidium of

the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of February 15, 1947 "Prohibiting marriage between citizens of the USSR and aliens".

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The order of the day: Election of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the appointment of the Government of the USSR, namely, the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Deputy A. M. Puzanov submitted a proposal regarding the composition of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which was approved by the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Deputy K. E. Voroshilov Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Deputy Chairmen of the Presidium in accordance with the number of Union Republics and the 15 members of the Presidium. Deputy N. M. Pegov was elected Secretary of the Presidium.

The Deputies and guests greeted the newly elected members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with prolonged applause.

Then Deputy V. T. Latzis, who was in the chair, announced that, in accordance with the instructions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, G. M. Malenkov, had submitted a proposal for the composition of the Government of the USSR, which had been approved by the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously endorsed the proposed composition of the Council of Ministers of the USSR:

G. M. Malenkov—Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; V. M. Molotov—first Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Marshal of the Soviet Union N. A. Bulganin—first Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Defence; L. M. Kaganovich—first Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; A. I. Mikoyan—Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Trade; M. Z. Saburov—Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; M. G. Pervukhin—Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; I. F. Tevosyan—Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; V. A. Malyshev—Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Medium Machine-Building; A. N. Kosygin—Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The ministers of the USSR were likewise unanimously endorsed.

There was a tumultuous ovation in the hall. Deputies and guests rose and greeted the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This exhausted the business of the Session and the First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the Fourth Convocation ended.

The working people of the USSR warmly approve the decisions of the Supreme Soviet, demonstrating thereby their complete and undivided support for the internal and external policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

May Day Emulation in People's Democracies

In the countries of people's democracy the working people greet May Day with large-scale socialist emulation. In Poland industrial workers are turning out more agricultural machines and are considerably increasing output of mass-consumption goods; miners are cutting thousands of tons of coal in excess of plan. Fulfilling their May Day pledges the enterprises producing mineral fertilisers have fulfilled the April plan three days ahead of schedule, with the result that the country will receive 6,000 tons more of high-quality fertilisers. The personnel of enterprises are working May-day shifts.

In Czechoslovakia socialist emulation in honour of the forthcoming Xth Congress of the Communist Party is in full swing. The workers of the metallurgical combinats in Vitkovice and Trinec and the V. I. Lenin plant in Plzen—the biggest works in the country—are marking the international holiday of the working people with splendid labour successes. Miners of the Orlova Coal Trust in the Ostrava basin have already produced this year more than 100,000 tons of coal in excess of plan.

In Hungary the working people of town and countryside and MTS tractor drivers are enthusiastically taking part in the May Day

emulation which coincides with the pre-Congress emulation. In the metallurgical and machine-building industries the best successes in the emulation drive for winning the banner of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party have been recorded by the cable and wire-rope plant, the ball-bearing and sheet-metal works in Borsodnadasd.

Factory and office workers, builders and working peasants in Bulgaria greet May Day with fresh victories in peaceful labour. Miners in the "Gudursk" pit (Madan district) are already working on the June targets.

SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR

Discussion on 1954 State Budget of the USSR

Speech by Deputy G. M. MALENKOV,
Chairman of Council
of Ministers of the USSR

(Continued from page 2)

In present circumstances the question arises: what is the main task of the peace-loving forces? The great mission of all champions of peace is to thwart the plans of the aggressive circles, achieve a further lessening of the international tension and promote to the utmost peaceful co-operation between the nations.

The vital interests of mankind call for the solution of the problem of banning atomic weapons. The task is to render impossible the utilisation of atomic energy, this great discovery of human genius, for purposes of wholesale annihilation of the civilian population, for the destruction of large cities—centres of industry, learning and science. The Soviet Government is working to secure an effective solution of this problem. At the same time the Soviet Government has always stood and stands now for a general and substantial reduction in armaments and of armed forces.

It is clear to all that no further relaxation of the international tension can be achieved unless the normalisation of relations between the Great Powers is ensured. This implies, first and foremost, abandonment of the policy of discrimination with regard to the People's Republic of China. The line pursued by the aggressive circles in relation to the great Chinese people is a challenge to all the peoples of Asia. This line is linked with the desire of the aggressive circles to suppress the powerful national-liberation movement of the peoples of the East. But is it not time to understand that in the East great solidarity is growing more and more among the freedom-loving peoples fighting against the attempts of the aggressive forces to convert Asia into a zone of eternal colonial oppression and slavery? Facts have convinced progressive mankind that the People's Republic of China is headed by genuine champions of national progress, world peace and friendship between the peoples. The restoration to the People's Republic of China of all its lawful rights is an urgent international task at this juncture. (Applause).

The vital condition for strengthening peace is the creation of sound and firm guarantees of security in Europe. The point is precisely one of sound and firm guarantees of security, since throughout the first half of the twentieth century the soil of Europe has been soaked far too much with the blood of the sons of the nations of Europe. The nations of Europe do not want, cannot permit and will not permit that every twenty years Europe becomes the arena of bloodshed and destruction.

In certain quarters on the other side of the Atlantic it is now considered fashionable to slight Europe; she is, don't you see, mortally sick and pining away, and the sole remedy is, allegedly, for many of the European states to relinquish their

vaded Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. And today the sponsors of the "European Defence Community" are steering the West German militarists along the same route. German militarism failed to seal the enslavement of France by force of arms. Today, the builders of the "European Defence Community" intend to ensure victory over France for the German revenge-mongers without a war.

The corner-stone of postwar European security was laid as a result of the Anglo-Soviet treaty of 1942 and the Franco-Soviet treaty of 1944. These documents have been sealed with the blood of the finest sons of the Soviet, British and French peoples. Now the sponsors of the "European Defence Community" want to undermine the real significance of the Anglo-Soviet and Franco-Soviet treaties.

In light of the above, is not all the talk about the "European Defence Community" being formed for peaceful and not aggressive aims sheer hypocrisy. Those who are reviving German militarism have in mind not the strengthening of peace but, on the contrary, the undermining of European security and the preparing of another war.

The Soviet Government is profoundly convinced that the proposal advanced by it at the Berlin Conference for a General European Treaty on Collective Security in Europe can serve as the basis for a real solution of the problem of European security. The adoption of the Soviet proposal would be in accord with the fundamental interests of strengthening peace in Europe and with the national interests of the European peoples. This applies in equal measure to the German people. The General European Treaty on Collective Security would also prove a reliable guarantee of Germany's security. While the aggressive circles seek to perpetuate the dismemberment of Germany and to convert Western Germany into a new centre of war, the General European Treaty on Collective Security would contribute to re-establishing the national unity of the German people, to transforming Germany into a peace-loving, democratic state.

We have no intention of isolating the United States of America from Europe. We see no obstacles to a General European Treaty on Collective Security in Europe bearing the signature of the Government of the United States of America as well. In its turn, the Soviet Government has expressed readiness to enter into negotiations for joining the "North Atlantic Treaty Organisation" given certain conditions.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is consistent and unchangeable. Before all mankind the Soviet Government has advanced and upholds proposals, the realisation of which would create guarantees of lasting peace and security for the peoples.

The Soviet policy of strengthening peace proceeds from the fact that in present

Comrade Deputies, the Soviet people have achieved big successes in economic and cultural upbuilding, in improving the well-being of the working people. These successes have been achieved thanks to the fact that the Communist Party is firmly and confidently leading the Soviet country along the path indicated by V. I. Lenin, our brilliant leader and teacher, founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause). Carrying out Lenin's behests, the Party and its Central Committee headed by the great continuer of Lenin's cause—J. V. Stalin—have tirelessly strengthened the Soviet state, have converted it into a mighty Socialist power—the invincible bulwark of world peace. We have achieved these successes thanks to the fact that all the peoples of the Soviet Union warmly approve and support the policy pursued by the Communist Party, to the fact that our heroic working class, our glorious collective-farm peasantry, the Soviet intelligentsia, drawn from the people, spare neither strength nor effort in carrying out the great plans of building Communism. (Prolonged applause).

In the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on March 14, our people once again demonstrated their monolithic solidarity around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. The unanimous vote cast for the candidates of the bloc of Communist and non-party people is one of the manifestations of the people's approval and support for the policy of our Party, an expression of the confidence of the Soviet people that the Deputies to the highest organ of state power in the country—the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—will justify the great trust reposed in them by the people and selflessly work for the continued flowering of the socialist homeland. (Applause).

Our vital task for the immediate future is, without lessening our attention to the development of heavy industry which is the chief base of the Soviet economy, to organise a sharp upswing in agriculture, greatly to increase the production of consumer goods, to supply the population within the next 2-3 years with a sufficiency of manufactured goods and foodstuffs and decisively raise the standard of living of the working people.

The draft of the 1954 State Budget of the USSR envisages enormous allocations for the further development of all branches of the national economy. Expenditure on the programme outlined by the Party and Government for a sharp upsurge in the well-being of the Soviet people is considerably increased. An expenditure of 74.4 billion roubles is envisaged for the development of agriculture alone, and, compared with 1953, this signifies an increase of 42.4 per cent. The sum of 31 billion roubles has been assigned for further expanding the production of consumer goods—an increase of 45.7 per cent compared with last year. Appropriations for social and cultural services are fixed at 141.3 billion roubles—almost 10 per cent more than last year.

We have all the necessary material and technical means for solving the tasks of a further mighty upsurge of the national economy. The attention of Soviet, Party and economic organisations must be focused

more powerful development of all branches of the national economy. In the fifth Five-Year Plan about three-quarters of the increased industrial output is to be obtained by increasing productivity of labour.

A big reserve for the further development of industry is the fuller utilisation of production capacities. There are not a few enterprises in which conditions with regard to technical equipment, the number of workers and production space are about the same, but are far from having the same indices. Here is one of many examples. The Stalingrad and Kharkov tractor plants are, in the main, equipped with the same machinery. In December 1949 they simultaneously went over to the production of diesel tractors but the technical and economic indices of these plants are different. In the Kharkov plant as compared with the Stalingrad plant last year the labour expenditure per tractor was 2.4 per cent less, output per workers was almost 10 per cent higher, losses from spoilage was 41 per cent less and cost of production per tractor 10 per cent less. This is explained by the fact that more attention is paid at the Kharkov plant to introducing advanced technology and highly-productive methods of labour.

If the executives of the Ministry of Machine-Building properly organised the transmission of advanced experience, then this would help considerably to increase the technical and economic indices both at the Stalingrad and Kharkov tractor plants.

While directing the efforts of the workers in all branches of industry towards ensuring a further increase in productivity of labour, it is essential to lay the greatest stress on the primary and immediate task of improving quality and reducing cost of production. It cannot be tolerated any longer that over a long period many enterprises do not fulfil state plans and assignments in respect to qualitative indices. It should be a matter of honour for the workers in every enterprise to turn out excellent quality products and to finish once and for all with the shameful practice of turning out bad quality goods and the heavy losses caused by waste.

Comrades! At the September and February-March plenums of the Central Committee of the Party a number of big shortcomings were disclosed in several branches of agriculture and ways and means for overcoming them were advanced. The fact that the Central Committee resolutely disclosed the state of neglect in separate branches of agriculture testifies to the strength of our Party and of the Soviet people, to the might of the socialist system. The Soviet people are confident that in the near future these shortcomings will be eliminated.

The working people of our country have got down to the work of developing agriculture with great energy. The call of the Party and the Government to the Soviet people to take part in cultivating virgin and unused land has met with a wide response. In the space of two months more than half-a-million Soviet patriots volunteered for work in bringing new land under cultivation. More than 80,000 agronomists,

The efforts of every MTS and state-farm worker, of every collective farmer and of all agricultural specialists should be directed towards combating concrete shortcomings, to improving the work of every collective and state farm, of each machine and tractor station.

Grain growing is the base of all agricultural production. Consequently, the Party and the Government are taking all measures for a further increase in the production of grain in order fully to satisfy the growing bread requirements of the population, to ensure that animal husbandry receives the necessary grain fodder and to add to the state reserves. This task can be solved and there is no doubt that it will be solved by increasing yields and bringing virgin and unused land under cultivation.

In order that our industry produces a sufficient quantity of fabrics and clothing for the population it is necessary considerably to extend the areas sown to crops and increase the gross harvest of industrial crops which supply the raw material for industry and, in particular, cotton and flax fibre, hemp, etc. In order to have more sugar it is necessary to extend the areas sown to sugar beet and to increase the yield. In order to satisfy fruit requirements it is necessary to plant more orchards, berry fields and vineyards. At the same time it would not be amiss to remember that to grow a good fruit yielding orchard requires from 8 to 10 years.

It is necessary that, beginning with this year, every region and primarily the districts of Moscow, Leningrad, Urals, Donbas, Kuzbas and other industrial centres, as well as districts of the Far East solve the task of supplying the working people with potatoes and other vegetables.

The development of animal husbandry is of vital significance for ensuring high-quality foodstuffs for the population and raw materials for industry. However, the tremendous possibilities for advancing animal husbandry in many regions, territories and Republics are badly utilised. The number of cattle per 100 hectares of farmland is still small and productivity of animal husbandry low.

Collective and state farms in each zone must persistently see to it that the amount of grain, milk, meat, wool, hides, potatoes and other vegetables and other produce per 100 hectares is equal to that received by the advanced collective and state farms in the given zone.

A broad competition is now underway in the country for the right to take part at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition scheduled to open this year. This exhibition will play an important role in popularising the experience of the advanced collective farms, MTS, state farms, agricultural innovators and the achievements of science; it will be a powerful lever in the struggle for advancing all branches of agriculture.

Comrades! In order to go forward successfully it is necessary continuously to improve the work of the state apparatus and make it more efficient. As a whole, the Soviet state apparatus has, undoubtedly, big success to its credit in carrying out the

tries into smaller units must be so effected that staffs will in no case exceed the number of workers in the ministries from which they have emerged.

I have the feeling that this proposal will not be particularly welcomed by some ministers. (Animation in hall). But I am convinced that it will improve the work of our state apparatus and that it will be welcomed by the Deputies. (Applause).

