

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

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Inviolable Fraternal Friendship of Countries of Socialist Camp

The great life-giving force of Socialism lies in the fact that it unites peoples, that it speeds up, to a tremendous extent, the process of bringing nations closer together. Relations of a new type, relations of fraternal friendship, trust and constant help to each other have been established between the countries of the mighty socialist camp. These relations are based on the principle of proletarian internationalism, on principles of genuine equality, economic co-operation and profound respect for national independence. Never before in the history of mankind have there been such relations. They are characteristic only of the countries of Socialism and democracy which have a common ideology—Marxism—Leninism—and one and the same final goal—Communism.

The indissoluble friendship between the peoples of the socialist camp has become tempered in the flames of the liberation war against Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism, in the struggle for the realisation of radical social and economic transformations, in the fight for peace and security of the peoples.

This year marks the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China—joyful festival of the great 600 million people who have now taken the path of victorious socialist construction.

This year the working people of Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania and next year the working people of Czechoslovakia and Hungary will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the liberation of their countries. By defeating the Hitler tyranny the Soviet Union brought to the peoples of these countries freedom and national independence. As a result of liberation from the Hitler invaders and their hangers-on, the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania were enabled, for the first time in their history, to realise their age-old dreams of genuine national independence, of a free and happy life.

Under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties the working people of these countries have put an end, once and for all, to the economic and political domination of the bourgeoisie and land-lords, have completely liberated themselves from the grip of foreign capitalists, set up the people's-democratic system and embarked upon the broad highway of socialist construction. The Communist and Workers' Parties have mobilised the popular masses for the great cause of industrial-

national question enabled the USSR and the countries of people's democracy successfully to solve, on the basis of mutual consent, such complex problems as the status of national minorities, definition of borders and reunification in unified states of the peoples who in the past were disintegrated by invaders. When the exploiting classes exercised power in these countries such problems were a bone of contention between the states and the cause of conflicts which the imperialist circles fomented and provoked in every way possible. Now the borders of the countries of the socialist camp are borders of indissoluble peace and indestructible friendship. Outstanding evidence of this is the Danube Bridge of Friendship which has brought the fraternal peoples of Rumania and Bulgaria still closer together. Alongside Rumania and Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary also contributed to the construction of this bridge, which is one of the biggest transport schemes in Europe. The opening of the bridge became a vivid demonstration of the ever-strengthening friendship between the countries of the socialist camp, a demonstration of their fraternal unity and friendly mutual assistance.

Relations between the countries of the camp of Socialism and democracy, which are characterised by a deep respect for the national sovereignty and independence of big and small nations, radically differ from the relations between the countries of the capitalist camp—relations of enslavement of the weak by the strong and of suppression of national sovereignty.

The friendship between the countries of the socialist camp is the greatest achievement of the peoples. It ensures for the countries of people's democracy their political and technical-economic independence from the capitalist world, it provides necessary conditions for the further steady development of their economy and culture and is the reliable guarantee of their state sovereignty, the mainstay of world peace.

The ever-strengthening friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union is a mighty factor for preserving peace and ensuring the security of all nations. The indestructible friendship of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China consolidates the camp of peace and democracy and exerts a tremendous influence on the whole international situation. The international significance of the German Democratic Republic, as an important factor for restoring the national unity of the German people and transforming Germany into a democratic peace-loving state is growing with every passing

PEOPLES CONDEMN U.S. ARMED INTERVENTION AGAINST GUATEMALA

★ DECLARATION OF WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions has released to the press a declaration on Guatemala which reads in part: The armed aggression against Guatemala represents a direct danger to the working masses and the people of the country. It is a serious warning and threat to the working masses and peoples of Latin America.

Expressing the feelings of the working masses of the whole world, the WFTU declares its deep sympathy with the working masses and the people of Guatemala fighting for their independence and sends warm fraternal greetings to them and their trade union and peasant organisations.

The WFTU calls upon trade unions and the working people of the whole world, in particular the trade unions of Latin America, to organise support for the working masses and the people of Guatemala in their just struggle against imperialist aggression, in defence of their national independence.

★ VOICE OF THE YOUTH

The Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth has called upon the young men and women of Latin America and all countries of the world to express their solidarity with the youth and the people of Guatemala and to demand that the aggression be stopped.

In a telegram to the Security Council the World Federation of Democratic Youth demanded, on behalf of 83 million young men and women throughout the world, that measures be undertaken immediately to stop the aggression which is an encroachment on world peace.

★ PEOPLE OF URUGUAY CONDEMN INTERVENTIONISTS

At its emergency session on June 21 the Chamber of Deputies of Uruguay adopted by a majority of votes a resolution which states: "The aggression against Guatemala is not only a plot against peace in America but also a denial of the right of its people freely to decide their fate and exercise sovereign rights in the economy and politics of their own country."

In protesting against the encroachment on the sovereignty of Guatemala the Chamber expressed its solidarity with the fratern-

★ ★ CHINESE PEOPLE PROTEST AGAINST US AGGRESSION

The aggressive adventure of the USA against the freedom-loving people of Guatemala has evoked the wrath and indignation of the broad masses of the Chinese people. The betrayers of the Guatemalan people, writes the newspaper "Dagunbao" in its editorial, with the direct support and on the order of US imperialists, have invaded the territory of independent Guatemala from Honduras and attacked a freedom-loving people who brought down the wrath of US monopolists upon their heads by refusing to let them exercise arbitrary rule on the soil of Guatemala.

★ ★ INSOLENT ACT OF AGGRESSION

The Polish people are filled with indignation at the aggressive action of the USA against Guatemala. The newspaper "Trybuna Ludu" in its editorial under the headline "Insolent Act of Aggression" writes that Guatemala, following Korea and Indo-China, has become another victim of US aggression.

The newspaper stresses that the US intervention against Guatemala expresses the unbounded hypocrisy of the ruling circles of the USA and the falsity of their

Expanses of the Pacific ocean separate China from the shores of Guatemala, says the editorial, but the Chinese people watch with great sympathy the heroic struggle of the people of Guatemala defending the independence and sovereignty of their homeland. The sky above your homes is darkened with the smoke and lit up with the glow of fires, writes the paper, addressing itself to the Guatemalan people: your children are dying from the enemy's bombs but your cause is just and you are not alone in your struggle; the sympathy and support of all nations of the world are with you.

propaganda. In the eyes of the US multi-millionaires democracy remains democracy until it violates the privileges of the trusts and monopolies.

The sympathies and solidarity of all peace-loving people are with the small but heroic people of Guatemala who, with arms in hand, are defending their freedom and independence. The peoples of the world, and among them the Polish people, support the Guatemalan people from the bottom of their hearts.

★ ★ TIDE OF INDIGNATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The tide of popular indignation evoked by the armed attack on Guatemala is rising apace in Czechoslovakia. The working people in factories and plants, agricultural co-operatives, schools and institutions wrathfully censure this criminal act of the American imperialists.

Josef Trzicky, a leading worker of the CKD-Stalingrad works in Prague declares: "The American aggression must be condemn-

ed throughout the world... I am convinced that a rebuff by the peoples of all countries will deter the enemies of peace—the American imperialists."

"The attack on Guatemala", writes the newspaper "Rude Pravo", "again exposes the ruling circles of the USA as the inveterate foes of freedom and independence of the peoples."

★ ★ CALL OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

The French Communist Party has published a statement in which it exposes the latest act of aggression by the USA. "True to their traditions of struggle for freedom and independence of peoples", the statement reads, "the French people express their full solidarity with the people of Guatemala."

The French Communist Party calls upon the people of France to render active support to the people of Guatemala. "The cause for which the Guatemalan people are fighting", concludes the statement, "is the cause of all peoples who cherish their independence, freedom and peace."

★ ★ SOLIDARITY OF ITALIAN PEOPLE

The Italian Peace Committee has urged "all citizens of Italy, irrespective of their convictions, Party affiliation or social origin, to express, in any form whatsoever, their condemnation of the aggressor and to demand an end to foreign intervention against the people and Government of Guatemala". It has also sent a telegram

of solidarity to President Arbenz of Guatemala, and a letter of protest to the US Government.

Resolutions of protest against the aggression have been passed in factories and different enterprises in Turin, Milan, Genoa, Padua, Venice, Bologna, Florence, Perugia, Ancona, Terni, Naples, Bari and Palermo.

European Trade Union Conference

The Conference of European Trade Unions, which was also attended by visitors from a number of countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa, took place in the building of the People's Chamber of the GDR in Berlin on June 20-22.

At the Conference Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the WFTU, gave a report on the "Role and tasks of trade unions in the struggle for peaceful relations between all countries of Europe, for an effective guarantee of security, for peace and improvement in the standard of living of the working masses".

The working people and the trade unions, said Louis Saillant, cannot agree to Europe embarking on the dangerous path of schisms. They cannot allow the solution of the problem of collective security in Europe to be replaced by the rearming of revanchist Western Germany under the domination of fascist industrialists of the Krupp type.

The real guarantee of peace and security in Europe lies in organising the collective security of all countries of Europe, irrespective of their social system, without the domination of any one country.

Those present at the Conference were greeted by Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, on behalf of the Government and all working people of the GDR.

Discussion then developed on the report made by Louis Saillant.

The appearance on the tribune of Guerra, representative of the General Confederation of Working People of Guatemala, was greeted by those present with stormy applause. He spoke of the invasion of Guatemala by imperialist forces, an invasion prepared by the aggressive circles of the USA.