The reorganisation of the ministries must not be effected mechanically; it must proceed from the task of improving the efficiency of the state apparatus and of giving better leadership to the enterprises. With this aim in view we must see to it that correspondence and unnecessary paper work be cut considerably and bureaucratic and paper-style leadership mercilessly eliminated. Only in this way can the work of the state apparatus be improved, can production be better organised and with a smaller staff.

If we, however, take the easiest way and allow overstaffing of the apparatus in the new ministries then no reorganisation will yield positive results.

All the ministries, including those newly organised, are confronted with the task of improving in every way the concrete leadership of every enterprise, of enhancing the responsibility of all functionaries, from top to bottom, for carrying out the economic plans.

Members of the staffs of local bodies report that they are still receiving numerous directives, circulars and orders from the ministries as well as from the Republican and regional organisations. For example, last year the agricultural machinery factory in Ryazan received 2,580 directives from the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry and 640 in the space of two and a half months this year. In its turn, the factory management sent 10,250 different memos last year and 3,000 during two and a half months of this year. Last year the Executive Committee of the Kuibyshev Regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies (chairman Comrade Petrukhin) sent out nearly 12,000 circulars, directives and telegrams. (Animation in hall).

One cannot but recall in this connection the remarkable words concerning the zealous Mayor by Saltykov-Shchedrin. "Woe to the town whose Mayor pours out countless resolutions", wrote the great satirist. (Laughter in hall). As you see, these words are quite topical even in our times.

In the matter of ensuring successful development of the national economy an important role is played by effecting a strict regime of thrift. The state budget allocates billions of roubles for economic and cultural upbuilding. These sums must be spent efficiently; every single rouble and every copeck must be counted and economised.

We must admit, comrades, that we have not yet got rid of light-heartedness in relation to spending state funds. Even in the system of the Ministry of Finance of the USSR, which is called upon to exercise strict financial discipline and economy, the apparatus is overstaffed and there are serious shortcomings in the organisation

China is headed by genuine champions of national progress, world peace and friendship between the peoples. The restoration to the People's Republic of China of all its lawful rights is an urgent international task at this juncture. (Applause).

The vital condition for strengthening peace is the creation of sound and firm guarantees of security in Europe. The point is precisely one of sound and firm guarantees of security, since throughout the first half of the twentieth century the soil of Europe has been soaked far too much with the blood of the sons of the nations of Europe. The nations of Europe do not want, cannot permit and will not permit that every twenty years Europe becomes the arena of bloodshed and destruction.

In certain quarters on the other side of the Atlantic it is now considered fashionable to slight Europe; she is, don't you see, mortally sick and pining away, and the sole remedy is, allegedly, for many of the European states to relinquish their national sovereignty. The greatest perversion of the truth is the fashionable, if one may use the term, theory, to the effect that the era of sovereign states has departed. No, the era of sovereign state has not departed. It is in full bloom. And anyone who raises his hand against the sovereignty of the European countries and seeks to re-carve in his own way the historically moulded and historically justified system of European states endangers the vital interests of European security.

The Soviet Union attaches paramount importance to the strengthening of European security. And any European state pursuing this same aim can count on the firm friendship of the Soviet Union, on sincere understanding of its national needs.

European security can become a reality only as the collective security of the sovereign states of Europe. Attempts are made, however, to convince us that there is another way of safeguarding European security. Which way? It appears that this way is the way of reviving German militarism and forming a military bloc of Western Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Can one imagine a more blasphemous attitude towards the vital interests of the people of Europe? Indeed, what is to prevent the German militarists from taking over the whole of Western Europe if, in addition to being given vast subsidies to develop their armed forces, they, to all intents and purposes, will command the armed forces of France, Italy and the other countries belonging to the above-mentioned military bloc? Can this be prevented by the promissory notes handed out by the Bonn politicians who now appear in the role of supporters of a "United Europe"? But who does not know that the Hitler plans for enslaving the European peoples also envisaged the "unification" of Europe around the "steel core of the German Empire".

It is deliberate deception to say that under cover of the "European Defence Community" German militarism can live in peace with France which is to be deprived of its national armed forces. In reality, the intention is to hand over France completely to the West German revenge-seekers. What did the German fascists start with when they launched the second world war in the West? They in-

aggressive circles seek to perpetuate the dismemberment of Germany and to convert Western Germany into a new centre of war, the General European Treaty on Collective Security would contribute to re-establishing the national unity of the German people, to transforming Germany into a peace-loving, democratic state.

We have no intention of isolating the United States of America from Europe. We see no obstacles to a General European Treaty on Collective Security in Europe bearing the signature of the Government of the United States of America as well. In its turn, the Soviet Government has expressed readiness to enter into negotiations for joining the "North Atlantic Treaty Organisation" given certain conditions.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is consistent and unchangeable. Before all mankind the Soviet Government has advanced and upholds proposals, the realisation of which would create guarantees of lasting peace and security for the peoples.

The Soviet policy of strengthening peace proceeds from the fact that in present circumstances it is peaceful co-operation between the nations, irrespective of their social systems, that can and must determine the development of international relations, that can and must ensure the further progressive easing of the international tension.

What then is needed for the successful realisation of peaceful co-operation? For this there is needed on the part of the respective states, above all, the mutual desire to co-operate on the basis of observance of the principles of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and unconditional fulfilment of commitments.

We adhere to the view that in the present circumstances, given the good will of the parties concerned and their readiness to take mutual interests into consideration, controversial and unresolved international issues can and must be settled in the interests of strengthening peace.

All friends and champions of peace can rest assured that the Soviet Union will continue to pursue the policy of strengthening peace and friendship between the peoples. (Prolonged applause).

Comrades, the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were another splendid manifestation of the strength and solidity of our multi-national socialist state, of the genuine fraternal friendship of all the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the indestructible alliance of the working class and peasantry. The elections have shown once again that our Party enjoys the undivided confidence of the entire Soviet people. (Prolonged applause). The experience of the past fifty years has convinced the people that their beloved Communist Party, which grew and became battle-tempered under the guidance of the leader of genius and teacher of the working people, the immortal Lenin, and of his comrade-in-arms, the great Stalin, serves the people steadfastly and faithfully. (Prolonged applause).

The Communist Party, with its clear understanding of the tasks facing the country both in the spheres of home and foreign policy, and heading the great creative upsurge of the Soviet people, is leading our country from victory to victory, to the triumph of Communism. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause growing into ovation. All rise).

development of heavy industry which is the chief base of the Soviet economy, to organise a sharp upswing in agriculture, greatly to increase the production of consumer goods, to supply the population within the next 2-3 years with a sufficiency of manufactured goods and foodstuffs and decisively raise the standard of living of the working people.

The draft of the 1954 State Budget of the USSR envisages enormous allocations for the further development of all branches of the national economy. Expenditure on the programme outlined by the Party and Government for a sharp upsurge in the well-being of the Soviet people is considerably increased. An expenditure of 74.4 billion roubles is envisaged for the development of agriculture alone, and, compared with 1953, this signifies an increase of 42.4 per cent. The sum of 31 billion roubles has been assigned for further expanding the production of consumer goods—an increase of 45.7 per cent compared with last year. Appropriations for social and cultural services are fixed at 141.3 billion roubles—almost 10 per cent more than last year.

We have all the necessary material and technical means for solving the tasks of a further mighty upsurge of the national economy. The attention of Soviet, Party and economic organisations must be focused on ensuring efficient utilisation of these means, on turning these possibilities into reality.

We are working for a great popular cause—for the construction of Communism. For the sake of achieving this objective we must work to the limit of our capacity. It is necessary to speak of this because not everyone has yet deeply realised how important and complicated is the work we have to do. Our task is to utilise all the internal reserves in industry, transport and agriculture.

V. I. Lenin repeatedly emphasised the paramount importance of increasing productivity of labour for the successful construction of a Communist society. He pointed out that productivity of labour is the most important, the main thing for the victory of the new social system.

In our country labour productivity has grown considerably: in 1953 labour productivity in industry exceeded the 1940 level by 71 per cent. However, there are still serious shortcomings here.

In a number of branches of industry and in many enterprises insufficient attention is given to the mechanising of production and especially to the mechanising of auxiliary jobs. It often happens, due to the negligence of separate industrial executives, that first-class technique is badly utilised. This can be seen from the following example. By 1953 the number of lumber-hauling machines at the disposal of the lumber enterprises of the Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry had increased three times compared with 1940, the number of tractors 6 times and locomotives 7 times. Now there are 17,000 electric generators and about 120,000 electric saws which were not there before the war. And, despite this, the labour productivity of lumber workers has remained low over a number of years and has not yet reached the prewar level. This is the result of bad organisation of labour, of the extremely unsatisfactory utilisation of mechanisms. There is a serious lag in fulfilling plans for increasing the productivity of labour in such an important branch of the national economy as the coal industry, although this industry is equipped with up-to-date technique and has splendid qualified workers and technicians.

It is time to understand, finally, that without a considerable and steady growth in productivity of labour it is impossible successfully to solve the tasks of further developing heavy industry and ensuring a sharp upswing in agriculture, the light industry and in the food industry. This is the main thing in order to obtain an even

enterprise in every enterprise to turn out excellent quality products and to finish once and for all with the shameful practice of turning out bad quality goods and the heavy losses caused by waste.

Comrades! At the September and February-March plenums of the Central Committee of the Party a number of big shortcomings were disclosed in several branches of agriculture and ways and means for overcoming them were advanced. The fact that the Central Committee resolutely disclosed the state of neglect in separate branches of agriculture testifies to the strength of our Party and of the Soviet people, to the might of the socialist system. The Soviet people are confident that in the near future these shortcomings will be eliminated.

The working people of our country have got down to the work of developing agriculture with great energy. The call of the Party and the Government to the Soviet people to take part in cultivating virgin and unused land has met with a wide response. In the space of two months more than half-a-million Soviet patriots volunteered for work in bringing new land under cultivation. More than 80,000 agronomists, engineers, machine operators and other workers have been sent to carry out this honourable and responsible undertaking.

Is not this still further proof of the high moral and political unity of the Soviet people, of their political activity and determination to do everything for the building of Communism; it likewise testifies to the fact that the interests of our Party, of the Soviet Government and the people are one and the same; it attests to the strength of the indissoluble alliance between the working class and the collective-farm peasantry.

Our Socialist industry satisfies the essential requirements of agriculture in respect to technique. Within a short period 15,000 powerful diesel tractors, tens of thousands of ploughs, sowers and other machines were dispatched for the cultivation of the new land. There is every confidence that we shall in the course of two years successfully cultivate 13 million hectares of virgin and unused land.

While working for higher yields of all agricultural crops it is necessary to obtain a more rational utilisation of all collective and state-farm land and to continue work on extending the area sown to crops by cultivating new land of which we have plenty.

Spring sowing is now taking place all over the country. Successful spring sowing this year would be a big step forward in the struggle for increased production of grain, for increasing the yields of all crops. All our local Soviet, Party and agricultural bodies are called upon to head the labour activity of agricultural workers and to ensure that the spring sowing and subsequent work are carried through in an organised way.

We have everything necessary for ensuring a powerful upsurge of agriculture, all that is needed is skilful utilisation of the possibilities. Chief attention should be directed to strengthening the leadership of the collective farms, state farms and the MTS, to strengthening the leadership in the districts.

What is lacking in many of our leading cadres? I would say concreteness in work, the ability to notice shortcomings in time and to rectify them. There are quite a number of comrades who are extremely keen on enumerating the shortcomings disclosed by the Central Committee of the Party but who fail to notice any concrete shortcomings on their own collective farms, in the districts, regions or Republics, who do nothing to eliminate them and to organise work properly.

quantity of raw materials for the population and raw materials for industry. However, the tremendous possibilities for advancing animal husbandry in many regions, territories and Republics are badly utilised. The number of cattle per 100 hectares of farmland is still small and productivity of animal husbandry low.

Collective and state farms in each zone must persistently see to it that the amount of grain, milk, meat, wool, hides, potatoes and other vegetables and other produce per 100 hectares is equal to that received by the advanced collective and state farms in the given zone.

A broad competition is now underway in the country for the right to take part at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition scheduled to open this year. This exhibition will play an important role in popularising the experience of the advanced collective farms, MTS, state farms, agricultural innovators and the achievements of science; it will be a powerful lever in the struggle for advancing all branches of agriculture.

Comrades! In order to go forward successfully it is necessary continuously to improve the work of the state apparatus and make it more efficient. As a whole, the Soviet state apparatus has, undoubtedly, big success to its credit in carrying out the tasks of economic and cultural upbuilding. But it would be wrong not to see the serious shortcomings as well. An incorrect practice has been cultivated when the work of many establishments is concentrated not on organisational matters but on compiling numerous and varied directives, circulars and orders, all kinds of references and accounts, on holding innumerable meetings and conferences which take people away from work.

Since the decision of the C.C. of the CPSU, "Serious shortcomings in the work of the Party and state apparatus", measures have been taken to put an end to the bureaucratic methods of leadership and to reduce the stream of correspondence and paper work; live leadership in the localities is being improved. At the same time it must be noted that some executives have not drawn the necessary conclusions from the directives of the C.C. and have still not changed their style and methods of work.

The September and the February-March meetings of the Central Committee disclosed serious shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and in their local bodies. However, the reorganisation in these ministries is taking place slowly and the structure of their apparatus is still too unwieldy. Suffice it to say that there are 422 departments, divisions and sectors in the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR alone. Reorganisation has been so effected that for every two members of the staff there is a chief. (Animation in hall).

The shortcomings that were manifested during the reorganisation of the agricultural ministries must be taken into consideration and not repeated in the other ministries.

As is known, decisions were taken recently concerning the breaking-down of some of the ministries into smaller units. Experience has proved that large ministries in charge of many branches of the national economy and of an enormous number of enterprises found it difficult to give operative guidance to these branches and enterprises. Hence, it was decided that it would be wise to break-down such ministries into smaller units. The corresponding Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are before the present session of the Supreme Soviet for consideration.

Some ministers seem to think their job is to surround themselves with overstaffed and complicated apparatus. And we must correct them in this matter. The breaking-down of the minis-

tory management sent 10,250 different memos last year and 3,000 during two and a half months of this year. Last year the Executive Committee of the Kuibyshev Regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies (chairman Comrade Petrukhin) sent out nearly 12,000 circulars, directives and telegrams. (Animation in hall).

One cannot but recall in this connection the remarkable words concerning the zealous Mayor by Salytkov-Shechedrin. "Woe to the town whose Mayor pours out countless resolutions", wrote the great satirist. (Laughter in hall). As you see, these words are quite topical even in our times.

In the matter of ensuring successful development of the national economy an important role is played by effecting a strict regime of thrift. The state budget allocates billions of roubles for economic and cultural upbuilding. These sums must be spent efficiently; every single rouble and every copeck must be counted and economised.

We must admit, comrades, that we have not yet got rid of light-heartedness in relation to spending state funds. Even in the system of the Ministry of Finance of the USSR, which is called upon to exercise strict financial discipline and economy, the apparatus is overstaffed and there are serious shortcomings in the organisation of financial work. And is it not a crying disgrace that in some districts of the Karelo-Finnish SSR the number of tax collectors, even after cutting the staff of the revenue apparatus, is such that their wage bill exceeds the total collected in taxes. (Animation in hall). For instance, in the Kalevala district the tax-collectors' wage bill amounts to 56,000 roubles, while the total sum of taxes collected amounts to about 55,000 roubles. (Laughter in hall). In the Suojärvi district the wage bill of the tax-collectors exceeds 26,000 roubles, while the taxes collected by them amount to 20,000. (Laughter). Much money is still wasted on overstaffing in various departments and enterprises. Is it not clear that we must resolutely put an end to this mischief.

The job is to step up the struggle against the bureaucratic distortions in some of the links of the apparatus and to focus main attention on concrete organisational work in the enterprises, MTS, collective and state farms, to develop criticism and self-criticism and persistently strive to eliminate the shortcomings. Party workers, state, industrial and trade union functionaries must devote more attention to satisfying the everyday needs of the population, to house-building, to communal services, to improving the trade network and public catering in every town and village.

Comrades! A popular movement is unfolding in all the towns and in the countryside of our boundless homeland for the further development of socialist industry, for increasing the production of mass-consumption goods, for a powerful advance of agriculture.

The patriotic initiative of the workers of the leading enterprises in Moscow and the Moscow region, who have unfolded emulation for high productivity of labour, for increasing output on existing production space, improving quality and lowering cost of production, are deserving every support and broad dissemination. Emulation is spreading in the enterprises in Leningrad, Kiev and other industrial centres.

During the emulation many new ways and methods make their appearance. Not everywhere, however, do the innovations and the experience of the leading workers find support. There are, unfortunately, industrial functionaries who, instead of painstakingly studying and actively spreading the new and advanced, ignore valuable proposals; there are others who stick to long outmoded methods and who

(Continued on page 4)

SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR

Discussion on 1954 State Budget of the USSR

Speech by Deputy N. S. KHRUSHCHEV,
First Secretary of C.C., CPSU

(Continued from page 3)

only shout "directives" such as: "let's put our backs into it", "go to it", "on with the job", "now or never" and similar empty phrases which serve no purpose at all. Nothing useful, of course, is to be expected from such leadership.

A routine and formal approach brings nothing but harm to any cause and cannot be tolerated; it is particularly intolerable in organising emulation. Nevertheless there are facts of a formal and bureaucratic approach in guiding the emulation. In a number of enterprises there are numerous and different ways of checking the emulation, and many of the pledges are devised automatically, thereby stifling the creative initiative of the masses. Dozens of different forms have been got out for keeping a record of emulation in the Kharkov Bicycle Works. To take but one of these forms—devoted to introducing advanced methods of labour—each shop must furnish a monthly report in which it is necessary to reply to more than a thousand questions. (Laughter in hall). Dozens of workers sweat over these reports and in generalising them, tearing themselves away in the meantime from useful work! This is a most harmful and bureaucratic undertaking. It is essential resolutely to do away with red-tape, routine and indiscriminate formalism in organising the emulation.

Socialist emulation is the vital creative matter of millions of working people. It has become the tried and tested method of Communist construction. The sprouts of Communism which Lenin saw in the "subbotniks" have now grown into the powerful socialist emulation—the great movement of the working people for rapid fulfilment of the plans for the development of all branches of the national economy.

Comrades! We, who are engaged in peaceful constructive labour, are steadily implementing a peace-loving foreign policy, are continuously strengthening and widening on a mutual basis the trade relations of the Soviet Union with all foreign states interested in this. The entire history of the development of the Soviet state is a graphic illustration of the Soviet Union's love of peace, of consistent realisation of the Leninist principles in the relations of the USSR with other countries. Our task is to continue with this peace-loving policy which is clear and dear to the peoples, to strengthen business contacts with foreign countries, to develop trade with them to the utmost on mutually favourable terms.

Already in the first years of Soviet rule V. I. Lenin said: "There is a force greater than the desire, will or resolve of any of the hostile governments or classes, that force is the general international economic relations which compel them to take the path of such contacts with us."

Life has confirmed the truth of these words of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Year by year, despite all the intrigues of various enemies, the foreign trade of the Soviet Union is increasing. At present we are trading with 51 countries. In 1953 the volume of trade of the USSR with firms abroad increased by 11 per cent as compared with 1952, and was almost four times the prewar level. The number of people in capitalist countries who recognise the urgent need for developing and extending trade relations with our

particular delegations of industrialists and other businessmen from Britain, the Argentine and other countries have visited the USSR in the past few months and have signed a number of important trade agreements.

The proposals for extending and strengthening business relations between the countries and the measures taken by the Government of the Soviet Union to lessen the international tension are warmly supported and approved in all countries. But that which is approved by millions of people, arouses the ire of and evokes malicious attacks by certain figures occupying highly responsible positions in the USA and other countries. I have in mind first and foremost Mr. Dulles, the State Secretary of the USA. At a time when the Soviet Union is making great efforts to ease the utterly unjustified situation of mutual distrust, Mr. Dulles seems to have become sick with rage. In his numerous speeches he advocates a policy of naked force, of fomenting war hysteria, hatred and contempt for the peoples; he threatens entire states and especially the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the countries of people's democracy.

Sober-minded people in all countries, striving to lessen the international tension, condemn the policy of discrimination pursued by the ruling circles in the USA in respect to the great Peoples' Republic of China which unites more than 500 million people. Such a shortsighted policy is doomed to failure. (Prolonged applause).

From the very first days of the birth of the Soviet State the Soviet people have more than once been threatened and we know the worth of such methods. We are not afraid of threats, they do not frighten us.

We recall how Hitler and his lieutenants, prior to attacking our country, shouted about the weakness of the Soviet Union, and, drew into the military venture other predatory imperialists, anxious to wax rich at the expense of the USSR. Everybody knows how this ended. There is no doubt whatever that should there be found crazy imitators of Hitler they too will inevitably share the same fate. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause).

The lessons of history should not be forgotten. And these lessons teach that the first world war led to the victory of the Socialist Revolution in our country and to the creation of the first workers' and peasants' state in the world. As a result of the second world war there dropped out of the capitalist system a number of countries in Europe and Asia whose peoples have irrevocably taken the path of socialist development and have established the people's-democratic system in their countries. It would be stupid to think that peoples who have forever cast off the fetters of capitalist enslavement will voluntarily don them again simply to suit Mr. Dulles and his ilk. (Applause). If the imperialists try to unleash a new war it will inevitably end in the crash of the entire capitalist system. (Tumultuous applause).

Our people do not want war because they know that war means bloodshed, enormous sacrifice and destruction. The peoples of the world do not want war, and the mighty peace movement is clear

capitalist countries were more sober in their declarations. We understand perfectly well that people of the Dulles type don't like the Soviet state and that they like the Communist Party even less. Nor are we going to speak of any sympathy for capitalism which mercilessly exploits the working class, enslaves peoples and creates unbearable conditions for the millions of working people.

We do not interfere in the internal affairs of other states. But our people, like hundreds of millions of people throughout the entire world, have sympathised and are in sympathy with the peoples who are waging a liberation struggle against the colonisers, against imperialist invaders, and they wish the oppressed peoples complete success in their liberation struggle. (Prolonged applause).

At the same time we have always considered and consider now that the peaceful co-existence of Socialism and capitalism is possible, and inasmuch as these two systems exist, it is necessary to strengthen business relations between them and not foment mutual animosity and hatred. The peoples themselves determine their attitude to the prevailing order in their countries. The Soviet country will, in the future too, persistently pursue its foreign policy of peace, will endeavour to lessen the international tension, to develop trade relations between the countries and to consolidate peace throughout the world. (Prolonged applause).

Why do the supporters of the policy of aggression rattle their sabres and advocate the notorious policy of force? If we are to speak seriously, the authors of this policy themselves are conscious of its foolishness in respect to such great countries as the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. Everyone sees today how the forces of the mighty camp of Socialism and democracy, which unites in its ranks more than one-third of mankind, are growing stronger and stronger.

It is known that a man in a rage sometimes loses control of himself. But is it dignified for a statesman to proclaim the foreign policy of a country when he is blinded with rage and malice for other peoples? Blind hatred is a bad counsellor.

Incited by such politicians as Mr. Dulles, the American capitalist press and radio resort to the most stupid and absurd inventions about the measures taken by the Soviet Government for easing the international tension. The proposals of the Government of the USSR for improving business relations with the capitalist countries are portrayed by the capitalist press as an "economic bomb of the Soviet Union", as a "Communist plot" which has as its objective world conquest.

Why are the imperialists so noisy about this imaginary threat from the Soviet Union although they know perfectly well that the Soviet Union pursues a peaceful policy and has no intention of attacking anyone? The noise pursues propaganda aims. They want to intimidate the man in the street with talk about an imaginary danger coming from the USSR, so that it will be easier to extort taxes from him, to ensure big profits for the imperialist monopolies. Whipping up hysteria, the imperialists try to justify the crazy armaments

want to frighten the peoples of Western Europe, to force the governments of these countries to spend more and more on armaments. And since the economy in the countries of Western Europe is already strained to the limit, the American capitalists, in the guise of aid, are supplying them with armaments, making huge profits and enslaving these countries.

The imperialists fear peaceful competition with the Soviet state because the capitalist system obviously is unable to stand it. The American capitalist press expresses more and more the fear that the rapid development of the Soviet Union and the advance of the material well-being of the people represent a force of attraction for the working people in the capitalist countries. Characteristic in this respect is an article in the "New York Herald Tribune" of April 11 which makes some notable admissions.

It commented to the effect that while the United States is lulling itself with outworn legends about the "backward Russians", the giant Soviet power is consolidating its economic might at a much faster rate than that of Western Europe... Switch is on to consumer goods. Believe it or not this, in the opinion of the newspaper, is the most menacing development of this half of the 20th century. (Laughter in hall). The grim and inescapable fact, it continues (we would add, grim for the imperialists), is that there has been enormous industrial and technical progress in the Soviet Union since the war; stupendous by Russian standards and enormous even by American standards.

This is what the imperialists are afraid of. The working people of all countries see for themselves that in the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, where power belongs to the people, the plans for peaceful construction are being successfully carried out, everything is directed towards further advancing the well-being of the people.

We shall persevere in our work of strengthening the Soviet state, raising the living standard of our people and developing all branches of the national economy. We shall tirelessly persevere in strengthening the defence-capacity of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics so as to be ready, in the event of the imperialist aggressors deciding in a fit of madness to interrupt the peaceful labour of the Soviet people and attack our country, to deal them a crushing blow and repeat the lesson which the Soviet people and its glorious Armed Forces taught the Hitler invaders in World War II. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause).

The Soviet people are advancing confidently along the straight and direct road to Communism. And no matter how the enemies may rage they can no more halt our victorious progress than they can halt the rising of the sun. (Prolonged applause).

We are living at a time when the cause of Communist construction has become the cause of hundreds of millions, when there is no doubt as to its triumph. (Prolonged applause). The road to Communism is illumined by the immortal, life-asserting teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. (Prolonged applause). The Soviet people are being led to Communism by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was founded and tempered by our deathless father and teacher, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, and steeled in the battles fought by it for the happiness

Working Class of China Carrying Out
Country's General Line in Transition Period

In his work "On People's Democratic Dictatorship", Comrade Mao Tse-tung describes how, after the defeat in the Opium War of 1840, the progressives in China went

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Lai Jo-yu
Chairman of All-China
Federation of Trade Unions

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through infinite toil in their quest for a road to freedom. Despite untiring efforts, up till the time of the October Revolution to find the truth the situation in China steadily deteriorated and reached the point where the people could hardly eke out an existence. Not until the salvos of the October Revolution had awakened us to Marxism-Leninism did Chinese progressives begin to adopt the proletarian world outlook as an instrument for studying a nation's destiny and hence drew the conclusion, "Follow the path of the Russians." By following this path, the Chinese people have freed themselves from the yoke of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism.

The Chinese working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, is carrying out the gigantic task of socialist construction and socialist transformation of its homeland and striving for the realisation of the general line of the country in the transition period.

In China, there is, on the one hand, a stable socialist economy which has become the leading economic force, and, on the other, capitalist industry and trade constituting quite a proportion of the economy (although these no longer exert a dominant influence on the national economy and the people's welfare) and the vast individual peasant and handicraft economy (these latter are however gradually advancing towards co-operation).

The general line of the development of the country calls upon the working class to concentrate its main efforts on developing state-owned socialist industry, particularly heavy industry, while simultaneously carrying out the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and trade and, through state capitalism, integrating them into the state plan and gradually converting them into socialist enterprises. The achievements in building socialist industry and transforming capitalist industry and trade will play an immense role in the socialist transformation of agriculture (i.e. co-operation) and handicraft production.