The Conference unanimously adopted the text of a telegram addressed to the General Confederation of Working People of Guatemala stating that the Conference, on behalf of the trade unions and working people of the European countries, protests against the aggression against the people of Guatemala and assures them of their warmest sympathy and solidarity.

The speech made by Comrade A. I. Shevchenko, the head of the trade union delegation of the Soviet Union and Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, was heard with great interest.

At the final meeting of the Conference an appeal to the working people throughout Europe was unanimously adopted. There is only one path for all the peace-loving peoples of Europe, says the appeal, the path which leads to a relaxation of tension and to peace: the path of collective security. A means of preventing any aggression in Europe is co-operation between the Euro-

path of victorious socialist construction. This year the working people of Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania and next year the working people of Czechoslovakia and Hungary will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the liberation of their countries. By defeating the Hitler tyranny the Soviet Union brought to the peoples of these countries freedom and national independence. As a result of liberation from the Hitler invaders and their hangers-on, the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania were enabled, for the first time in their history, to realise their age-old dreams of genuine national independence, of a free and happy life.

Under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties the working people of these countries have put an end, once and for all, to the economic and political domination of the bourgeois and landlords, have completely liberated themselves from the grip of foreign capitalists, set up the people's-democratic system and embarked upon the broad highway of socialist construction. The Communist and Workers' Parties have mobilised the popular masses for the great cause of industrialisation and are carrying it out at a rate that not a single bourgeois state can even dream of. Compared with the pre-war level, the volume of industrial output in Czechoslovakia has increased more than twice, in Poland 3.6 times, in Hungary and Rumania nearly 3 times and in Bulgaria more than 4 times. In 1955 the industrial output of Albania will be 12 times higher than the prewar level. People's China is successfully laying foundations for industrialisation. In the four years of people's rule the industrial output of the country has nearly doubled.

The successes of the People's Democracies are the result of correct leadership by the Communist and Workers' Parties and the selfless labour of the popular masses, the result of the fraternal aid of the USSR, mutual support and close co-operation between all democratic countries. The USSR—mighty industrial power—provides the countries of people's democracy of Europe and Asia with up-to-date technique, including complete sets of equipment for the largest plants and factories. The first-rate technical aid rendered by the Soviet Union at the lowest possible cost is a vital prerequisite for the successful industrialisation and the all-round economic advance of all countries of the democratic camp.

Now when the people's-democratic countries have a developed industry the Communist and Workers' Parties have advanced, as the immediate task, the need to ensure a rapid advance of agriculture, expand production of mass-consumer goods and steadily raise the living standards of the working people.

The countries of people's democracy have concluded with the USSR and among themselves agreements and long-term trade treaties for economic co-operation and trade. These agreements are based on the principle of mutual advantage and have a beneficial effect on the development of the economy of the entire socialist camp. Compared with 1946, trade between the USSR and Hungary in 1953 increased 14 times while that between the USSR and Poland in 1954 will be over 8 times more than in 1945.

The constantly developing economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies makes it possible to utilise more rationally and effectively, on the basis of the co-ordination of economic plans, the natural wealth and material resources in the common interests of all countries of the socialist camp. The study and creative application of the experience of building Socialism in the USSR facilitates the great constructive work of the working people of the people's-democratic countries. Cultural exchange helps national cultures to become richer and flourishing.

The consistent implementation of the principles of the Lenin-Stalin policy on the

national sovereignty and independence of big and small nations radically differ from the relations between the countries of the capitalist camp—relations of enslavement of the weak by the strong and of suppression of national sovereignty.

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The countries of the socialist camp which are engaged in peaceful constructive labour consistently pursue a peace-loving foreign policy based on the Lenin-Stalin concept on the possibility of lasting co-existence of the socialist and capitalist systems. The countries of Socialism and democracy headed by the Soviet Union make every effort to bring about a relaxation in international tension, the strengthening of European security, establishment of lasting peace in Asia and throughout the world and of normal relations and business contact with all interested countries. Their efforts enjoy support of all peace-loving peoples.

Aggressive imperialist circles do everything in their power to hinder the relaxation of international tension; they whip up war hysteria, openly threaten the world with the H-bomb, extend the network of war bases, seeking to bring them closer to the borders of the USSR and the people's-democratic countries, set up military blocs, continue the armament race, allocate hundreds of millions of dollars for espionage and subversive activity in the countries of the democratic camp and carry on the intensified remilitarisation of Western Germany and Japan. The armed intervention of the USA against Guatemala shows once more that the US imperialists who strive wherever possible to strangle freedom and national independence are the worst enemies of the cause of peace and freedom of the people.

The policy of diktat, economic and political enslavement of peoples, of fomenting hatred between states and preparation for a new world war, which is pursued by the ruling circles of the USA, arouses the indignation and mounting resistance of all peace-loving peoples.

The peoples of the democratic camp which unites one-third of humanity stand vigilantly on guard over peace. Rallied by indestructible friendship, they are ready to inflict a crushing blow on every aggressor who would attempt to encroach on their gains. The working people of the people's-democratic countries are well aware that as long as the fraternal friendship between the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism exists and flourishes this camp is invincible and no enemy can deprive the free peoples of their gains.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Communist and Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies consider it their sacred duty to strengthen still more the friendship and co-operation between the countries of the Socialist camp. Precisely in this fraternal friendship lies the source of the strength and invincibility of the great camp of democracy and Socialism.

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In protesting against the encroachment on the sovereignty of Guatemala the Chamber expressed its solidarity with the fraternal country and decided to address its statement to the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Guatemala and to all legislative bodies of the continent.

Some 2,500 metallurgical workers in Montevideo held a demonstration outside the American Embassy. The demonstrators cried slogans: "Murderers, clear out of Guatemala!", "Death to American imperialism!".

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PROTESTS IN BRITAIN AGAINST AGGRESSION ON GUATEMALA

British people are protesting against the American-inspired aggression in Guatemala. Speaking at Birmingham on June 20, John Baird, Labour M.P., declared that there was never a clearer case of open aggression than the attack against Guatemala—aggression by the USA and its financial satellites—against a small, defenceless state.

A number of organisations, in particular local peace committees, have sent telegrams to the Prime Minister demanding that immediate measures be taken to restore the peace in Central America.

Leaflets calling for "Hands off Guatemala!" have appeared in many factories in North-West London.

U. S. Armed Intervention Against Guatemala

These days the attention of the broad public of all countries is riveted on the armed invasion of Guatemala organised, provoked and led by the ruling circles of the USA. Millions of people are voicing angry protests against the actions of the American aggressors.

The invasion of Guatemala was launched from the neighbouring Latin American republics, Honduras and Nicaragua. The armed bands invading Guatemala are led by Col. Castillo Armas, a fugitive Guatemalan officer, who has already, over a period of years, been carrying on subversive activity against the lawful Government of Guatemala. The invasion forces consist of Guatemalan emigrés and hirelings from other Latin American countries.

The armed bands have penetrated Guatemala to a depth of some miles. At the same time aircraft "without markings" have repeatedly bombed and strafed Guatemala City and other towns of the country.

The armed intervention was prepared and incited by the United States of America. Not even the American bourgeois press conceals this now. The New York Post commentator Lerner, for instance, reported on June 19 that the anticipated military blow on the Guatemalan Government had been inflicted. We are witnessing the long expected culmination of events. This is not an insignificant rebellion but a deliberately planned and lavishly subsidised invasion. The USA, Lerner went on, are against the Arbenz regime (present President of Guatemala—Ed.) and are fully determined to use any possible means to overthrow it. The New York Times in its leader on June 20 cynically wrote, in connection with the aggression against Guatemala, that the Americans had no need to conceal their satisfaction.

The fact that the military intervention was prepared in advance is confirmed by the selfsame New York Times, which points out that during the past few days

the armed bands have been openly mustered on the border between Honduras and Guatemala preparing to invade the territory of Guatemala.

In this connection of great importance is the statement made by Juan Jose Arevalo, former President and now Guatemalan Ambassador Extraordinary to the Latin American countries, who confirmed that "Col. Castillo Armas, at the head of the interventionist forces, has been receiving 150,000 dollars a month for which he recruited soldiers, paid them and bought arms and ammunition... The plot to invade Guatemala, unmasked by President Arbenz and publicly exposed by him as far back as January this year, was financed by the United Fruit Company, supplied with arms by the US Government and enjoyed the support of Anastasio Somoza, President of Nicaragua".

The participation of the USA in the intervention against Guatemala is also testified by the fact that according to the official information received by the Foreign Ministry of Guatemala an aircraft damaged by Guatemalan anti-aircraft guns made a forced landing in Mexico. The aircraft was manned by two American airmen. Thus, the aircraft of "an unknown country" bringing death to women and children of Guatemala have turned out to be American aircraft with American crews.

Immediately the fact that the country had been attacked became known, President Arbenz in a broadcast speech called on the workers and peasants to "rise up in struggle against the invaders, to defend Guatemala".

Arbenz declared that the United States had instigated a rebellion against his government. He censured the campaign of lies carried out by the United States, in which Honduras and Nicaragua participated, stating that this campaign was aimed at intensifying international tension. Arbenz declared: "Not a single Guatemalan wishes to lose his freedom and be deprived of the democratic regime. We shall talk to

the invaders in the language in which they want to talk to us—the language of arms."

At present, according to the radio, the Guatemalan Army is making its main efforts in the zone bordering on Honduras, the zone invaded by the interventionists.