With the general line illuminating the road along which they are advancing towards Socialism, the Chinese working class and the Chinese people as a whole, under the leadership of their glorious Communist Party and with the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, have entered a period of planned construction. The first Five-Year Plan for economic construction represents the concrete application of the general line in the transition period. On the fulfilment of the first Five-Year Plan China will have laid a strong foundation for socialist industrialisation. Just as it did in the difficult period of revolutionary war, in the period of national construction the Chinese working class is displaying its traditional industriousness and valour in building the socialist future by its own creative labour.

In 1953, the first year of the first Five-Year Plan of economic construction, the Chinese working class displayed its heroism and creative energy in successfully carrying out the construction tasks it had been

Proceeding with socialist industrial construction, the people's state with the full support of the working class and the working people is at the same time carry-

ing out the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and trade. Through the medium of various forms of state capitalism—the system of state purchases and sales, of placing processing and purchasing orders with private enterprises, and joint operation of public and private enterprises—the state is integrating capitalist industry and trade into the state plan of economic construction. The Chinese workers are backing up this state policy by practical action. Rallying the masses of factory and engineering personnel, trade union organisations in capitalist industry and trade keep a watchful eye on the capitalists to prevent them from engaging in unlawful activities and thus safeguard the interests of the state. At the same time, both the unions and the masses of the factory and office workers help forward and supervise production and make sure that it is not undermined by the capitalists.

In the course of this socialist transformation of capitalist industry and trade a sharp class struggle, in many and varied forms, is taking place. However, as the leading role in the state belongs to the working class which has a lasting alliance with the peasantry, and because of many other conditions in their favour, victory of the new social system is fully assured.

In working for the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan of national construction and striving to complete it ahead of schedule, fully implementing the general line of the country during the transition to Socialism, the Chinese workers have not only devoted themselves courageously to labour, they are also raising their political, cultural and technical level. The Chinese workers possess a high degree of political consciousness; they fully understand their own responsibility to the country. For instance, when construction bonds were issued within a very short space of time, the workers subscribed a sum exceeding the original amount by almost 111 per cent. The Chinese working class, however, is aware of its shortcomings; its cultural and technical level is relatively low.

The Chinese workers know also that only by raising their technical level and mastering advanced Soviet technique, can they speed up the tempo of China's socialist industrialisation. But the technical level cannot be raised effectively unless the cultural level is also raised. To this end, in addition to consistently conducting Communist education among the masses of workers and engineering personnel to deepen their class-consciousness and improve their organisation, the trade unions take great pains to organise cultural and technical courses for them and to provide facilities for mastering advanced Soviet technique and the experiences of our own technical innovators. Courses for abolishing illiteracy among the workers are also being organised. An idea of the scale of this work can be got from the fact that in 1953 alone, 430,000 illiterate workers learned to read and write.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung teaches us: "In launching the movement

on a mutual basis the trade relations of the Soviet Union with all foreign states interested in this. The entire history of the development of the Soviet state is a graphic illustration of the Soviet Union's love of peace, of consistent realisation of the Leninist principles in the relations of the USSR with other countries. Our task is to continue with this peace-loving policy which is clear and dear to the peoples, to strengthen business contacts with foreign countries, to develop trade with them to the utmost on mutually favourable terms.

Already in the first years of Soviet rule V. I. Lenin said: "There is a force greater than the desire, will or resolve of any of the hostile governments or classes, that force is the general international economic relations which compel them to take the path of such contacts with us."

Life has confirmed the truth of these words of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Year by year, despite all the intrigues of various enemies, the foreign trade of the Soviet Union is increasing. At present we are trading with 51 countries. In 1953 the volume of trade of the USSR with firms abroad increased by 11 per cent as compared with 1952, and was almost four times the prewar level. The number of people in capitalist countries who recognise the urgent need for developing and extending trade relations with our country, with the people's democratic countries, is growing. An example of this is the fact that numerous trade delegations, in

predatory imperialists, anxious to wax rich at the expense of the USSR. Everybody knows how this ended. There is no doubt whatever that should there be found crazy imitators of Hitler they too will inevitably share the same fate. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause).

The lessons of history should not be forgotten. And these lessons teach that the first world war led to the victory of the Socialist Revolution in our country and to the creation of the first workers' and peasants' state in the world. As a result of the second world war there dropped out of the capitalist system a number of countries in Europe and Asia whose peoples have irrevocably taken the path of socialist development and have established the people's-democratic system in their countries. It would be stupid to think that peoples who have forever cast off the fetters of capitalist enslavement will voluntarily don them again simply to suit Mr. Dulles and his ilk. (Applause). If the imperialists try to unleash a new war it will inevitably end in the crash of the entire capitalist system. (Tumultuous applause).

Our people do not want war because they know that war means bloodshed, enormous sacrifice and destruction. The peoples of the world do not want war, and the mighty peace movement is clear proof of this.

It would be much better for the cause of peace if Mr. Dulles and others in the

are growing stronger and stronger. It is known that a man in a rage sometimes loses control of himself. But is it dignified for a statesman to proclaim the foreign policy of a country when he is blinded with rage and malice for other peoples? Blind hatred is a bad counsellor.

Incited by such politicians as Mr. Dulles, the American capitalist press and radio resort to the most stupid and absurd inventions about the measures taken by the Soviet Government for easing the international tension. The proposals of the Government of the USSR for improving business relations with the capitalist countries are portrayed by the capitalist press as an "economic bomb of the Soviet Union", as a "Communist plot" which has as its objective world conquest.

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living standard of our people and developing all branches of the national economy. We shall tirelessly persevere in strengthening the defence-capacity of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics so as to be ready, in the event of the imperialist aggressors deciding in a fit of madness to interrupt the peaceful labour of the Soviet people and attack our country, to deal them a crushing blow and repeat the lesson which the Soviet people and its glorious Armed Forces taught the Hitler invaders in World War II. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause).

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socialist enterprises. The achievements in building socialist industry and transforming capitalist industry and trade will play an immense role in the socialist transformation of agriculture (i.e. co-operation) and handicraft production.

With the general line illuminating the road along which they are advancing towards Socialism, the Chinese working class and the Chinese people as a whole, under the leadership of their glorious Communist Party and with the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, have entered a period of planned construction. The first Five-Year Plan for economic construction represents the concrete application of the general line in the transition period. On the fulfilment of the first Five-Year Plan China will have laid a strong foundation for socialist industrialisation. Just as it did in the difficult period of revolutionary war, in the period of national construction the Chinese working class is displaying its traditional industriousness and valour in building the socialist future by its own creative labour.

In 1953, the first year of the first Five-Year Plan of economic construction, the Chinese working class displayed its heroism and creative energy in successfully carrying out the construction tasks it had been entrusted with. State-owned industries generally fulfilled or overfulfilled the 1953 plan. Capital construction, taking the country as a whole, was fulfilled by 96.8 per cent. The three major projects of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company—the heavy rolling mill, the seamless tubing mill and the blast furnace No. 7, all of great significance to the socialist industrialisation of the country—were completed and put into operation ahead of schedule. As for the 141 major industrial projects being built with the assistance of the Soviet Union, work is well under way according to plan.

In order to fulfil the 1953 plans for industrial production and capital construction, the Chinese workers developed a nation-wide mass movement to increase output and practise economy—the labour emulation drive. The 1953 emulation drive differed vastly from those conducted in the preceding years in that it was marked (particularly in the last quarter) by a great number of technical innovations advanced by workers and introduced into production. It helped not only to increase output but also to improve the quality of products, reduce production costs and lighten manual labour.

Take the Anshan Iron and Steel Company for instance. In 1953, its factory and office workers put forward 38,688 rationalisation suggestions, 22,047 of which were checked and adopted and 13,105 applied to production. Such leading workers as Chang Ming-shan and Wang Chung-lun came to the fore in the movement to introduce technical innovations. Chang Ming-shan, a worker in the small rolling mill, invented in September 1952 an automatic "reverse repeater" which raised output by 22.5 per cent and improved quality. Wang Chung-lun, a worker in the tool-room of the company's general machinery works, invented a "universal fixture", which increases the efficiency of a lathe. In one year he fulfilled a production quota planned for more than four years. Chang Ming-shan and Wang Chung-lun are regarded throughout the country as the initiators of technical innovations. The movement is now being unfolded on a nation-wide scale. There is no doubt that it will effectively accelerate the process of socialist industrialisation in China.

the original amount by almost 100 per cent. The Chinese working class, however, is aware of its shortcomings; its cultural and technical level is relatively low.

The Chinese workers know also that only by raising their technical level and mastering advanced Soviet technique, can they speed up the tempo of China's socialist industrialisation. But the technical level cannot be raised effectively unless the cultural level is also raised. To this end, in addition to consistently conducting Communist education among the masses of workers and engineering personnel to deepen their class-consciousness and improve their organisation, the trade unions take great pains to organise cultural and technical courses for them and to provide facilities for mastering advanced Soviet technique and the experiences of our own technical innovators. Courses for abolishing illiteracy among the workers are also being organised. An idea of the scale of this work can be got from the fact that in 1953 alone, 430,000 illiterate workers learned to read and write.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung teaches us: "In launching the movement to increase production and practise economy, attention must be paid to the safety, health and essential welfare facilities of the factory and office workers. It is wrong to pay attention solely to the former and to forget or even to slightly neglect the latter." In pursuance of this instruction of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Communist Party, economic and trade union organisations pay close attention to improving the standard of living of factory and office workers.

The material and cultural conditions of the working class are gradually improving along with the development of production. A network of sanatoriums and rest homes for factory and office workers has been organised. Workers' wages are increasing year by year. The experience of the Chinese workers since the liberation has deeply convinced them that the interests of the country are identical with their own. And it is precisely in this regard that the superiority of the system of people's democracy over the capitalist system is clearly expressed.

In 1953, the first year of China's first Five-Year Plan of economic construction, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions convened the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions which called upon all the factory and office workers to "struggle for China's industrialisation". There was an enthusiastic response to this call. Now the All-China Federation of Trade Unions has issued another call to the factory and office workers, a call to learn from the experience of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and to develop a technique innovation movement in order to stimulate more labour emulation. We are sure that there will be an equally enthusiastic response to this call, and that advanced workers like Chang Ming-shan and Wang Chung-lun will emerge one after another.

Under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party of China with the disinterested help of the Soviet Union and the support of the People's Democracies and the workers throughout the world, the Chinese working class in close alliance with the peasantry is, by its own labour, building a splendid socialist society, confidently following the general line for developing the country in the transition period. Any imperialist plotting in relation to China is doomed to failure. Without any doubt whatever Socialism will be built in China. This is the law of history.

Greetings from Fraternal Parties on Occasion of Sixtieth Birthday of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev

Telegrams of greetings from Communist and Workers' Parties continue to be received by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in connection with his sixtieth birthday.

Greetings have been received from the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Working People's Party of Viet Nam and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel.

PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS OF WORKING PEOPLE IN RUMANIA

In honour of the great May Day celebration, the workers building the Singeorgiul de Pădure thermo-electric plant have overfulfilled their pledges and put the first aggregate into operation. On the eve of May Day a new turbo-generator was put into operation at the Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej thermo-electric plant in Doicești. Big successes have been achieved by the miners in the Jiu Valley and Comănești coal-fields as well by the oil-workers and workers and technicians in the sector of industry producing agricultural machinery and equipment.

At the Petrila coal-pit Haidu Iuliu's team is fulfilling the 1957 targets, while Kopetin Geza's team is cutting coal for the 1958 plan.

In Pitești, the new oilfield, G. Tatu's team drilled an oil-well in 9 days instead of the scheduled 33 days by applying a new Soviet method of drilling and set up a new national record in oil drilling. However, some days afterwards the record was broken by the team led by Communist Ioan Călineț who, using the same method, took only 7 days to drill a well.

The workers and technicians in light industry and the food industry are increasing output, improving quality and increasing the range of goods. During the past month the personnel of the Teba textile factory in Arad, for example, have turned out 18,000 metres of fabric in excess of plan.

ALBANIA'S BUDGET FOR 1954

The VIIIth Session of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, which took place recently, discussed and adopted the state budget for 1954.

The budget revenue is estimated at 10,200 million leka and expenditure at 9,900 million leka, income exceeding expenditure by 300 million leka. This budget fully corresponds to the requirements of the 1954 state plan and to the need for a further rise in the standard of living of the working masses. A large part of the budget expenditure, namely 39 per cent, is to be devoted to the development of the national economy, particularly agriculture.

Capital investments in agriculture this year will be 32 per cent higher than in 1953.

Twenty per cent of the budget expenditure is allocated for social and cultural purposes. The appropriations for house building, repair of dwellings and communal buildings in towns and workers' settlements are 135.5 million leka more than last year.

The great bulk of the budget revenue will come from the state accumulation on the socialist sector of the national economy. At the same time the contribution made by the people will be reduced by 12 per cent.

Further Economic Achievements in People's Republic of Poland

According to the report of the State Commission for Economic Planning, socialist industry in Poland fulfilled the first quarter's plan for total output by 102.5 per cent. Compared with the first quarter of the previous year output went up by roughly 15 per cent.

The plan for the extraction of iron ore, zinc, lead and copper ores and for the output of steel, engines, automobiles, tractors, nitro-fertilisers, etc., was overfulfilled. The population received much food and consumer goods in excess of plan, in particular, butter, milk, cheese, smoked fish, confectionery, cotton and silk fabrics, radio-sets and motor-cycles.

Compared with the first quarter of 1953 productivity of labour rose by 10 per cent.

This year agriculture was better equipped with technique for the spring sowing than in 1953. Individual peasant households have been much better supplied with means of production.

People's Economy in Hungary on the Upswing

The Central Statistics Board of the Hungarian People's Republic has reported that socialist industry fulfilled the plan for the first three months of 1954 by 98.4 per cent. During the first two months there was a certain lag owing to restricted supplies of electricity and due to the severe winter. In March, however, as a result of labour emulation in honour of the Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party, the monthly plan was considerably exceeded.