In view of the fact that the interventionists have advanced several miles into the Republic, the Guatemalan Supreme Command has decided to commence a general offensive along the entire front of operations with all the military forces at its disposal and to continue it until final victory is achieved.

As the communique of the Guatemalan Army states, the offensive of the Armas armed bands has been stopped. Under the blows of the Guatemalan Army the enemy has been compelled to retreat on some sectors of the front, sustaining heavy losses. The Guatemalan Army has captured a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition, means of communication, equipment, lorries, and also a great deal of other armaments and war material of American origin.

World public opinion has already come to the conclusion that the intervention against Guatemala was the deed of the aggressive US circles.

It is known that relations between Guatemala and the USA became particularly strained after the Government of President Arbenz carried through a number of democratic measures resulting in the American monopoly United Fruit Company being deprived of the opportunity of continuing unrestrained plunder of the country and being compelled to pay heed to the laws of Guatemala.

The United Fruit Company is directly supported by the US Government in all its predatory activities. Such people as John M. Cabot, former US Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America, Thomas D. Cabot, a State Department official, Cutler, Special Assistant to the President, Weeks, US Secretary of Commerce, Stevens, Secretary of the Army, Wilson, Secretary of Defence, Lodge, US representative at Uno and others have capital invested in

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The Conference adopted an appeal to the working people of the entire world on the question of A and H-weapons.

Guatemala (principally through the United Fruit Company). The present US State Secretary Dulles, who was formerly a lawyer for the United Fruit Company, is also a big shareholder of this company.

In the light of these incontestable facts, futile and clumsy appear the attempts of Lodge, the US representative in the Security Council, to represent the events in Guatemala as... an uprising of Guatemalans against Guatemalans.

In considering the complaint lodged by Guatemala with the Security Council, the representatives of Brazil and Colombia, at US dictation, proposed that the question of intervention raised by Guatemala be referred to the Organisation of American States. It is quite clear that the adoption of such a proposal would, in point of fact, mean handing this country over to the American inspirers and organisers of the intervention against Guatemala to do their worst. The refusal of the Soviet Union to vote for such a proposal doomed the schemes of the US ruling circles to failure. On June 20 the Security Council adopted a resolution, proposed by the French representative, containing an appeal "immediately to end all activities which could lead to bloodshed" and calling on "all members of Uno, in conformity with the Charter, to abstain from aiding such activities".

On June 23 the representative of Guatemala at Uno suggested that another meeting of the Security Council be called in view of the fact that the acts of aggression against Guatemala continue.

The peoples of the entire world condemn the American ruling circles who today come out as aggressors against the people of Guatemala and resolutely demand that the criminal aggression against this country be brought to an immediate end.

Hands off Guatemala!—such is the demand of world public opinion, of all peace-loving peoples of the world.

Further Development of Economy in Czechoslovakia*

Despite the fact that under capitalism Czechoslovakia was one of the industrially developed countries the level of its production was, however, too low to enable the working class to ensure, after coming to power, a steady and substantial rise in the material and cultural standards of the working people on the material and technical base they had inherited. This meant that the chief task of the first Five-Year Plan had to be the upbuilding and reconstruction of the national economy on a socialist basis, first of all by means of the intensive development of heavy industry. This task has been successfully carried through. We have thereby put an end to the stagnation and decay of Czechoslovak industry just as, immediately following 1945, as a result of the working class taking power and socialising the basic means of production in industry, we put an end to the unemployment that had been a characteristic of Czechoslovak economy throughout many decades of capitalist rule. This ushered in a period of continuous advance of industry at an unprecedented rate of development.

The economic power and international significance of our state have increased considerably during the period of the Five-Year Plan.

The fraternal, disinterested aid of the Soviet Union is of particularly great significance for the building of Socialism in our country just as it is in the other countries of people's democracy.

However, shortcomings in our work, particularly the lag in the development of key branches of the economy, namely the considerable lag in agricultural production and other branches, have become a serious obstacle to our further advance.

Our Party drew the attention of all functionaries to these shortcomings, especially after the National Conference of the Party in December 1952. In carrying out the line advanced by the Central Committee at its plenary meeting on September 4, 1953, we must make still greater efforts to ensure a proportionate development of the national economy, which is the prerequisite for raising living standards of the population and the even satisfaction of the growing requirements of the developing national economy for raw and other materials. Hence it is necessary to solve without delay the following main tasks:

- 1) To ensure in the near future a substantial increase in agricultural production in order to satisfy adequately the growing requirements of the population for food-stuffs, particularly for meat, and the requirements of light industry and the food industry for the necessary raw materials;
- 2) Effectively and at an accelerated rate to expand the coal, power and mining base in order to ensure the development of industry and the other branches of the national economy and also to ensure better supplies for the population;
- 3) To extend production and raise the quality of mass-consumption goods;
- 4) Substantially to raise the efficiency of road and rail transport;
- 5) To develop the observance of thrift in all branches of the national economy, which is the necessary condition for carrying out the policy of further price reductions and raising living standards.

The successful building of Socialism is impossible without ensuring the further substantial development of productive forces not only in industry but in agriculture also. Without the proper development of productive forces in agriculture it is impossible, as we know from our own experience, to reach the chief goal of socialist construction—maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of the working people. Therefore from the

According to the draft directives submitted to Congress it is essential to increase, by 1957, the yields per hectare of wheat by at least 12 per cent, rye 10 per cent, potatoes 15 per cent, sugar beet 18 per cent, colza 30 per cent, flax 29 per cent and hops 34 per cent. Compared with 1953 the output of meat must be increased 26 per cent, including pork and pork fat by 51 per cent, and the output of milk must be raised by 31 per cent.

The substantial drop in the acreage of cultivated land after the liberation is proof that insufficient attention was paid to the land as the chief means of production in agriculture. A radical change should be made in this respect. The task is to extend by 1957 the area sown to crops by at least 200,000 hectares.

Between 1954 and 1957 it is necessary to draw into agriculture 320,000 people, primarily from among the youth.

The machine and tractor stations have a decisive role to play in ensuring the further development of agriculture. The main shortcoming in the work of our MTS is that they are still insufficiently equipped with machinery, in particular tractor-drawn implements and equipment for the mechanisation of work in animal husbandry. The directives accordingly envisage a substantial increase in the total number of tractors, namely, to double the present figure, with the number of caterpillar tractors increasing 3.5 times; the number of harvester combines will grow more than sixfold, sugar-beet harvesting combines twentyfold and flax pulling combines sixfold.

The central problem of our policy in relation to the countryside is to ensure the further development of producer co-operatives. By February 15 this year the producer co-operatives were cultivating nearly 33 per cent of the country's arable land. Together with the state farms and MTS the producer co-operatives constitute an important base for building Socialism in the countryside. The considerable growth in the number of producer co-operatives over the past few years confirms that the majority of small and middle peasants have correctly understood that the pathway of large-scale socialist co-operative farming is the only correct and advantageous pathway for them.

Following the Government statement of September 15, 1953, substantial help has been given to the producer co-operatives, which considerably contributed to their strengthening. This is borne out by the fact that the cash incomes of the producer co-operatives per hectare of their land were in 1953 over 30 per cent higher than in 1952.

We shall continue to spare no efforts to strengthen the producer co-operatives politically, economically, and financially as a firm basis for the further substantial increase of agricultural production and the basis for the further development of the co-operative movement.

In order to ensure the further successful development of producer co-operatives we must make efforts to solve first of all the following problems:

- 1) To improve the leadership and organisation of the work of the producer co-operatives and to see to it that every co-operative has permanent production teams with land and agricultural implements attached to them, that correct and just norms are introduced for all main field work, that work-day units are exactly counted and additional remuneration is given for the overfulfilment of planned assignments;
- 2) Special attention must be paid to animal husbandry and to ensuring that

Viliam Siroky

Member, Political Bureau,
Central Committee,
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

Our comrades in the district and regional committees often lack concrete knowledge of agricultural matters. As long as the work of the majority of our district committees is confined to more or less successful "interference" in the development of agriculture, they do not feel real responsibility for the work of the co-operatives in their district, for a successful advance.

It must be understood that the decisive factor in carrying out the tasks set in the directives of the Tenth Congress is the correct functioning of rural organisations and Party branches in the state farms and MTS. An important role devolves on the branches at enterprises. It is essential to extend and develop the patronage system which, in cases where it is regarded not as a formality but as an important Party task, has given very good results.

In the directives on the state plan for developing the national economy in 1955, first place is given to the tasks of the basic branches of the economy. The lag in the basic branches and the disproportion which has consequently arisen has for a long time now been one of the key problems of our economic policy on which the attention of our Party is focused. It was clear to us from the very beginning that these questions could not be solved within a short time, that it would require considerable time. We must, however, ask ourselves the question: have we done everything necessary and are we eliminating this lag, which is a serious hindrance to our advance, quickly enough? It must here be said too, that the rate at which we are solving questions in these branches cannot satisfy us, that there are still serious mistakes and shortcomings in the work of our organs on these sectors, and that the Congress, with full justification, will advance as one of the most urgent tasks of the near future the necessity for a considerable improvement in the work of these branches.

In 1953 coal output, including lignite, increased in all one-third above the 1948 figure—coal by 15 per cent, brown coal by 45 per cent and lignite by 57 per cent. The increase in coal output considerably lags behind the increase in industrial production. By 1955 coal output should increase by not less than 5 per cent, brown coal by 7 per cent and lignite by 21 per cent.

An extension of the coal output base depends on the success of geological survey work, on the designing and putting into operation of new capacities.