Socialist industry produced considerably more oil, aluminium, buses, benzine, paraffin, penicillin, silk fabrics, silk stockings, footwear, beer, canned fruits and soap than was envisaged by the plan. However, the production plan for a number of important manufactured goods was not fulfilled by the ministries concerned.

After the Party and the Government adopted the decision for developing agriculture,

According to data up to March 31, there were 18 per cent more tractors at the disposal of the state machine and tractor stations (SMTS) than at the same time last year. Some 5,300 tractor drivers, combine operators and other machine operators have been trained for the SMTS. During the spring sowing roughly 7 per cent more artificial fertilisers were available than during the early part of 1953. During the first three months of the year 685 new producer co-operatives were formed.

During the same period the turnover of the socialised retail trade network (together with that of restaurants and canteens) increased by 15 per cent, in comparable prices.

Compared with the first quarter of 1953, supplies to the population increased as follows: meat and meat products 4 per cent, fats 11 per cent, vegetable oil 9 per cent, sugar 9 per cent, cotton fabrics 13 per cent and woollen fabrics 5 per cent. The population now receives a greater quantity of goods of higher quality.

winter and spring agricultural work was carried out more speedily. Despite the severe winter grain crops in the main wintered well. By April 10 the spring sowing plan had been fulfilled by 95.9 per cent.

The MTS worked much better during the first three months of the year than in the corresponding period last year. By the end of February, the MTS, with a certain amount of assistance from workers from enterprises under whose patronage they come, had repaired practically all the machines.

21.4 per cent more goods were sold in retail trade than in the corresponding period in 1953. Health and communal services have greatly improved and the cultural requirements of the working people are being met in a more satisfactory way.

MAY DAY IN GERMANY

The German people are confronted with the need to solve the most vital questions arising out of their history of the past years. They must make the choice: either subordination to the USA and war or the independence of Germany and peace. History teaches us that the solving of these questions is of enormous significance for peace and security in Europe.

During the course of one generation Germany has been the starting point of two bloody wars because the imperialists in control there attempted to enslave the peoples of Europe. These war crimes cost the peoples who were attacked, as well as the Germans themselves, colossal material damage and countless human lives. That is why the will of the working peoples of all countries and, not in the least, that of the German workers and peasantry has found its expression in the desire once and for all to finish with the chief culprits of both world wars—the German monopolists, Junkers and militarists who are thirsting for revenge.

Nine years after the crushing of the predatory Hitler state by the glorious Soviet Army, in Western Germany the war criminals and organisers of mass murder are not where they should be, that is, behind bars, but are again occupying key positions, this time in organs of power of the Bonn state and in the economy. Incited and egged on by the American warmongers, the Nazi generals are preparing to command the divisions of the "European Army". The Bonn militarist clique is gathering together all the fascist cadres including Himmler's SS men in soldiers' unions, in so-called traditional associations and charitable societies and in organisations under lots of other camouflaged names. These fascist organisations are already terrorising the peace-loving population of Western Germany. And so, regardless of the will of the peace-loving peoples, the fascist-militarist war monster is again being nourished by the American war strategists.

The aims pursued by Adenauer and his American patrons in thus mobilising the fascist forces and accelerating the resurgence of the Wehrmacht in Western Germany are clearly seen in their chauvinist slander of the Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracy and the German Democratic Republic. Adenauer and his clique are the chief exponents in Western Europe of the American policy of splitting Europe into two hostile camps, of creating an aggressive West European military coalition, of the policy of war threats and provocations, of renouncing the national sovereignty of the peoples in the interests of the American strivings for world domination. As the chief supporters of American policy in Europe, the German militarists likewise bank on making something for themselves out of this, and so Adenauer's chauvinist-revanchist policy is not directed against the countries of the peace camp only, but against all the countries of Europe. Bonn ministers and the West German press of the warmongers are putting forward territorial claims in respect to France and other West European countries; the Hitlerite demand for "Anschluss" is again being put forward.

In this way it is becoming clearer and clearer that, by means of the Bonn and Paris agreements, Adenauer's regime, fully in the spirit of Hitler's "new order in Europe", wants to establish the domination of German monopolists and militarists in Europe and to ensure this domination by rebuilding the Wehrmacht under the command of Hitler generals. The American "guarantees" to France change nothing

US monopolies. Consequently, the struggle against the EDC agreement and the remilitarisation of Western Germany, the struggle for the peaceful reunification of Germany on a democratic basis is closely linked with the struggle of the peoples of Europe for peace, security and national independence.

In its programme-document, "The path to solving the vital questions facing the German nation", the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany showed the German people how to achieve unity and national independence for all Germany and to make their contribution to the cause of securing peace in Europe. This document, which is of great national significance, also defines the political content of the May Day celebration in the whole of Germany. On this international day of proletarian struggle for peace and mutual understanding between nations the working class of Germany, all peace-loving Germans and German patriots will demonstrate their strength and determination to rebuff the intrigues of West German and foreign imperialists.

The struggle of the German working class is directed first of all against the Bonn general contract and the Paris treaty on the "European Defence Community" since these envisage the submission of Western Germany to American domination for 50 years, since they would turn it into a holed of the militarism which is thirsting for revenge, into the springboard for and arena of a new world war. These treaties block the way to the reunification of Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis. The German people do not want the military pact on the "European Defence Community". They want a peace treaty that will ensure the unity and national independence of the whole of Germany, that will mean the withdrawal of all occupation forces, make the revival of German militarism impossible and put an end to fascist and militarist organisations. These demands correspond to the principles of the Potsdam agreement which is the only valid international agreement of the postwar period with regard to Germany. They express the will of the peace-loving peoples and the interests of the Germans. Peace-loving Germans are vitally interested in mutual understanding and co-operation between all the peoples of Europe. That is why they welcome the proposal for a General European Treaty on Collective Security in Europe advanced by Comrade Molotov at the Berlin Conference of the Foreign Ministers, since this treaty would ensure peace in Europe and considerably facilitate the reunification of our homeland.

The fact that 25 delegations from fraternal parties attended the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany once again reaffirmed that the German working class is not alone in its struggle for these demands. Comrade Mikoyan's speech, which is imbued with the feeling of fraternal solidarity, is fresh and striking confirmation of the fact that the Soviet Union, the most powerful state in the world, consistently and firmly upholds, in the interests of peace, the national demands of the German people. Therefore on this May Day the working class of Germany greets the great socialist Soviet Union and its glorious Communist Party, the peoples of great China and of the People's Democracies, the working class of France and Italy who are courageously and successfully fighting against the ratification of the military EDC agreement, and all fighters

Wilhelm Pieck

President of German Democratic Republic,
Member of Political Bureau, Central
Committee, Socialist Unity Party
of Germany

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all a matter for the Germans themselves. The struggle of the German patriots to achieve this national goal was given fresh stimulus as a result of the generous decision of the Soviet Government to establish the same relations with the German Democratic Republic as it maintains with other sovereign states, and to give it the opportunity of freely deciding its home and foreign affairs, including its relations with Western Germany.

All the proposals of the Government and the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic aimed at achieving mutual understanding were met hitherto with unrestrained slander by Adenauer's Government. In Western Germany, however, particularly since the decision of the Soviet Government to accord sovereignty to the German Democratic Republic, there are increasing demands that the Government bodies pursue a more realistic policy and begin negotiations with the German Democratic Republic. Now, as then, the central slogan for a peaceful settlement of the German problem remains the demand: Germans, meet at one table.

In the spirit bequeathed us by our unforgettable Ernst Thaelmann, this May Day must become in Western Germany a militant demonstration of working-class unity against fascism and militarism. We must counterpose to the bloc of militarists and revenge-seeking politicians a bloc of workers—a bloc of all Social Democrats, Communists, trade unionists, non-party and Christian workers. There are now more favourable conditions for establishing such a bloc than ever before.

After the deception practised by the Bonn Government during the election held on September 6, 1953, and as a result of Adenauer's policy of speeding up remilitarisation, many Social-Democratic workers have begun to realise that working-class action outside Parliament against forced recruitment and the decline in the standard of living of the workers is inevitable. More and more organisations of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and leading Social Democrats are demanding a new orientation for Social Democracy and resolute struggle against Adenauer's war policy. Under pressure from their rank-and-file members even the Social-Democratic leaders have been obliged to take stronger action than in the past against Adenauer's regime and for mutual understanding between nations. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Communists of Western Germany will spare no effort to help Social-Democratic workers to find the path to effective struggle against Adenauer and his policy of war. The Fourth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany assured all West German workers—Social Democrats, Christians and non-party workers—of the full solidarity of the working class of the German Democratic Republic in its struggle against the Adenauer regime.

The German Democratic Republic is a solid and reliable stronghold for the German working class and all German patriots in their struggle for national unity, independence and peace. The power of the war criminals and militarists has been abolished forever in the German Democratic Republic and the worker-peasant state has been established there. It has won the respect

EDC, against German militarism, for the democratic unity of a peace-loving Germany.

The Berlin Conference vividly showed that the reunification of Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis is first of

ing sovereignty to the German Democratic Republic has added to its international prestige and opened up fresh possibilities in its struggle for unity and peace.

The working people of the German Democratic Republic are becoming more and more conscious of the fact that they are building their own state, economy and happy life. They display an ever greater and many-sided initiative, increasing and perfecting production and playing their part in running the state. There is a growing number of workers' delegations from Western Germany to the German Democratic Republic, who see for themselves the achievements of our workers and peasants. In this connection, social and cultural establishments of our people's power, and, in particular, the social and cultural establishments in our people's enterprises as well as Government measures aimed at improving the working and living conditions are becoming more important in the struggle for a united and democratic Germany. The strengthening and consolidation of the German Democratic Republic and improving the well-being of its citizens constitute, therefore, a decisive lever for a peaceful settlement of the German problem.

Workers, technicians and engineers in the state-owned industry, guided by this consciousness, have multiplied, in the course of preparations for May Day, their effort in increasing and perfecting production, in reducing production costs and, in particular, in producing increasing quantities of mass-consumption goods to ensure further price reductions. Thus, on May Day, the industrial and office workers, technicians and engineers in the state-owned industry will review their successes and take further measures to increase output.

The working peasants and the peasants in the producer co-operatives and publicly-owned estates are celebrating this May Day under the slogan of further strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and extending mutual links between industry and agriculture. The Socialist Unity Party is giving greater help to the peasants by sending industrial workers to the countryside and by supplying more machines to the MTS. A vital task in agriculture is to raise the crop yields and productivity of animal husbandry. In this connection it is particularly important to ensure fodder stocks for animal husbandry. Further development of agriculture is necessary in order to improve the supply of goods to the population and to ensure that industry is fully supplied with agricultural raw materials. This is the contribution of the working peasantry to the cause of further successful carrying out of the new course.

In this way the working people of our Republic will demonstrate on May Day their determination to consolidate and strengthen the worker-peasant state as the stronghold of the struggle for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

May Day will show that there are forces in all Germany that are growing, forces that are being drawn into the struggle against the revival of German militarism and the realisation of the plan for establishing EDC. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany is mobilising its efforts to make this May Day demonstration a vivid manifestation of united action of the working class and the beginning of a new upsurge of the patriotic movement for peaceful settlement of the German question and for the re-establishment of the unity of Germany on a democratic and peaceful basis. The fraternal solidarity of the workers of all countries with the great Soviet people at the head inspires us with confidence that the peace-loving forces of Germany will triumph in this struggle.

Long live May Day, the day of struggle

GENEVA CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Conference of Foreign Ministers, which was convened in accordance with the decision adopted at the Berlin Conference, opened at the Palace of Nations in Geneva on April 26.

V. M. Molotov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, J. F. Dulles, US Secretary of State, G. Bidault, Foreign Minister of France, A. Eden, British Foreign Secretary, Chou En-lai, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Nam Il, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Pyun Yung Tae, Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Korea, the Foreign Ministers of Australia, Canada, Greece, the Philippines, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Thailand and representatives of Turkey, Belgium, Colombia, Ethiopia and Holland are taking part in the Conference.

The first meeting, devoted to organisational matters, was opened by Van Vailhaya-kon, the Thailand representative, who was in the chair.

During preliminary talks between V. M. Molotov and A. Eden on the order of chairing the meetings, the Soviet proposal for the election of three chairmen was adopted. The following proposal, agreed beforehand, was accordingly put forward on behalf of the US delegation at the first meeting of the Conference: The chair at the meetings to be taken in turn by the Foreign Minister of Thailand, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Each chairman to elect two deputies.

This proposal was adopted.

A second meeting took place on April 27 under the chairmanship of V. M. Molotov. The Ministers started discussion on the first item on the agenda—the Korean question.

The task of the Geneva Conference, as defined at the Conference of Four Ministers in Berlin, is to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Conference must find the way to the national unification of Korea on a democratic basis.

This, however, is obviously not what the South Korean Government and its patrons want. This was confirmed by Pyun Yung Tae, South Korean Foreign Minister, the first to speak in the debate on the Korean question. He opposed the withdrawal from Korea of American troops on whose bayonets the Syngman Rhee regime depends. As was only to be expected he made no proposals which could in any way contribute to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question on a democratic basis.

The floor was then given to Nam Il, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

The chief task in solving the Korean question is the national unification of Korea, the establishment by peaceful means of a united, independent and democratic Korean state.

Nam Il pointed out that one of the most important conditions for the peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis was the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, inasmuch as their presence leads to foreign intervention in the country's internal affairs.

We insist, Nam Il said, that the unification of Korea by peaceful means be left to the Koreans themselves with no outside intervention. We have in mind that agreement must be reached between North and South Korea on the holding of all-Korea elections with the free participation of all the Korean people.

democratic government representing the entire Korean people. Such a government can only be set up by holding all-Korea elections in which the will of the Korean people can be freely expressed.

The delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea submitted a concrete proposal "On the re-establishment of the national unity of Korea and the holding of free, all-Korea elections".

Nam Il was followed by the representative of Colombia, who, however, made no proposal.

The third meeting took place on April 28 under the chairmanship of A. Eden.

J. F. Dulles was the first to speak. He tried to give a distorted account of the history of the Korean question and declared that the USA rejected the proposals put forward by the delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Korea for uniting Korea, for free all-Korea elections and for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea within six months.

The floor was then given to Chou En-lai, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. His speech was closely followed by the delegates.

Chou En-lai stated that the Government of the CPR and the people of China consistently act for peace. The friendship between the peoples of China and the USSR, which is daily growing stronger, has already played and continues to play an enormous role in defending peace and in strengthening peace not only in the Far East but throughout the world.

In his speech Chou En-lai laid particular stress on the fact that the People's Republic of China has already been recognised by more than 20 states. Certain states, however, first and foremost the USA, refuse to recognise the People's Republic of China and are endeavouring to ignore the right of the Chinese people to choose their own state system. Up to the present time they still attempt, at different international conferences, to present the Kuomintang representatives as the representatives of the Chinese people. The Geneva Conference must put an end to this situation.

Chou En-lai stated that the delegation of the CPR fully supports the proposals of the Foreign Minister of the Korean People's Democratic Republic for restoring the national unity of Korea and holding free elections throughout Korea.

Concerning the aggressive action of the US in Asia, Chou En-lai declared that this action must be ended and peace in Asia ensured. The Government of the CPR holds the view that the countries of Asia should consult with one another with the aim of taking joint action, by means of corresponding mutual obligations, for preserving peace and security in Asia.

At the fourth meeting, which took place on April 29 under the chairmanship of the Thailand representative, the head of the Soviet delegation, V. M. Molotov, made a statement on the Korean question. V. M. Molotov's speech, profound and well-argued, was listened to with close attention.

Concluding his speech V. M. Molotov pointed out that the proposals made by Nam Il, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, could serve as a basis for the adoption of corresponding decisions on the Korean question. These proposals conform to the national aspirations of the Korean people and to the interests of strengthening peace between

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In this way it is becoming clearer and clearer that, by means of the Bonn and Paris agreements, Adenauer's regime, fully in the spirit of Hitler's "new order in Europe", wants to establish the domination of German monopolists and militarists in Europe and to ensure this domination by rebuilding the Wehrmacht under the command of Hitler generals. The American "guarantees" to France change nothing whatsoever in this respect. Moreover, to perpetuate the occupation of European countries merely serves the interests of the

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The fact that 25 delegations from fraternal parties attended the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany once again reaffirmed that the German working class is not alone in its struggle for these demands. Comrade Mikoyan's speech, which is imbued with the feeling of fraternal solidarity, is fresh and striking confirmation of the fact that the Soviet Union, the most powerful state in the world, consistently and firmly upholds, in the interests of peace, the national demands of the German people. Therefore on this May Day the working class of Germany greets the great socialist Soviet Union and its glorious Communist Party, the peoples of great China and of the People's Democracies, the working class of France and Italy who are courageously and successfully fighting against the ratification of the military EDC agreement, and all fighters for peace in the capitalist countries. The working class of Germany thanks them for their great help in the struggle against

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The German Democratic Republic is a solid and reliable stronghold for the German working class and all German patriots in their struggle for national unity, independence and peace. The power of the war criminals and militarists has been abolished forever in the German Democratic Republic and the worker-peasant state has been established there. It has won the respect and confidence of socialist and democratic states and of all peace-loving people. The action of the Soviet Government in accord-

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Long live May Day, the day of struggle of the working people of the world for peace, democracy and Socialism!

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The uniting of Korea by peaceful means must lead to setting-up an all-Korea united

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The Conference is continuing its work.

EDUCATING POLISH WORKING PEOPLE IN THE SPIRIT OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

I.

Internationalism is one of the characteristic features and an integral part of the ideology of the working class, an expression of the unity of historic objectives and solidarity which unites the workers of all countries, and is an important source of the strength and victories of the proletariat.

The idea of proletarian internationalism and Marxism originated at one and the same time. The founders of scientific Communism proved that in view of their special position in society and of the conditions of the struggle against capital, the workers of all countries and nations must establish the closest unity and fraternal solidarity. The predecessors of proletarian internationalism were the progressive democratic movements of the past with their solidarity and common interests in the struggle for the freedom of the peoples. Hence it is politically correct that the working-class parties also turn to the best traditions of solidarity of these earlier progressive movements.

The history of the Polish people, just like the history of the fraternal peoples, shows how an understanding of the truth that solidarity and community of interests unites the peoples in the struggle against the forces of reaction, became more firmly implanted in the consciousness of the most advanced peoples of earlier generations.

"Everywhere in Europe where there is a struggle for freedom and a struggle for freedom, there is a struggle for the homeland and everyone must fight in this battle"—so the great Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz taught his people.

Those who took part in the national uprising of 1830-31 drew a clear distinction between Russian autocracy, against which they waged a relentless struggle, and the Russian people, with whom they desired to live in friendship. In the days of the mortal battles with tsarist autocracy, revolutionary and insurrectionary Warsaw publicly honoured the memory of the heroic Russian Decembrists who were slaughtered by the tsarist butchers, common enemies of both

Edward Ochab
Secretary, Central Committee,
Polish United Workers' Party

the Polish and the Russian peoples. One of the heroic soldiers of the November insurrection Henryk Kamiński wrote in "Democratic Catechism": "The democrats of the entire world are brothers to each other because one faith unites them, they never act against their brothers because the cause of freedom is one and the same the world over and this means that he who desires the freedom of his people can have no desire to oppress another and is always prepared to render help to another."

The great Lenin, who studied and highly estimated the Polish movement for national liberation, wrote in his article "The National Question and our Programme": "The tradition of the struggle for national liberation was so strong and deep-rooted that after their defeat at home Poland's best sons went wherever they could find a revolutionary class to support; the memory of Dombrowski and of Wróblewski is inseparably linked with the greatest movement of the proletariat in the nineteenth century, with the last—and let us hope the last unsuccessful—insurrection of the Paris workers."

Under the slogan "For your freedom and ours" Kosciuszko, Pulawski and their comrades fought for the independence of the United States of America; Jan-Henryk Dombrowski and his comrades fought in the revolutionary detachments of France; Poles fought in the revolution of 1848-1849 for the freedom of the German and Austrian peoples; Bem, Dembinski and their comrades fought in the ranks of the fighters of the Hungarian Revolution; Jaroslaw Dombrowski, Walerjan Wróblewski and many of their comrades fought on the barricades of the Paris Commune.

The advanced revolutionary democrats went over to the positions of the revolutionary proletariat, the most consistently internationalist class, which, better than any other, understands that the struggle for

the liberation of the working people from oppression and exploitation is waged on an international scale, that this struggle demands the very closest militant co-operation between the workers of all countries, that it must lead to the liberation of all peoples, of all mankind from the yoke of the capitalist system, which is based on the exploitation of the working people and the oppression of whole peoples.

The Communist and Workers' Parties see their task in educating the broad masses in the spirit of ardent patriotism and proletarian internationalism, in implacably fighting the bourgeois ideology of nationalism and cosmopolitanism. We will carry out this task more easily and better if we steadily and broadly adhere to our own internationalist traditions of the previous period, if we consolidate in the masses the consciousness that the working class and its Party are continuing, developing and enriching the best traditions of the past.

II.

In the first place we must turn to the internationalist traditions of the working class, to the rich and glorious history of the struggle which the workers waged under the leadership of their revolutionary parties, beneath the banner of proletarian internationalism.

Of particularly great significance in the education of the broad masses of the Polish people and especially of the youth in the spirit of internationalism is the popularisation of the history of the Polish working-class movement, the revolutionary trend of which was formed and grew strong in the struggle against nationalism—in the struggle which was waged under the slogan of international solidarity of the working people and the militant fraternity of the Polish and Russian proletarians.

Without going into a detailed evaluation of the first working-class party in Poland, "Proletariat", and its heir—the Social Democracy of Poland and Lithuania, it is necessary to emphasise that the outstanding historical service of these revolutionary parties of the Polish working class was that despite the savage persecution to which they were subjected by the bourgeoisie and its lackeys they boldly proclaimed and implemented the closest militant union of the Polish and Russian revolutionaries.

The Programme of the "Proletariat" Party, which was published in 1882, stated, in particular, that the Polish proletariat as an exploited class expressed solidarity with all the exploited, irrespective of nationality, in the struggle against the exploiters.

At the First Congress of the Social Democracy of Poland which took place in March 1894, deep underground in a Warsaw occupied by tsarism, a resolution was adopted declaring "full political solidarity and fraternity with the Russian workers". The outstanding Polish revolutionary Bronislaw Wesolowski who made a report on this item of the agenda stressed: "From the political programme itself which we have set ourselves, from the very beginning of our five years of activity, our fraternity with the Russian proletariat is clearly apparent, but today our attitude to the Russian proletariat ceases to be purely a matter of principle and begins to take on a practical significance. As the struggle between us and the government sharpens and deliverance from tsarism becomes an ever more urgent question, we must devote ever more attention to the working-class movement in Russia and to our attitude to it. Even our insufficiently conscious workers feel this and are turning their eyes to Russia." (From the protocol of the Congress).

This document, as well as many other documents and facts, testifies that even in the first stage of its development the Polish proletariat, guided by an unflinching class instinct, not only saw the Russian workers as brothers, but recognised the leading role of the Russian proletariat in the revolutionary struggle waged in the multi-national tsarist Russia and "turned their eyes to Russia". This profoundly internationalist feeling of class solidarity and comradeship-in-arms with the Russian proletariat was a feature of the revolutionary wing of the Polish working class, even though the activity of the Social Democracy of Poland and Lithuania was influenced by Luxembourg tendencies of national nihilism which prevented this Party from adopting a consistent internationalist, Leninist position.

History has shown that the Polish workers were absolutely right in seeing the leading revolutionary force in their Russian brothers. The Revolution of 1905-1907 showed the entire world that the centre of the international working-class movement had switched over to the East, to Russia, that the Russian proletariat, under the guidance of its Bolshevik Party, under the brilliant leadership of Lenin, had advanced to the forefront of the world revolutionary movement.

Not only the Polish workers, but the workers of all other countries began to "turn their eyes to Russia". The Polish working people are proud of the fact that in 1905, after Petersburg and Moscow, the workers of Warsaw and Lodz also entered the revolutionary struggle against tsarism, that the militant fraternity of the Polish and Russian workers withstood the heavy trials of the dark years of reaction, that the Polish workers and their Party—the Social Democracy of Poland and Lithuania, and also the left trend in the Polish Socialist Party during the first world war came out against the treacherous Polish bourgeoisie and more or less consistently supported Lenin and the Bolsheviks in their struggle against the imperialist war.

The Polish working people are particularly proud of the support that the Polish workers gave the Great October Socialist Revolution, of the fact that thousands of Poles were in the ranks of the Red Army and participated in the heroic struggle for strengthening the power of the Soviets.

Outstanding Polish revolutionaries such as Felix Dzierzynski, Juljan Marchlewski, Bronislaw Wesolowski and many others served the great cause of the October Revolution loyally, selflessly and to the very end. At that time the Social Democrats of Poland and Lithuania already realised what has now been understood by all working people, namely, that the struggle for the triumph of the October Revolution was at the same time the struggle for the most vital interests of their own people, that the cause of the October Revolution is the most vital and sacred cause of the entire international working-class movement.

On the noble examples of the revolutionary fighters such as Warynski, Dzierzynski, Marchlewski, Rosa Luxembourg, Wesolowski and Swierczewski the Polish United Workers' Party is now educating the Polish working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The Polish proletariat has enriched and developed further the historic traditions of the struggle "for your freedom and ours". Juljan Marchlewski was one of the outstanding leaders of the German revolutionary movement and fought in the ranks of this movement like Rosa Luxembourg and Tyszkow-Jogiches, who died the death of martyrs; thousands of Polish workers headed by the glorious general Walter-Swierczewski courageously fought in the ranks of the defenders of the Spanish Republic.

A noble page in the history of the Polish working-class movement was the heroic struggle of the Communist Party of Poland against the brutal oppression of the Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia during their occupation by Polish

fascism, in defence of the right of nations to self-determination and the struggle against the anti-semitic hatred fomented by the bourgeoisie for the purpose of splitting the working masses and poisoning them with the venom of chauvinism and racism.

Further vivid testimony to the high internationalist consciousness of the Polish working people is the fact that during the second world war many thousands of Polish workers took part in the fight of the Resistance Movements in France and Belgium against the Hitler barbarians.

Of particular importance in moulding the consciousness of the millionfold masses in Poland are the traditions of the courageous struggle waged by hundreds of thousands of soldiers of the 1st and 2nd Polish Armies shoulder to shoulder with the men and officers of the Soviet Army—liberator of the peoples from the yoke of Hitler tyranny.

It is on these fighting traditions that the Polish United Workers' Party is educating the working people in the spirit of deep internationalism.

III.

It goes without saying that internationalist consciousness develops not under the influence of traditions alone, but above all under the influence of the struggle currently waged by the working class. Millions of working people see that the international solidarity of the proletariat is based on the community of its class interests and is the powerful source of its strength.

Millions of Polish people are becoming increasingly aware that the powerful hand of the fraternal Soviet peoples saved our people from the clutches of the Hitler beast, saved them from physical extermination, enabled them to unite all the Polish territories and to build a new, people's-democratic state. Thanks to the aid received from the Soviet Union and thanks to the strength of the entire camp of peace and Socialism people's Poland is developing its national economy and culture at a pace unprecedented in its history. The new type of relations between people's Poland and the Soviet Union are the living embodiment of internationalism.

A feature of these relations is the aid given by the USSR to our country in its industrialisation which is the basis of the growing strength and consolidation of the sovereignty of our homeland.