The output of iron ore has increased, compared with the prewar level, by not less than 10 per cent, but the prerequisites for a substantial increase in ore output have not yet been created. We have obtained comparatively good results in the output of pyrites and manganese ore, although this output is far from adequate for the requirements of the national economy. As far as the ore base is concerned, the lag here in geological survey work is more serious.

We have attained considerable successes in the development of the power industry. The production of electric power in 1953 was three times higher than in 1937. But even this is insufficient to meet the needs of the national economy and the small consumer. The most important problem in this sphere is the considerable lag in the construction of power schemes. As is known, the shortage of electric power has caused us considerable difficulties.

The draft plan for 1955 envisaged an 11 per cent increase in the output of

Secondly, the total volume of capital construction must not be increased and capital investments must remain on the 1954 level. This means that the regime of economy should, with all consistency, be introduced into capital construction.

Our policy of improving the living standards of the working people demands from us a consistent introduction of the regime of economy into production. It should be stated that although in theory this principle is clear to every executive, far from all are guided by it in their practical work.

The cost of production of all manufactured goods is to fall by 2.3 per cent this year, and, according to the directives, by 3 per cent in 1955. This task should be considered a minimum one and our workers in all the branches of the economy must ensure that it is carried out.

The directives call for a big mobilisation of the forces of our national economy, a mobilisation which is based on the real foundation and great opportunities created by the economy of the people's-democratic system.

From this point of view the work of the state and economic apparatus is of decisive significance.

In the first place there must be particularly effective work and a speedy and responsible decision of urgent questions.

The proper and rapid solution of problems likewise makes big demands on the political and specialised knowledge of the leading workers in the state apparatus. The speedy solution of a problem by no means signifies improvisation. That is why "general" guidance can now no longer satisfy us; a leading worker is now required to be able to delve deeply into the problems on his sector. A steady improvement in the qualifications of workers in the state apparatus is, therefore, the means to help us eliminate red tape and callous bureaucracy, irresponsibility, indecisiveness and improvisation from the work of our leading bodies.

The next important prerequisite for the speedy solution of problems is the consistent demand for greater responsibility on the part of leading workers. Ministers, members of the Government Council in Slovakia, the deputy ministers, heads of departments and other leading workers must, by issuing concrete instructions, personally control and direct the working out of decisions. They must not allow the adoption of important decisions to become an object of lengthy and interminable correspondence, the object of paper warfare.

The key problem in the leading activity is the checking on decisions. But proper effective control has not yet taken root at many places. It cannot be said that the demand for resolute and exact fulfilment of orders and tasks set by higher level bodies has become a habit. He who leads must decide the question of how to ensure the carrying out of a decision and organise its fulfilment.

The workers of our state apparatus are confronted with the task of raising the level of criticism and self-criticism and by this means to raise the level of the work of the entire state apparatus.

In order to assure the further successful development of socialist construction, it is necessary, first of all, to bring into play the entire, immense mobilising force of the Party which is the organiser and the heart and soul of socialist construction. On it and on its work depend, in the first place, how and whether the shortcomings on particular sectors will be eliminated.

In Communist and Workers' Parties

60th ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S IMMORTAL WORK

60 years ago—in June 1894—V. I. Lenin finished his immortal work "What the 'Friends of the People' Are and How They Fight the Social Democrats?". This brilliant work in which the great founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state for the first time advanced and substantiated the idea of the revolutionary alliance between the working class and the peasantry has enjoyed broad popularity in all countries of the world.

This work by V. I. Lenin has been widely circulated in the USSR where it is being studied by millions of Soviet people. By the beginning of the current year 88 editions of this work had appeared in the USSR. It was published in 26 languages in a total of more than 5 million copies.

The work by V. I. Lenin has been widely circulated in China and in the European countries of people's democracy. It is included in V. I. Lenin's Collected Works and is also published in separate editions. For instance, in the Rumanian People's

Republic the first edition of V. I. Lenin's "What the 'Friends of the People' Are and How They Fight the Social Democrats?" was published in 30,000 copies in 1949 and the second edition in 20,000 copies in 1954. In Bulgaria this book has been issued in a separate edition totalling 20,000 copies. In Poland the Publishing House "Książka i Wiedza" published "What the 'Friends of the People' Are and How They Fight the Social Democrats?" in a separate edition totalling 100,000 copies. In addition, this work was included in Volume 1 of V. I. Lenin's Collected Works as well as in the two volume edition of V. I. Lenin's Selected Works. This work by V. I. Lenin has been published in People's Poland in a total of 550,000 copies. In Czechoslovakia this work by Lenin has been published in the Czech language in two editions totalling 115,000 copies.

This immortal work of Lenin has been published in separate editions in a number of capitalist countries, including the USA.

REPORTING-BACK CAMPAIGN IN POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

Reporting-back meetings which also elected delegates to the rural district, city and city district conferences of the Party have been held by the organisations of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The keynote of the reporting-back campaign was verification of the work of the Party organisations in carrying out the decisions and directives of the Second Party Congress, disclosure of shortcomings in their work and the elaboration of measures to eliminate them. In the factories, reporting-back meetings were held under the slogan of rallying the Party members and non-party workers in the struggle for fulfilling production plans, lowering the cost of production and improving the quality of output. The task of the rural branches was to raise the activity of members and probationers in their struggle for an early fulfilment of the state delivery quotas by the peasants, for the further development of producer co-operatives and for recruiting new Party members and raising the fighting efficiency of the branches.

This year the preparation of the reporting-back meetings had been carried out in a more organised manner than last year. Members and functionaries of district, city and regional committees took an active part in the holding of meetings. Thus, for example, the instructors of all departments in the Rzeszow regional committee not only took part in the reporting-back meetings but, together with Party activists, also helped branches to put documents in order and to settle the cases of probationers

whose probation period has run out. In the Bydgoszcz region students in the regional Party school helped to prepare and conduct reporting-back meetings.

The meetings were held amidst high activity. Those who spoke at the meetings criticised shortcomings in the work of their Party organisations.

At enterprises in the Szczecin region Party members drew attention to the weakness of the work of their Party organisations with non-party people. At many meetings held in the Stalinogrod region Party members insisted that bureaus should keep the membership better informed as to how they carry out the suggestions of Party members and act on the critical remarks made at previous meetings.

Meetings of the Party organisations of Warsaw criticised those Party bureaus which still keep an insufficient check on how members carry out Party assignments. During discussion at meetings in the Szczecin and Stalinogrod regions much attention was paid to the questions of improving the work among youth and the activity of the Polish Youth League.

It must be said that the criticism of the rural Party committees at the meetings was still inadequate.

Some 30-40 per cent of the members of the new bureaus were elected for the first time. In the organisation of the Stalinogrod region about 20 per cent of members of the newly elected bureaus are women.

Rural district, city and city district Party conferences are taking place throughout the country.

POPULARISING DECISIONS OF XIIIth CONGRESS OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

The decisions of the XIIIth Congress of the French Communist Party have aroused tremendous interest among Communists and are meeting with profound response from all sections of the French public.

The Party is now making every effort to acquaint all Communists and, through them, the entire people with these decisions so that all Party members may make use of the very rich experience generalised at the Congress and its valuable lessons.

"Nouvelle Critique". The magazine "Cahiers du Communisme" will publish all reports, statements, greetings and decisions of the Congress as well as the concluding speech of Comrade Maurice Thorez.

Federations, sections and branches of the Party throughout the country are holding meetings devoted to the results of the Congress. These meetings are attended by members of the Central Committee and delegates to the Congress who are explaining the Congress decisions.

in order to satisfy adequately the growing requirements of the population for food-stuffs, particularly for meat, and the requirements of light industry and the food industry for the necessary raw materials;

2) Effectively and at an accelerated rate to expand the coal, power and mining base in order to ensure the development of industry and the other branches of the national economy and also to ensure better supplies for the population;

3) To extend production and raise the quality of mass-consumption goods;

4) Substantially to raise the efficiency of road and rail transport;

5) To develop the observance of thrift in all branches of the national economy, which is the necessary condition for carrying out the policy of further price reductions and raising living standards.

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The successful building of Socialism is impossible without ensuring the further substantial development of productive forces not only in industry but in agriculture also. Without the proper development of productive forces in agriculture it is impossible, as we know from our own experience, to reach the chief goal of socialist construction—maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of the working people. Therefore, from the point of view of the further development of socialist construction, of vital importance is the fact that we advance the task of bringing about a substantial increase in agricultural production as the most urgent and pressing task.

The present level of agricultural production can be indicated briefly by the following figures: compared with the average yields between 1934 and 1938 the yield of wheat per hectare has increased 18.7 per cent, of rye 13.1 per cent, that of barley 17.1 per cent and oats 3.7 per cent. However we have failed to reach the prewar yields per hectare of potatoes, sugar-beet, flax, hops and some other crops. The yield of hay from our meadows has also dropped. Although the number of pigs increased 32.8 per cent and that of sheep more than doubled, the head of beef and dairy cattle has slightly decreased. The amount of pork coming from the slaughter-houses has increased 20 per cent as compared with 1937 while the output of milk has dropped. In addition the acreage of land under crops has decreased by over 500,000 hectares compared with prewar.

The development of agriculture is also adversely affected by the flow of labour from the countryside, which has not been compensated by a corresponding mechanisation of agriculture. Nor have we succeeded in training a sufficient number of skilled workers for agriculture.

There has also been a considerable lag in capital construction.

The fact that individual peasants and members of producer co-operatives did not have sufficient material incentive to raise production was a not inconsiderable obstacle to increasing agricultural production.

* From report of Comrade Vilam Siroky to the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

FINAL RESULTS OF ELECTIONS AND GENERAL CENSUS OF POPULATION IN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A meeting of the Central People's Government Council held on June 19 heard a report by Teng Hsiao-ping, Secretary of the Central Electoral Commission of the People's Republic of China, on the results of the elections to local people's congresses. These elections have been successfully completed almost all over the country. According to the data published by the Central Electoral Commission 323,809,684 electors were

September 15, 1953, substantial help has been given to the producer co-operatives, which considerably contributed to their strengthening. This is borne out by the fact that the cash incomes of the producer co-operatives per hectare of their land were in 1953 over 30 per cent higher than in 1952.

We shall continue to spare no efforts to strengthen the producer co-operatives politically, economically, and financially as a firm basis for the further substantial increase of agricultural production and the basis for the further development of the co-operative movement.

In order to ensure the further successful development of producer co-operatives we must make efforts to solve first of all the following problems:

1) To improve the leadership and organisation of the work of the producer co-operatives and to see to it that every co-operative has permanent production teams with land and agricultural implements attached to them, that correct and just norms are introduced for all main field work, that work-day units are exactly counted and additional remuneration is given for the overfulfilment of planned assignments;

2) Special attention must be paid to animal husbandry and to ensuring that co-operative members have material incentives for successful care of young animals and for fulfilling and overfulfilling planned milk yields, as well as for achieving a daily increase in weights of piglets on rationed fodder. It should be borne in mind, however, that crop growing remains the basis of agricultural production, including animal husbandry;

3) To ensure that all members of co-operatives see the commonly-owned farming as the main source of their incomes and regard the cultivation of their personal plots as a supplementary source of supplies;

4) To see to it that co-operative workers, first of all chairmen, team leaders, managers and accountants, systematically raise their qualifications and perfect their organisational abilities;

5) To ensure that proper and qualified assistance is given to producer co-operatives by the agricultural departments and the research institutes;

6) To display systematic care for correct management of the financial affairs of producer co-operatives, constantly to add to the property of the co-operatives and safeguard it;

7) To support the initiative of the members of producer co-operatives and to develop socialist emulation for increasing yields per hectare and better productivity of animal husbandry.

Our endeavours for a considerable advance in agriculture fully conform to the interest and needs of both co-operative members and individual peasants. Whether we succeed in drawing the hundreds of thousands of small and middle farmers and the co-operative members into active work for carrying out these tasks depends entirely upon us, upon proper and conscientious work of the Party and its members.

With this object in view, it is essential to improve the work of our Party in the countryside.

not less than 5 per cent, brown coal by 21 per cent and lignite by 21 per cent.

An extension of the coal output base depends on the success of geological survey work, on the designing and putting into operation of new capacities.

The output of iron ore has increased, compared with the prewar level, by not less than 10 per cent, but the prerequisites for a substantial increase in ore output have not yet been created. We have obtained comparatively good results in the output of pyrites and manganese ore, although this output is far from adequate for the requirements of the national economy. As far as the ore base is concerned, the lag here in geological survey work is more serious.

We have attained considerable successes in the development of the power industry. The production of electric power in 1953 was three times higher than in 1937. But even this is insufficient to meet the needs of the national economy and the small consumer. The most important problem in this sphere is the considerable lag in the construction of power schemes. As is known, the shortage of electric power has caused us considerable difficulties.

The draft plan for 1955 envisaged an 11 per cent increase in the output of electric power and a 9 per cent increase in the established capacity of power stations.

The efficiency of freight and passenger transport, both by road and rail, is growing year by year and there is no doubt that we have achieved exceptionally good results in this field. However, we cannot but see that road and rail transport has become a weak point in our national economy.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Government have recently dealt with this question and a decision of the Party and the Government on the tasks of transport was published. An important task of Party bodies, and particularly of the Communists working in transport, will be to ensure the consistent implementation of the measures outlined in this decision and to see to it that there is a considerable improvement in transport.

The substantial improvement in supplying the working people with manufactured goods and food after the monetary reform is incontestable proof of the big successes we have achieved in socialist construction.

We now have a year's experience of trade without ration cards. This year, particularly the past few months, has shown that there are still considerable shortcomings in the work of our enterprises and in trade.

Capital construction will continue to play a big role in ensuring the further development of the national economy. Attention must be drawn to two new important considerations in capital construction:

Firstly, the change in the direction of capital investments; these changes manifest themselves, in particular, in the fact that capital investments in agriculture are increasing considerably and the scale of house construction is also increasing.

registered in the 214,798 electoral precincts where elections were held, that is 97.18 per cent of the entire population of these areas, of 18 years of age and over. Some 278,093,100 people, or 85.88 per cent of the total electorate, voted.

In the course of the elections 5,669,144 people were elected as deputies to local people's congresses. Of this number 17.31 per cent are women. The results of the

elections, the report says, vividly testify to the increased political consciousness of the broad popular masses. The slogan "Advance along the path of Socialism" has become the slogan of the life and struggle of the broad masses of the Chinese people.

As the report points out, the general census of the population took place simultaneously with the elections. According to the organs dealing with the census, by June 30, 1953, the population of

adoption of important decisions to become an object of lengthy and interminable correspondence, the object of paper warfare.

The key problem in the leading activity is the checking on decisions. But proper effective control has not yet taken root at many places. It cannot be said that the demand for resolute and exact fulfilment of orders and tasks set by higher level bodies has become a habit. He who leads must decide the question of how to ensure the carrying out of a decision and organise its fulfilment.

The workers of our state apparatus are confronted with the task of raising the level of criticism and self-criticism and by this means to raise the level of the work of the entire state apparatus.

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In order to assure the further successful development of socialist construction, it is necessary, first of all, to bring into play the entire, immense mobilising force of the Party which is the organiser and the heart and soul of socialist construction. On it and on its work depend, in the first place, how and whether the shortcomings on particular sectors will be eliminated.

Our Party is faced with the task of ensuring that the people's-democratic state fulfils its economic-organisational and cultural-educational function even more successfully. The Party must display unflagging concern for the professional and political development of Communists entrusted with important posts in the state and economic apparatus, must foster in them a strong sense of responsibility for the work with which they are charged, and train them to make big demands on themselves and on others. The Party must demand from Communists that they take resolute measures against red tape and bureaucratic methods of work, it must systematically check on how Communists carry out their tasks. The Party trains Communists in such a way that they struggle persistently on each sector for technical and scientific progress, one of the prerequisites for the development of the productive forces. It trains the broad masses of working people in the spirit of a conscientious attitude towards labour and socialist property.

The Party ensures socialist construction, rallying and organising the initiative of the masses. The active help and support of the workers, co-operative members, small and middle peasants, technicians and the entire working intelligentsia must be relied upon to a still greater extent.

We have achieved tremendous successes of historical significance in the building of Socialism. Their creator is our heroic working people who under the leadership of our Party have been able to ensure an unprecedented economic and cultural flourishing of our homeland.

Opening up before our people are new bright vistas of steady advance, of raising their material and cultural level, of strengthening the power and might of our people's-democratic Republic.

China numbered 601,912,371. Of these 573,876,670 were registered directly; 8,708,169 were registered indirectly in those areas populated by national minorities where elections were not held; the population of Taiwan is estimated at over 7 million and the remainder are the Chinese men and women residing abroad. This census of the population is the first really general census in the history of China.

back meetings has been carried out in a more organised manner than last year. Members and functionaries of district, city and regional committees took an active part in the holding of meetings. Thus, for example, the instructors of all departments in the Rzeszow regional committee not only took part in the reporting-back meetings but, together with Party activists, also helped branches to put documents in order and to settle the cases of probationers

POPULARISING DECISIONS OF XIIIth CONGRESS OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

The decisions of the XIIIth Congress of the French Communist Party have aroused tremendous interest among Communists and are meeting with profound response from all sections of the French public.

The Party is now making every effort to acquaint all Communists and, through them, the entire people with these decisions so that all Party members may make use of the very rich experience generalised at the Congress and its valuable lessons.

The "Theses on the political situation and tasks of the Party" and the resolutions on organisational questions and work among youth have been published in "Humanité". Measures have been taken to circulate thousands of copies of the reports and key statements made at the Congress. The reports of Comrades Jacques Duclos, Marcel Servin, Francois Billoux and the statement by Leon Feix on the solidarity of the French people with the colonial peoples oppressed by French imperialism have been published in separate pamphlets. The concluding speech of Comrade Maurice Thorez at the Congress has been printed in leaflet form and 2,200 thousand copies have been sent out to all Party organisations. In addition, it has been published in a separate pamphlet. The newspaper "La Terre" has issued a supplement containing the statement by Comrade Waldeck Rochet on the peasant question; the statement by Comrade Louis Aragon will appear in the magazine

AFTER XVIIth CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA

Branches of the Austrian Communist Party are holding meetings on the results of the XVIIth Party Congress.

The Communists of Vienna have made thorough preparations for these meetings. In all districts of the capital, meetings of functionaries of district committees and delegates to the Congress have taken place. All those who spoke at the meetings have unanimously endorsed the Congress decisions and pointed out that the Party ranks are united and rallied. At the same time

GROWING INFLUENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF ARGENTINA AMONG MASSES

The recent parliamentary election in Argentina showed that the influence of the Communist Party of Argentina is growing in the country. Whereas the ruling Peron and Radical parties received approximately the same number of votes as during the 1951 election the Communist Party, which consistently and steadfastly upholds the vital interests of the nation, has considerably increased the number of votes cast for its candidates.