Due to the fact that we are part of the powerful camp of the countries who have shaken off the yoke of capitalism and, helping one another, are building the new

(Continued on page 6)

THE DAY OF MILITANT REVIEW OF FORCES OF INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT

May Day is not only the holiday of labour, which is the source of life, progress and civilisation of the peoples, it is also the day of strengthening the international solidarity of the working class and all working people, it is a day of reviewing the organised forces of labour fighting for emancipation from capitalist oppression and exploitation. May Day is a day for taking stock of the results of struggle and of achievements, representing the basis for fresh victories and achievements.

This year in the Soviet Union, in People's China and in all the People's Democracies the working class, liberated forever from the shackles of capitalism have taken gigantic strides forward in developing the national economy and in raising the material and cultural standards of the population. Speaking of these achievements, which give the working people who still suffer under the yoke of imperialism greater confidence in their liberation and enhance their enthusiasm in the struggle, it is necessary first of all to point to the new successes achieved by the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in their consistent and firm policy of peace and friendship between the peoples of the world.

As a result of these successes, which greatly stimulate the uninterrupted development of the popular peace movement, the People's Republic of China, together with the other Great Powers, is now participating in the Geneva Conference, making its contribution to the establishment of complete peace in Korea, to bringing about a cease-fire in Indo-China and strengthening world peace. There is no doubt that on May Day the most sincere and wholehearted wishes of success for the peace mission being undertaken by the representatives of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China will reach Geneva from the squares of all the cities of the world where the working masses will hold their demonstrations.

The results of the struggle waged by the working masses in capitalist, colonial and dependent countries in the past year are, undoubtedly, positive. Between last May and now the labour and trade union movement in all countries has made fresh strides forward, especially in the development of the struggle for the urgent economic and social demands of the working people, for broader unity of action between the working people of various trends. New successes have been achieved in the heroic struggle of the peoples for winning or defending their national independence, in the struggle for peace and unconditional prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons of mass destruction. Tests of these weapons carried out by the American imperialists with the aim of causing panic evoked the profound wrath of all peoples.

Last year the world of labour saw a big event which has had considerable results in capitalist, colonial and dependent countries and which will lead to even greater results in the near future. This event was the Third World Trade Union Congress which took place last October in Vienna and was the biggest Congress in the history of the international labour movement.

The decisions adopted by the Congress and the slogans of action advanced by it have met with a profound response among the broad masses of the working people in all countries and have effectively contributed to the progress of their struggle for bread, for defending or winning trade union rights and democratic liberties, for national independence and world peace.

The past year, in particular the second half of the year, has seen thousands of the actions by workers of all trades partial and general strikes, mass demonstrations and lightning strikes in colonial and capitalist countries. In Britain the struggle

★
Giuseppe Di Vittorio
Chairman, World Federation
of Trade Unions

★ ★

of workers for higher wages and for other social demands assumed a scale unprecedented in this country during the last 25 years. In the USA, the biggest citadel of world imperialism, the number of strikes during the past few months and the number of those taking part in them have considerably surpassed the level of the previous years despite the fact that the trade unions are run by bureaucrats in the service of the monopolies. The militancy of the masses is rapidly growing in all countries.

A feature of the situation during recent months is the use of various forms of struggle—big strikes and other forms of struggle—by the working people in Italy, France, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, Japan, India, the countries of Latin America and numerous countries in Africa, where the trade union movement, together with the mass movement for national independence, is advancing with big strides.

This continuously developing movement is characterised by two main features: first, by considerable progress in the realisation of unity of the workers in the course of the struggle, which enhances the militant spirit of the working people, and, secondly, by the considerable victories snatched from the bosses by the working people. Thus the struggle of the workers has assumed such a wide scale that it is becoming harder for the reactionary governments to put it down by means of police repression.

The steady growth of militancy and the intensified struggle of the working people, under the leadership of the WFTU, for the satisfaction of their vital demands is facilitated by the deepening contradictions of imperialism. Thirsting for ever bigger profits and super-profits, the imperialists push to the extreme the arms drive and the preparations for a new aggressive war, thereby ruining the national economy of the capitalist countries.

The growing expenditure on rearmament is a heavy burden on the popular masses and leads to a constant reduction of their already extremely low standard of living, to merciless and unrestrained exploitation. To achieve this the imperialist monopolies and their docile governments are seeking to disarm the working class, to deprive the working people of the possibility of collective and effective defence of their crust of bread and their rights. They let loose the dark forces of reaction, take away or threaten the right to strike and other trade union and democratic rights.

In conditions of growing poverty and super-exploitation, the broad working masses are beginning to understand more clearly that unity of action, united struggle for defending and winning higher wages, for guaranteed employment, for unemployment benefits corresponding to the cost of living and for defence of their trade union rights and democratic liberties represent their only way to salvation. The working masses are aware of the close connection between the criminal war preparations of the imperialist governments and the persistent lowering of their already extremely low standard of living. The fight for bread, for work, for a living wage, against the exhausting working conditions is closely linked with the struggle against rearmament, against the policy of hatred and war, for world peace.

These facts explain the simultaneous development of the struggle in all capitalist, colonial and dependent countries for bread and peace, for trade union and democratic liberties and national independence.

cratic liberties and national independence. These facts also explain the scale of the struggle waged in Europe against the "European Defence Community" and the "European Army" which are aimed at splitting Europe into opposing groupings, at reviving German militarism, at aggravating the war danger, at building a new reactionary "holy alliance" and at suppressing any social progress of peoples.

One of the most significant achievements that the proletariat of capitalist, colonial and dependent countries can include in the stock of achievements it will review this May Day is the fact that by rapid development of its struggle during the recent period, it has proved that neither the most brutal reaction of imperialist governments nor the despotic regime established in the enterprises can hold up or suppress any longer the growing movement and the struggle of the masses for their vital demands, for a home and foreign policy, corresponding to the interests of the people, and for peace. It often happens that by striking heavy blows at the trade union and political organisations of the working people reaction at the same time evokes deep and widespread indignation among the masses, which serves to intensify their struggle.

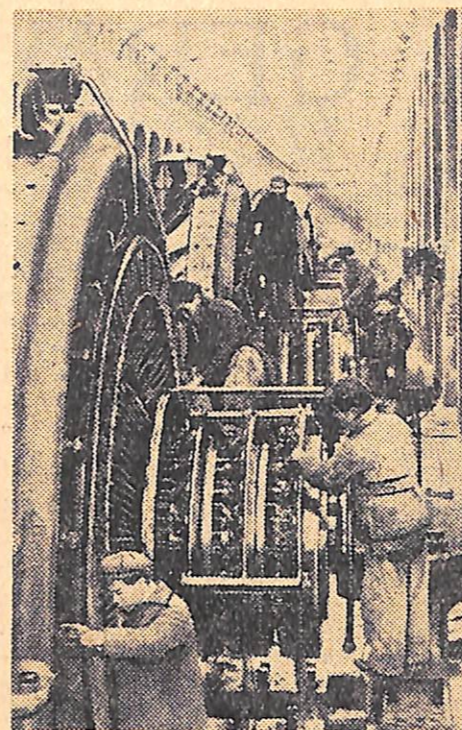
The World Federation of Trade Unions was, therefore, quite right when it pointed to the need to wage in all capitalist, colonial and dependent countries a systematic and consistent fight for defending or winning the right to strike, for defending or winning all trade union and democratic liberties, to the need to carry out the struggle on an international scale.

This international struggle in defence of and for winning trade union rights and democratic liberties is of the same vital historical significance as the struggle of the previous generations of the working class for the 8-hour day.

A fact of the greatest political and moral significance, a fact which the proletariat of the world can include as one of its victories in the stock of achievements that will be reviewed this May Day is the complete and disgraceful failure of all the attempts of the imperialists headed by the American billionaires to divide the broad masses of the working people of the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries from their brothers—the working people of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The policy of splitting and blackmail, threats and repressions, the propaganda of hatred, bribery and other foul means did not have even the slightest effect on the unbreakable bonds of solidarity which firmly unite the working people of the countries still under the yoke of imperialism with their brothers confidently marching along the pathway of Socialism and Communism. On the contrary, the sympathies of the working people and the popular masses of all countries for the builders of the new life—the vanguard of civilisation and fraternity of the peoples—are growing stronger and stronger.

This active solidarity of the international working class, which has ceased to be a dream but has become a concrete fact of tremendous significance, must compel the criminal chasers after war profits to see that they can no longer do as they like, that they can no longer dispose of the peoples like flocks of sheep.

On May Day, reviewing their achievements and outlining the aims of the struggle ahead, the international proletariat will demonstrate their solidarity, their unswerving determination to achieve complete victory for the cause of social and cultural progress, the well-being of the people, freedom and national independence for the peoples and especially for the oppressed peoples.



The heroic people of the Korean People's Democratic Republic are working selflessly to restore the national economy. The Hunghnam chemical fertiliser plant has been rebuilt from the ruins. Photo: Work-team led by Rhee Shun Chun which on the average fulfils the monthly assignment 150 per cent.

Fraternal Aid of the USSR to Population of Korean People's Democratic Republic

Large quantities of various types of machines, equipment and raw materials, sent by the Soviet people, are reaching the enterprises of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. Between January 1 and the end of March 254 freight cars with various types of equipment arrived from the Soviet Union at the Sinhori works, the country's biggest enterprise for producing building materials, which is now being restored. In addition 55 freight cars carrying radio apparatus and technical material arrived for the central radio station.

During the same period textile factories and enterprises producing rubber footwear received from the Soviet Union 140,000 tons of cotton yarn and 150,000 tons of synthetic rubber.

Great assistance is given to the Korean peasants. During the first quarter of the year more than 40,000 tons of mineral fertilisers were sent to all provinces of the Republic. The horse-hiring stations established to help peasants during the field work have already received 7,200 draught horses from the Soviet Union. Many machine tools, machines, building mechanisms, spare parts, tractors and agricultural machines have been delivered to towns and villages of North Korea.

24-Hour Strike in France

OVER TWO MILLION TAKE PART

On April 28 over two million French workers took part in a 24-hour strike demanding a guaranteed minimum monthly wage of 25,166 francs and an all-round increase in wages. In many Departments the strike was held under the slogan of unity of the workers belonging to the different trade unions.

Large numbers of workers in the metal-
logical industry—in particular 75,000 peo-
ple—were also on strike.

For Peace, Unity and Solidarity of Working People of the World

Each May Day tens of millions of working people unite and demonstrate, mobilised into a "single army, under a single banner", as F. Engels wrote, commenting on May Day 1890 which became for the first time a day of international struggle and solidarity of the proletariat.

This May Day will be celebrated throughout the world under the slogan of unity of the working people.

Millions of manual and intellectual workers in the USSR, the People's Republic of China and in all countries of people's democracy will take part in demonstrations with the happiness that derives from the freedom they have achieved, from the building of Socialism and Communism.

In France, as in all capitalist, colonial and dependent countries, May Day will be the day of unity and struggle of the working people for their demands, trade union rights, democratic liberties, national independence and peace.

The policy of war and the scramble of capitalists for maximum profits have brought about a still further deterioration in the working and living conditions of the wage earners and the toiling masses.

The number of people who are homeless, badly housed, badly fed and clothed, who are destitute has sharply increased. In France, as a result of the severe winter this ulcer of capitalism has revealed itself in all its ugliness and with all its bitter consequences.

In the capitalist countries millions of unemployed search in vain for work. Symptoms of the oncoming crisis are already pronounced in the USA while in France and other capitalist countries economic depression is observed.

The working people are becoming more aware of the real and deep-going reasons for this state of affairs. They lay the blame for this on the policy of war and social regress pursued by the reactionary rulers, submissive to US imperialism.

The need for housing, schools, hospitals, old people's homes, laboratories, creches and sports grounds is becoming more and more urgent. On the other hand, there are insufficient credits for the development of the national economy, particularly for the development of its base, the power production, which would make possible the use of national resources.

Everywhere and to everything you hear one and the same answer: "No money, no credits!"

The French Government asserts that it is not able to satisfy the legitimate demands put forward by the workers during the big 24-hour strike held in an atmosphere of unity on April 28.

But the masses are becoming convinced more and more that this is a lie, because there is money.

Each year military expenditure is growing; in France it takes half the budget revenue. The continuation of the war in Indo-China and the ratification of the Bonn and Paris agreements, which would mean the intensification of the arms drive, would lead to further non-productive expenditure to the detriment of civilian needs, to the detriment of the working masses.

The employers pile up fabulous profits. Since the war there has been a further change in the relationship between wages and profits in the national income, to the detriment of the wage earner.

In this connection it is becoming clearer, as stated in the resolution of the Central
Committee of the WFTU...

★
Léon Mauvais
Member, Political Bureau,
French Communist Party

★ ★

clearly showed the great danger of the "European Defence Community", its role and aims and its fatal and dangerous consequences of a most varied nature.

The "General European Treaty on Collective Security in Europe", proposed by the Soviet Union, can serve as a basis for building a real European community in which national sovereignty and independence of all countries will be respected. The Soviet proposals are based on the simple and clear principle: one for all, all for one.

To the aggressive "European Community" or, as the 59 Socialist Deputies wrote, "the clerical and reactionary Europe of six countries" the USSR counterposed the establishment of a European system of collective security, a community of 32 nations, which would rule out in advance any aggressive actions.

At the same time the Geneva Conference offers the possibility of establishing peace in Indo-China.

"The main thing, however", V. M. Molotov said, "depends on recognition by all those taking part in the conference of the need to settle the question of restoring peace in Indo-China not by continuing the hopeless war but through agreement conforming to the principles of freedom and national independence of the peoples."

Declaring their ardent desire for peace and national independence on May Day all the working people, with their heart and mind, will be at one with the Soviet peoples who glorify on this day of international solidarity the peaceful policy of their homeland.

In order to continue their policy of social regress, reaction and war, the French rulers have violated constitutional freedoms and rights. They organised a plot against the Communist Party, against the trade unions and youth organisations.

By their united struggle the popular masses dealt heavy blows to this plot of the Government. They prevented the Government from depriving the Communist Deputies of their parliamentary immunity. They forced the release of all those in prison and also the release of Henri Martin last August. But to smash this plot once and for all we must wage unceasing struggle.