The powerful strike movement for wage increases, in particular the strike of 150,000 metallurgical workers, and the actions of the peasants testify to the growing activity

activity of the Party. The criticism of the rural Party committees at the meetings was still inadequate.

Some 30-40 per cent of the members of the new bureaux were elected for the first time. In the organisation of the Stalinograd region about 20 per cent of members of the newly elected bureaux are women.

Rural district, city and city district Party conferences are taking place throughout the country.

"Nouvelle Critique". The magazine "Cahiers du Communisme" will publish all reports, statements, greetings, and decisions of the Congress as well as the concluding speech of Comrade Maurice Thorez.

Federations, sections and branches of the Party throughout the country are holding meetings devoted to the results of the Congress. These meetings are attended by members of the Central Committee and delegates to the Congress who are explaining the Congress decisions and linking them up with the present political situation and concrete tasks of Communists of the given locality or factory. They popularise the decisions of the Party, which are essential for the triumph of the policy of national independence and peace. Dozens of such meetings have been held amidst great enthusiasm. Comrade Etienne Fajon spoke at a meeting in Gennevilliers (Seine Department), Marcel Servin—to the Communists of the Renault plant, Jacques Duclos in Lyons (Rhône Department), Fernand Grenier in Le Mans (Sarthe Department), etc. In addition to meetings in large cities numerous meetings are being held by local branches. The Federation in the Seine-et-Oise Department decided to hold open meetings in Juvisy and Versailles, to which Party sympathisers would be invited, as well as meetings of Communists from factories and a special meeting on questions of work among youth.

there has been criticism of shortcomings in the work of Party organisations. In the course of discussion concrete measures have been outlined for putting the Congress decisions into practice, taking into account the peculiarities of each district.

The meetings have devoted a great deal of attention to the preparation of meetings of the branch organisations. This question was specially discussed at branch committee meetings. At many meetings reports were made by Congress delegates.

and organisation of the working people supporting the policy of the Communist Party.

Party organisations in the Buenos Aires Province and in the capital itself issue bulletins publicising the best results achieved in the work of recruiting new members into the Party. For this purpose wall newspapers are published in blocks of flats in the capital.

The Communist Party is fighting for the establishment of a national democratic, anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic front in order to solve the urgent problems facing the country.

PRESS REVIEW

Militant Tribune of Democratic, Patriotic Forces of Portugal

Newspaper "Avante!"—Central Organ of the Portuguese Communist Party

"Avante!", the newspaper of the Portuguese Communist Party, which has been in publication for thirteen years, loyally defends the interests of the working people and expresses the strivings of the Portuguese people for freedom and national independence.

In issue after issue "Avante!" exposes the pernicious consequences of the "Atlantic policy" of the country's fascist Government which, in the words of Prime Minister Salazar, has placed Portugal "under effective US leadership". In one of its issues the newspaper cites a striking example of Portugal, as a member of the North Atlantic bloc, is obliged to spend 2,153,400,000 escudos (76 million dollars) for purchasing military materials and building barracks, depots and bases. Considerable sums are being spent for military construction under the guise of expenditure for the departments of public works, transport and colonies. The US Government has established control over the armed forces, ports and airfields of Portugal; it is building and extending war bases in the Azores and in the Portuguese possessions in India; Goa, Daman and Diu as well as Macao, which borders the People's Republic of China, are being transformed into centres of provocation against India and People's China.

The newspaper shows the Portuguese people that as a result of intensified military preparations and the domination of foreign monopolies the traditional branches of the country's economy are being ruined. Compared with the 1937-39 level, writes "Avante!", exports of products and the semi-manufactured goods made from the bark of cork-oak, together with exports of sardines and wine, were down to almost half by the beginning of 1954. Thousands of small and medium employers have been brought to ruin and hundreds of thousands of workers of town and countryside are wholly or partially unemployed.

The militant underground newspaper features the growth of the strike movement in the country and other struggles of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia and all patriotic elements who ever more resolutely oppose mass dismissals, brutal exploitation, growing taxes, lowering of living standards and militarisation of the country. Last March, for instance, the newspaper reported on the big riots that took place at textile mills in Northern Portugal where the employers compelled some of the workers to operate two looms with no increase in wages and dismissed the rest of the workers, and where arbitrariness of the management and police repressions reached extremes. "Avante!" pointed out that where the workers showed staunchness, were organised and were supported by other sections of the population there they obtained satisfaction of their demands.

Generalising the experience of the economic and political struggle of the working class "Avante!" shows the important role of the unity committees as leading organs of the struggle of the working people. Thanks to the activity of the unity committees formed at the Cement Works in Alhandra the workers, after six months of struggle, achieved an increase in their daily wage of between 2 and 5 escudos for half of the personnel and are continuing the struggle for wage increases for all workers and employees at the works. From the fact that in one of the textile mills the unity committee was wrongly formed from men only "Avante!" draws an important conclusion—to achieve success in the struggle for partial demands it is necessary to form broad unity committees representing all sections of workers and employees, men

and women, the working class and peasantry is of great significance for the success of the struggle for the vital interests of the working people. The close contact of the press of the Portuguese Communist Party with the peasant masses can be testified by the fact that "Avante!" pays constant attention to the struggles of the peasants, helping to impart a mass character to their struggle and publicising



examples of staunchness in the fight. Recently "Avante!" reported that in the Alentejo region the big landlords, with the support of the police, carried out mass arrests of agricultural labourers and peasants, surrounded and fired on villages in order to intimidate the peasants. The newspaper wrote about the staunchness shown by agricultural labourers in Vale de Vargo and Benavila who, acting in unity, obtained both the release of the arrested comrades and wage increases. This means, pointed out the paper, that there is every possibility of making the fascists retreat.

The working people of Portugal are becoming more and more conscious that the decline of industry and degradation of agriculture, the hunger and poverty, mass illiteracy and infant mortality in the country are the direct consequences of the fascist policy of preparing Portugal to participate in a war for the interests of the US imperialists. That is why the working people link their hopes for a better life with the struggle for the withdrawal of Portugal from the North Atlantic bloc, for national independence and democratisation of the country. To achieve this aim democratic and patriotic elements of the country—workers of town and countryside, women and youth, outstanding scientists and writers—are uniting in the mass "National Democratic Movement" (NDM). An even broader mass movement in Portugal is the peace movement. "Avante!" shows how patriots united in the NDM and the Peace Movement explain to the broad masses the aggressive essence of the North Atlantic bloc and fight for the withdrawal of the country from this bloc, how they are carrying out a campaign for a relaxation of international tension and for democratic liberties for the people of Portugal.

"Avante!" gives reports on protest meetings against war preparations, on the collection of signatures for petitions to Uno and the President of Portugal and relates that leaflets bearing the call to go home are distributed among US soldiers arriving at Portuguese ports. The newspaper rebuffs the slanderous inventions of fascist propaganda in relation to Communism, it informs its readers of the measures taken by the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies for lessening international tension, popularises the successes of peaceful construction in the countries of the socialist camp and thus helps the people to struggle for peace in a more united and organised way.

The struggle against fascist terror is a big part of the activity of the NDM and other democratic organisations. Through "Avante!", through pamphlets and leaflets published by the Communist Party and by the press of the NDM the democratic forces expose the policy of repressions pursued by the fascist Government. The secret police, gendarmerie, police and the fascist legion of the Hitler SS-type are, with red-hot fury, hounding the Communists, most fearless and consistent fighters for the

Communist, the Salazarists torture and kill them secretly in prison cells. Militao Ribeiro, member of the Secretariat of the C.C. of the Communist Party, and many other Communists were killed in 1950. For six years the life of Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, leader of the Portuguese working class, thrown into prison and despite serious illness deprived of the necessary medical treatment, has been in jeopardy. The leading members of the Communist Party, Manuel Rodrigues da Silva, Francisco Miguel and other patriots are in a similar plight.

In every issue the newspaper reports on the struggles of the Portuguese people against fascist terror, for the defence of Alvaro Cunhal and the other political prisoners, on the actions of the democratic press of other countries in support of the demands of Portuguese democrats. This struggle has begun to bear fruit. At the beginning of this year "Avante!" wrote that the fascist Government was compelled to close the "Tarrafal" concentration camp, which had become widely known abroad, and to release Maria Lamas, woman writer, and a number of other patriots.

The decisions of the fifth enlarged meeting of the C.C. of the Communist Party, which was held in underground conditions, provides striking evidence of the leading role of the Communist Party in the struggle of the working people of Portugal for their vital interests, for national independence, and are an example of the skilful combination of legal forms of struggle with illegal ones.

"Avante!" reports that the meeting adopted a programme of united action of workers, peasants, all democrats and patriots, consisting of the following three points:

1. United action in defence of national sovereignty and independence aimed at getting rid of foreign interference in the economic, political and military life of the country; the withdrawal of Portugal from the aggressive Atlantic bloc, the denunciation of the "Iberico Pact" concluded with Franco Spain and of other treaties which run counter to the national sovereignty of Portugal; the return to the national armed forces of the bases given to the USA and Britain; the right of the country freely to establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all nations; protection of national raw materials and frustration of all attempts by foreign trusts to strangle the national economy.

2. United action in defence of a peaceful life for the people of Portugal; opposition to the country being involved in military conflict; reduction of military expenditure and war preparations; support for all actions aimed at strengthening world peace.