United struggle must ensure the observance of civil liberties, which are constantly threatened as witnessed by the Government's ban in February on holding demonstrations in memory of the February days of 1934 and by its decision to ban the May Day demonstration in Paris. This is also borne out by the unjust dismissals of trade union activists and delegates which are taking place every day, and by the ban on such lawful acts as putting up posters and holding meetings.

Thus, the struggle in defence and for the extension of trade union rights and democratic liberties is attaining very great importance. These questions cannot be separated from the fight for peace, economic and social demands and national independence. They are of vital significance for the success of this struggle. That is why Trade Unions the workers will write on their May Day banners, side by side with slogans for bread, peace, national independence, slogans for the defence and winning of trade union rights and democratic liberties.

broader unity of action between the working people of various trends. New successes have been achieved in the heroic struggle of the peoples for winning or defending their national independence, in the struggle for peace and unconditional prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons of mass destruction. Tests of these weapons carried out by the American imperialists with the aim of causing panic evoked the profound wrath of all peoples.

Last year the world of labour saw a big event which has had considerable results in capitalist, colonial and dependent countries and which will lead to even greater results in the near future. This event was the Third World Trade Union Congress which took place last October in Vienna and was the biggest Congress in the history of the international labour movement.

The decisions adopted by the Congress and the slogans of action advanced by it have met with a profound response among the broad masses of the working people in all countries and have effectively contributed to the progress of their struggle for bread, for defending or winning trade union rights and democratic liberties, for national independence and world peace.

The past year, in particular the second half of the year, has seen thousands of the actions by workers of all trades, partial and general strikes, mass demonstrations and lightning strikes in colonial and capitalist countries. In Britain the struggle

already extends to a low standard of living, to merciless and unrestrained exploitation. To achieve this the imperialist monopolies and their docile governments are seeking to disarm the working class, to deprive the working people of the possibility of collective and effective defence of their crust of bread and their rights. They let loose the dark forces of reaction, take away or threaten the right to strike and other trade union and democratic rights.

In conditions of growing poverty and super-exploitation, the broad working masses are beginning to understand more clearly that unity of action, united struggle for defending and winning higher wages, for guaranteed employment, for unemployment benefits corresponding to the cost of living and for defence of their trade union rights and democratic liberties represent their only way to salvation. The working masses are aware of the close connection between the criminal war preparations of the imperialist governments and the persistent lowering of their already extremely low standard of living. The fight for bread, for work, for a living wage, against the exhausting working conditions is closely linked with the struggle against rearmament, against the policy of hatred and war, for world peace.

These facts explain the simultaneous development of the struggle in all capitalist, colonial and dependent countries for bread and peace, for trade union and demo-

cracies. The policy of splitting and blackmail, threats and repressions, the propaganda of hatred, bribery and other foul means did not have even the slightest effect on the unbreakable bonds of solidarity which firmly unite the working people of the countries still under the yoke of imperialism with their brothers confidently marching along the pathway of Socialism and Communism. On the contrary, the sympathies of the working people and the popular masses of all countries for the builders of the new life—the vanguard of civilisation and fraternity of the peoples—are growing stronger and stronger.

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Large numbers of workers in the metallurgical industry—in particular 75,000 people from the metallurgical plants in the Nord Department—and between 80 and 100 per cent of the building workers took part in the strike. Work at most ports came to a complete standstill. The miners in the Eastern areas and the Loire Department stopped work and many pits in the coal basin in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais Departments joined the strike. 80 per cent of the workers at gas-works and power stations downed tools. There was also a mass strike of railwaymen (thousands of trains were at a standstill on a number of lines), workers from public utility undertakings, communication services and customs. In many places the strike in the textile industry assumed unprecedented proportions. In a number of major cities all the transport workers came out. As a result of the strike of radio workers none of the radio stations could operate a normal service. Theatres in Paris closed down.

In addition hundreds of thousands of working people expressed their determination to win higher wages by stopping work for brief periods, holding factory meetings and by putting forward their demands, etc.

April 28 marked an important phase of the great struggle of the working people of France for the satisfaction of their vital demands.

FACTS EXPOSE...

False Statistics As the Wall Street Journal reports, in the USA any person who manages to be gainfully employed for one hour a week is considered to be in employment. Those who do 15 or more hours domestic work a week are also included in the "employed" category. A person who is "released from work", but has been promised a job within a month is also regarded as being employed.

These so-called statistics do not make things any easier for the American workless. If this enormous army of virtually unemployed is added to the 5 million who are admitted even by official figures to be unemployed one can realise how the crisis symptoms in the US economy are felt.

sports grounds is becoming more and more urgent. On the other hand, there are insufficient credits for the development of the national economy, particularly for the development of its base, the power production, which would make possible the use of national resources.

Everywhere and to everything you hear one and the same answer: "No money, no credits!"

The French Government asserts that it is not able to satisfy the legitimate demands put forward by the workers during the big 24-hour strike held in an atmosphere of unity on April 28.

But the masses are becoming convinced more and more that this is a lie, because there is money.

Each year military expenditure is growing; in France it takes half the budget revenue. The continuation of the war in Indo-China and the ratification of the Bonn and Paris agreements, which would mean the intensification of the arms drive, would lead to further non-productive expenditure to the detriment of civilian needs, to the detriment of the working masses.

The employers pile up fabulous profits. Since the war there has been a further change in the relationship between wages and profits in the national income, to the detriment of the wage earner.

In this connection it is becoming clearer, as stated in the resolution of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party at its meeting in Drancy in October 1953, that the struggle for peace, against EDC and for negotiations in Indo-China "is closely connected in reality as well as in the consciousness of the people with the struggle against the emergency decrees which lead to impoverishment, with the struggle for economic demands and democratic liberties".

To ensure bread for their families, to save them from a new world war which is fraught with incalculable consequences, to prevent the ratification of the Bonn and Paris agreements, to ensure lasting peace and security in Europe, to end the war in Viet Nam—these are the slogans under which May Day meetings and demonstrations will be held.

The working people know that the unremitting and ever-growing struggle of the peoples helped to bring about the armistice in Korea, some relaxation in the international tension and the convening of the Berlin Conference. Although the Berlin Conference did not solve the important problems it was, nevertheless, a success which opens up before the peoples new perspectives and inspires them with greater confidence in their united struggle.

The French working people know that by their constant struggle they are making a big contribution to ending the war in Viet Nam.

On May Day the working people, the common people of France and of the entire world will demonstrate their boundless gratitude to the Soviet Union for its constant fight for peace.

Speaking only of the recent statements made by the Soviet Union at the Berlin Conference and afterwards, we can say that not only millions of working people but the other strata of the population, the most varied public figures and organisations see the great contribution made by the Soviet Union to the cause of peace.

The Soviet Union has proved once more that its concept of international relations is based on the invariable principle of peaceful co-existence of different regimes. It showed that there are no international differences that could not be settled by peaceful means. The interests of the Soviet Union, far from being contrary to the interests of all nations, are at one with them.

The Soviet Union showed how the German problem could be solved in a peaceful way. It

they must also the release of Henri Martin last August. But to smash this plot once and for all we must wage unceasing struggle.

United struggle must ensure the observance of civil liberties, which are constantly threatened as witnessed by the Government's ban in February on holding demonstrations in memory of the February days of 1934 and by its decision to ban the May Day demonstration in Paris. This is also borne out by the unjust dismissals of trade union activists and delegates which are taking place every day, and by the ban on such lawful acts as putting up posters and holding meetings.

Thus, the struggle in defence and for the extension of trade union rights and democratic liberties is attaining very great importance. These questions cannot be separated from the fight for peace, economic and social demands and national independence. They are of vital significance for the success of this struggle. That is why at the call of the World Federation of Trade Unions the workers will write on their May Day banners, side by side with slogans for bread, peace, national independence, slogans for the defence and winning of trade union rights and democratic liberties.

The success of the struggle for peace, national independence, freedom and bread depends mainly on the united working class front and the unity of all national and democratic forces.

Great strides have been made since October 1953 when Maurice Thorez stressed that "the idea of unity and its practical results have, in recent months, become widespread among the masses who realise that it is their chief weapon".

Despite the resistance of the splitters still greater progress was made towards unity in the course of preparing and holding the 24-hour strike of April 28. This progress will undoubtedly be seen on May Day. Unity of action is also growing in the struggle for peace and national independence, against the "European Defence Community".

Despite the pressure, bribery and blackmail and despite the manoeuvres of Right-wing Socialist leaders like Guy Mollet an ever greater number of French men and women in various walks of life is uniting around the working class in the struggle against the rearmament of Germany and to end the war in Indo-China.

Peace supporters in France have recently held Department conferences which are distinguished, in particular, in some Departments for their wider composition because of attendance by Socialists. The publication of a pamphlet by the 59 Socialist Deputies and its distribution to section organisations of the Socialist Party is also an event of great significance, which testifies to the mounting opposition to EDC and shows new possibilities for establishing a united front.

Among other recent important events we must mention the statement of Marshal Juin, which reflects the opposition of the army and of part of the bourgeoisie to the "European Defence Community".

Realising that the establishment of a proletarian united front is the prerequisite for uniting all national and democratic forces the working people will extend and strengthen their unity in struggle.

May Day will be a great demonstration of solidarity of the peoples of the whole world, a great demonstration of unity in the struggle for bread, freedom, peace and national independence.

EDITORIAL BOARD

EDUCATING POLISH WORKING PEOPLE IN THE SPIRIT OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

(Continued from page 5)

socialist life, we can demonstrate many historical achievements and carry out our splendid economic plans which are changing the contours of the country. For nearly a decade the new type of relations established between our country and the USSR, relations which differ so strikingly from the unfriendly and even hostile relations which often existed between Russia and Poland in the past centuries, have become a powerful lever in moulding the international outlook of the broad masses of the Polish people; they strengthen the feeling of internationalism in our working class and train the broad masses of working peasants and intelligentsia in the spirit of internationalism.

Just like the fraternal peoples in the other countries of people's democracy the liberated Polish people are becoming a socialist nation. Lenin and Stalin taught that the working class, which stands at the head of all working people, creates all the conditions for the free development of the nations, for moulding their new spiritual, social and political outlook. Analysing the peculiarities of the new socialist nations developed in the Soviet Union the great Stalin wrote in 1929:

"The working class and its internationalist party are the force that cements these new nations and leads them. An alliance between the working class and the working peasantry within the nation for the elimination of the relics of capitalism in order that Socialism may be built triumphantly; abolition of the relics of national oppression in order that the nations and national minorities may be equal and may develop freely; elimination of the relics of nationalism in order that friendship may be knit between the peoples and internationalism firmly established; a united front with all oppressed nations and nations lacking equal rights in the struggle against the policy of annexation and wars of annexation, in the struggle against imperialism—such is the spiritual, social and political complexion of these nations."

This analysis made by Stalin a quarter of a century ago is fully applicable to the new socialist nations now developing in the countries of people's democracy. Internationalism is an important feature of

the spiritual complexion of the socialist nations.

The countries of people's democracy are receiving splendid examples in this respect from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—the vanguard force of the world working-class movement. From the CPSU, educating millions of workers and peasants in the spirit of internationalism, we are learning the Bolshevik methods of mass political work.

The popular masses are carefully and with growing interest following the solution of international problems. With a feeling of wholehearted sympathy and joy the Polish working people welcomed the victory of the great people of China in the struggle against imperialism and its Kuomintang henchmen; Polish workers and peasants are also following with deepest sympathy and pride the struggle for freedom waged by the heroic peoples of Korea and Viet Nam.

The Polish people, who experienced unheard-of sufferings in the period of the barbaric Hitler occupation, display deep sympathy with the oppressed peoples. The masses of the people of Poland are becoming more and more indignant at the fascist butchers who are meting out ruthless treatment to the working people of Greece and Spain; at the imperialist colonisers mercilessly suppressing the national-liberation movements of the peoples of Malaya, Kenya, North Africa and many other countries suffering under the blood-stained heel of imperialism.

The policy of the American billionaires for enslaving other peoples and unleashing a new imperialist war evokes wrath and disgust among the Polish people.

In the course of the struggle against the misanthropic policy of the American imperialists new, extremely broad forms of international relations are developing and uniting people of good will of different countries and of various social strata.

The working people of Poland, together with the working people of the other fraternal countries, are keenly following the reports about the peace movement and the struggle in defence of national independence fought under the leadership of the working class in France, Italy and other countries.

The Soviet Union's proposals for concluding a "General European Treaty on Collective Security in Europe" and for universal reduction of armaments met with a powerful response in Poland. The role of the Soviet Union as the main force upholding peace and the cultural values of mankind stands out more and more clearly.

The Polish working people display growing interest in the development of the national economy and culture in the Soviet Union, in the struggle of the Soviet peoples for ensuring a sharp increase in agricultural production, for a steady improvement in their well-being. The more the working people get to know about the life and struggle of the peoples of the Soviet Union the deeper and more ardent is their love for the Soviet Union, the better their understanding of the significance of friendship with the Soviet Union and of the leading role played by the powerful land of Soviets in the life of all mankind.

The attitude towards the Soviet Union is the best criterion of genuine internationalism. The policy of the CPSU is a model of profoundly internationalist policy, corresponding to the vital interest of all peoples.

We shall continue to learn from the CPSU how to educate the working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and to frustrate the machinations of the warmongers, counterposing to them our socialist policy of peaceful co-existence and competition of the different social and political systems.

We consider it our patriotic and internationalist duty to demonstrate to people of good will also by the example of the development of our country that Socialism brings the masses higher culture and ever-improving well-being, brings the peoples peace and respect for their rights, brings freedom to the peoples and happiness to all mankind.

On May Day—the day of international solidarity of the toilers, the day of fraternity of the workers of all lands—the Polish people consider it their patriotic and international duty to declare that they will multiply their national contribution to the great international cause of upholding peace and progress, the culture and freedom of all peoples.