3. United action in struggle for winning democratic freedoms: consistent struggle against the fascist regime in defence of the main democratic freedoms and for forming a Democratic Government of National Unity, etc.

The meeting stressed that the alliance of the working class with the peasantry was the basis of unity and that an important part of the struggle for the programme of unity was the struggle against high prices and unemployment, for raising the living standards of broad sections of the population; the struggle against terror; aid to the struggle of colonial peoples for peace, bread and independence; the development of the women's and the youth movement.

"Avante!" expresses confidence that the decisions of the fifth enlarged meeting of the C.C. of the Portuguese Communist Party will play an important role in stepping up the struggle of the Portuguese people for peace, democracy and national

Bridge of Friendship and Peace Across the Danube

On June 20 the Rumanian and Bulgarian peoples celebrated the opening of a bridge across the Danube over which road and rail traffic passes between the two neighbouring, friendly states—the Bulgarian and Rumanian people's-democratic republics.

*
Ionel Diaconescu
Minister of Railways,
Rumanian People's Republic
* *

The opening of the bridge was attended by delegations from the Governments of Bulgaria and Rumania headed by Comrades Vylko Tchervenkov and Gheorghie Gheorghiu-Dej, the delegation of the Soviet Union headed by I. D. Gotsiridze, Deputy Minister of Railways, delegations from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and diplomatic representatives of the People's Republic of China and other countries of people's democracy.

After the meeting, at which speeches were made by Comrades V. Tchervenkov, Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, I. D. Gotsiridze and the heads of the government delegations of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, Rumanian and Bulgarian decorations were awarded to a large group of the people who had built the bridge. Then, amidst thunderous applause from those present, Comrades V. Tchervenkov and Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej cut the ribbon. The bridge over the Danube was put into commission!

Thus have been realised the age-old dreams of the Rumanian and Bulgarian peoples, whose friendship has deep roots in the past, in their joint struggle against foreign invaders.

The bridge across the Danube—the biggest bridge in Europe, which today connects two friendly countries by a highway of steel—will promote to an even greater extent the development of economic and cultural ties between Rumanian and Bulgaria.

Six years ago, in 1948, when the Treaty on Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual

Aid was signed between the Rumanian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Governments of both states agreed to build a bridge over the Danube, which was to become an iron bridge of friendship and eternal fraternity between the Rumanian and Bulgarian peoples.

The construction of the bridge, which was begun in 1952, was successfully completed in the record time of two years and three months, that is, seven months ahead of schedule. The building of this gigantic construction in such a short space of time was made possible owing to the patriotic upsurge and the socialist attitude to labour displayed by the Rumanian and Bulgarian workers, technicians and engineers who, under the leadership of Party organisations, were able to solve the most complex technical and organisational problems.

A decisive factor in the successful completion of the bridge was the unselfish aid

given by the Soviet Union which supplied the design for building the bridge and sent highly qualified engineers to take part in the construction. A large quantity of equipment was also received from the Soviet Union.

A substantial contribution was likewise made by the Hungarian People's Republic, the Republic of Czechoslovakia and the People's Republic of Poland, which supplied the bridge spans and other equipment.

The bridge over the Danube is a great achievement of modern technique. The work was mechanised on all sectors and advanced engineering methods were widely applied. For hundreds of workers, engineers and technicians the work of building the bridge was a highly specialised school.

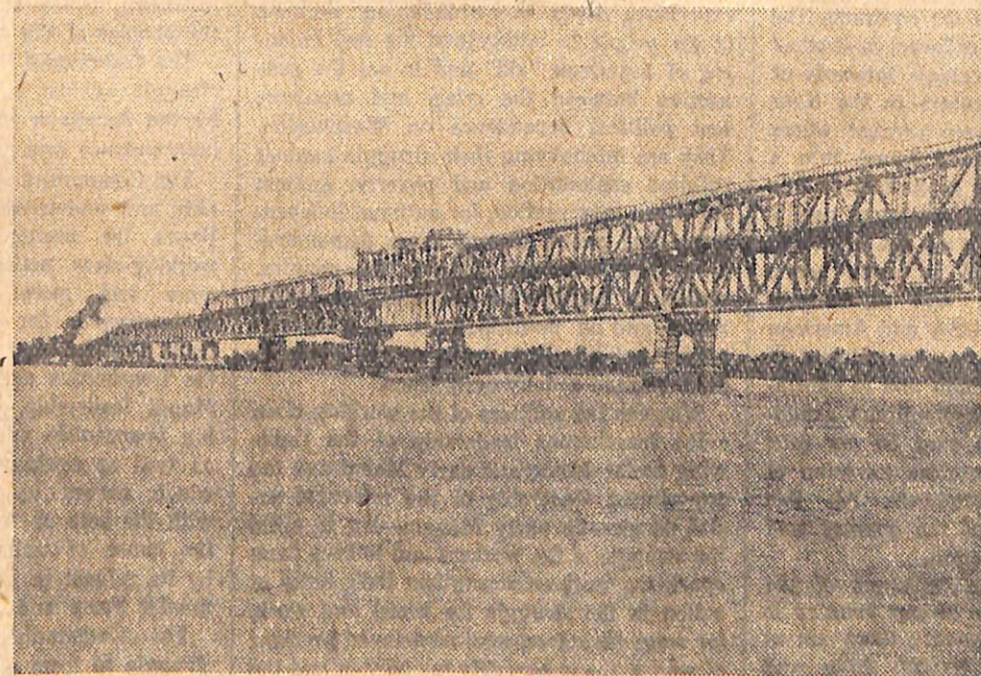
The Rumano-Bulgarian Government Commission which made a thorough inspection of the work gave the highest appraisal both of the bridge and the entire complex of subsidiary projects.

The bridge across the Danube, constructed by Rumanian and Bulgarian workers with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the people's-democratic countries, is a

striking example of the friendly relations of a new type that have arisen between the countries of the democratic camp.

The bridge across the Danube—the result of the peaceful creative labour of fraternal peoples—is a new element in the bond between the countries of the democratic camp, an important contribution to the cause of consolidating peace.

The Rumanian and Bulgarian peoples, firmly and confidently marching along the path of building a new life, have justifiably called the bridge across the Danube "the bridge of friendship and peace".



View of Bridge over the Danube

Success of New Course in German Democratic Republic

With a feeling of great satisfaction the working people of the German Democratic Republic have been reviewing during the past few days the results of the first year of the new course initiated by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. On the basis of the proposals advanced by the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Party on June 9, 1953, the Government carried through a number of measures aimed at achieving in the near future a substantial improvement in the economic position of the Republic and on this basis a considerable rise in the living standards of the working class and all the working people. These measures also pursued the great national aim—to strengthen the forces of peace and advance the cause of Germany's reunification.

During the past year, as a result of the courageous labour of the working people and great selfless aid of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, there has been an increase in the output of mass-consumer goods and agricultural produce and in the volume of foreign trade. The Republic now has trade relations with 53 countries.

population has substantially risen. As a result of the price reduction which came into effect in October 1953 and covered 12,000 kinds of goods the purchasing power of the people rose by 3,300 million marks a year. By the end of 1953 the population had benefited from this price reduction to the tune of 530 million marks.

The wages of workers have increased. In 1953 the wage increase amounted to 110 million marks. As a result of the reduction in income tax in November 1953 the workers will benefit this year to the extent of 520 million marks. This year some 764 million marks are allocated for housing and a radical improvement in cultural facilities for factory workers.

The substantial rise in the living standards of the peasants has contributed to the strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance. The substantial cuts in obligatory deliveries have enabled the peasants to sell more agricultural produce on the market. As a result of this in the last half of 1953 alone their income rose by 384 million marks. Now the working peasants receive more credits for farming and they are granted a number of privileges. The conditions of handicraftsmen,

by the state, have improved considerably. The Five-Year Plan (1951-1955) envisages an increase in handicraft production by 56.5 per cent. This goal will be realised this year.

The Fourth Party Congress pointed out that the cost of living in the Republic was lower than in Western Germany and put forward the task of producing 1,000 million marks worth of mass-consumer goods over and above the plan this year. Many factories have actively joined the drive to achieve this goal. Their selfless labour made it possible to effect at the beginning of this month a fresh reduction in the prices of various articles.

The successes in the economic and cultural construction of the Republic are attracting the attention of increasingly broad sections of the population in Western Germany. Between October 1953 and the middle of May this year over 600 delegations of workers from Western Germany, numbering about 5,000 people, visited the Republic.

In achieving fresh successes in peaceful construction the working people strengthen their Republic still more as a firm bastion

some of the workers... with no increase in wages and dismissed the rest of the workers, and where arbitrariness of the management and police repressions reached extremes. "Avante!" pointed out that where the workers showed staunchness, were organised and were supported by other sections of the population there they obtained satisfaction of their demands.

Generalising the experience of the economic and political struggle of the working class "Avante!" shows the important role of the unity committees as leading organs of the struggle of the working people. Thanks to the activity of the unity committee formed at the Cement Works in Alhandra the workers, after six months of struggle, achieved an increase in their daily wage of between 2 and 5 escudos for half of the personnel and are continuing the struggle for wage increases for all workers and employees at the works. From the fact that in one of the textile mills the unity committee was wrongly formed from men only "Avante!" draws an important conclusion—to achieve success in the struggle for partial demands it is necessary to form broad unity committees representing all sections of workers and employees, men and women, to draw all personnel of the enterprises into struggle.

"Avante!" constantly stresses that the development and consolidation of the al-

...the people of Portugal. "Avante!" gives reports on protest meetings against war preparations, on the collection of signatures for petitions to Uno and the President of Portugal and relates that leaflets bearing the call to go home are distributed among US soldiers arriving at Portuguese ports. The newspaper rebuffs the slanderous inventions of fascist propaganda in relation to Communism, it informs its readers of the measures taken by the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies for lessening international tension, popularises the successes of peaceful construction in the countries of the socialist camp and thus helps the people to struggle for peace in a more united and organised way.

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...with all nations, protection of national raw materials and frustration of all attempts by foreign trusts to strangle the national economy.

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"Avante!" expresses confidence that the decisions of the fifth enlarged meeting of the C.C. of the Portuguese Communist Party will play an important role in stepping up the struggle of the Portuguese people for peace, democracy and national independence, and it actively popularises the decisions.

G. ALVARO

Success of New Course in German Democratic Republic

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During the past year, as a result of the courageous labour of the working people and great selfless aid of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, there has been an increase in the output of mass-consumer goods and agricultural produce and in the volume of foreign trade. The Republic now has trade relations with 53 countries.

Thanks to the systematic price reductions the standard of living of all strata of the

population has substantially risen. As a result of the price reduction which came into effect in October 1953 and covered 12,000 kinds of goods the purchasing power of the people rose by 3,800 million marks a year. By the end of 1953 the population had benefited from this price reduction to the tune of 530 million marks.

The wages of workers have increased. In 1953 the wage increase amounted to 110 million marks. As a result of the reduction in income tax in November 1953 the workers will benefit this year to the extent of 520 million marks. This year some 764 million marks are allocated for housing and a radical improvement in cultural facilities for factory workers.

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by the state, have improved considerably. The Five-Year Plan (1951-1955) envisages an increase in handicraft production by 56.5 per cent. This goal will be realised this year.

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In achieving fresh successes in peaceful construction the working people strengthen their Republic still more as a firm bastion in the struggle for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

NO, THE EPOCH OF SOVEREIGN STATES IS NOT OVER!

In the capitalist countries of Western Europe, all political parties and politicians defending the interests of reaction are now redoubling their efforts to convince public opinion of the necessity to get rid of, as Emery Reves, an American ideologue of imperialism, put it, the modern Bastille—the sovereignty of national states.

In France, for instance, Guy Mollet and other right-wing socialist leaders are frantically demanding the repudiation of what they call the "old and out-lived conceptions of national sovereignty". As is noted in the theses on the political situation, adopted on June 7 by the XIIIth Congress of the French Communist Party, these right-wing socialist leaders are preaching the "ideology of cosmopolitanism, expression of the interests of American imperialism. They utilise false slogans on European union, the European Parliament, the necessity for limiting national sovereignty so as to dress up imperialism", and to compel the French people to adopt the so-called "European Defence Community" which is simply a screen for reviving German militarism.

The henchmen of the Vatican—the leaders of the Democratic Christian Party (MRP), chief advocates of the Bonn and Paris treaties—are acting in concert with the right-wing Socialists. At their congress at the end of May they proclaimed: "The creation of Europe—is the only new idea", describing national sovereignty as "an old habit" and "routine".

The theses of the XIIIth Congress of the French Communist Party point to the inadmissibility—from the point of view of international law and national independence—of the attitude adopted by the diplomatic representative of the Pope in Paris: this representative is openly interfering in the internal affairs of France and giving orders in a country to which he is accredited as ambassador, in order to implement there the designs of international reaction.

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Georges Cogniot
Member, Central Committee,
French Communist Party

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On May 20, in Paris itself, the American Cardinal Spellman issued a call for immediate aggression against the peoples of Asia in the name of the cosmopolitanism of the capitalists, considering it a "crime" that some French Catholics remained true to the national sovereignty of their country and reproaching them for this. The Catholic Church and the papacy are trying might and main to abolish national independence in the interests of the "organisation of Europe" under American supreme leadership, banking above all on reactionary Western Germany and fascist Spain.

The Vatican is also bringing pressure to bear in Italy in order to obtain ratification of the "European Defence Community" treaty and is in every way spreading the idea of the necessity of a "crusade", dealing blows at all its opponents, such as, for instance, those in the "Catholic Action" youth organisation and in other organisations.

The Vatican, which supported the "Holy Alliance" of the feudal landlords at the time of the bourgeois revolution in France and gave its blessing to the interventionists during the Great October Socialist Revolution, is rallying all Christian Democratic and the overtly fascist parties in Western Europe in order to form a so-called "European Community" on a "christian basis", which would serve as a force directed against the states that have liberated themselves from the yoke of capital and imperialism. It gives its complete support to the demands of the German revanchists by refusing to recognise the Oder-Neisse frontier.

It is precisely the Hitlerites who set the tone for all the contemporary detractors of national sovereignty and who in their time preached the necessity of a "European culture" and described as "communist" all the national customs of peoples who rose against oppression. Way back in January 1933 Schacht said: "You will see, Hitler will create a pan-Europe!" It is difficult to count the number of articles published in Nazi newspapers and journals in which emphasis was laid on the superiority of "European culture" over "national culture", adding that this "superior culture" must be defended by an army submissive to the principle: "European soldiers under German leadership!"

The manifest and constant coincidence of ideas and theories aimed against national sovereignty with aggression and opposition to the organisation of collective security once again shows the extent to which the cosmopolitanism of the reactionaries and their agents is at variance with the vital interests of the people.

Bourgeois cosmopolitanism sentences itself by the fact that it is diametrically opposed to the profound aspirations of the masses, to their genuinely national sentiments, that is, to one of the most obvious facts of contemporary history. The denial of national sovereignty and failure to recognise the national-liberation movements are at the present time irrefutable testimony of political blindness.

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Lenin and Stalin developed in a big way and enriched the Marxist theory on the national question. They emphasised the fact that the national peculiarities and historical traditions of each people exert a great influence on the conditions in which the struggle of the working class for its liberation develops. They have placed the abolition of national oppression at the head of the democratic demands

which the socialist proletariat defends at the last stage of capitalism, in the epoch of imperialism.

And in fact, we are today witnesses of a very broad national-liberation movement, a movement against imperialist oppression, which has become so powerful that it can no longer be arrested by the groupings of reactionary powers and blocs of oppressor states, which are in vain striving to preserve the colonial regime, the source of fabulous profits.

History has never before known such a mighty movement against the oppression of nations, for the sovereignty of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Masses representing more than a thousand million people, that is, almost half mankind or three-quarters of the population of the capitalist world, are taking part in this struggle for independence and for the formation of free states.

How prophetic are the ardent words uttered by Lenin in 1913: "A mighty democratic movement is growing, widening and strengthening everywhere in Asia... Hundreds of millions of people are awakening to life, light and liberty. What enthusiasm this world movement arouses in the hearts of all conscious workers who know that the path to collectivism lies through democracy! With what sympathy for young Asia are all honest democrats imbued!"

The Geneva Conference will go down in history as an event of paramount importance even if it marks only the recognition of the glorious People's Republic of China, the mighty force of peace in Asia and throughout the world, as an equal partner amongst the great powers and of the entry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam onto the world diplomatic arena with equal rights.

The vigilance and activity of the working people and the popular masses of India in the face of the intensified machinations of the American expansionists against the independence of the nations of Asia must be welcomed. It is this vigilance of the great people, their vigorous stand against imperialism that influence the decisions of its rulers; it is precisely these things that compelled the Prime Minister several months ago to tell the American pretenders to world domination that the countries of this continent and, in particular

India, "have no intention of allowing themselves to be dominated by any state whatever". More and more strongly patriotic forces in India are in practice demonstrating their determination to put an end, once and for all, to the foreign monopolies bossing their country.

For demagogic purposes the ruling circles of the US are attempting to represent themselves as the supporters of a review of the old colonial system and even to criticise British and French colonialism. But the oppressed peoples clearly see that this falsehood has but one aim—to oust the old colonial powers and replace their domination by that of American monopoly capital.

The Washington expansionists are now trying to stifle the democratic Government of Guatemala by the open military intervention they have organised, to liquidate the national independence of that country and the democratic liberties of its people. They are attempting to prolong and extend the war in Indo-China.

But the imperialists are powerless before the national-liberation movement. For all the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries who no longer wish to live in the old way, for those countless masses who have recently overthrown the imperialist yoke or are in process of liberating themselves from it the era of national sovereignty is not over. On the contrary it is just beginning.

Such is the first lesson of life.

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However, the call to struggle for national independence in our time also resounds in the old capitalist countries where the imperialism of the United States of America began, after World War II, to intensify its efforts to implement its plan to enslave the world. The circle of dominating imperialist states has contracted; the oppressors themselves have in certain respects been transformed into oppressed countries. American imperialism has actually placed under its sway the states which not so very long ago were themselves exercising colonial oppression (Japan) or are continuing it still (France).

In these countries the working class, which, as Maurice Thorez said at the XIIIth Congress of the French Communist Party, "is the irreconcilable enemy of any kind

of oppression and consequently the enemy of national oppression", is in the vanguard of the struggle for the independence and sovereignty of the homeland. The Communist Parties in France, Italy and other countries have become the principal directing force of this great historical battle.

In this they adhere to the counsel of the brilliant Lenin who, raising in the most resolute form the question of class struggle, coming out implacably against chauvinism, did not omit at the same time to wage a struggle against the theory of national nihilism, against the idea that in the era of imperialism any possibility of legitimate struggle for the rights of a nation would be out of the question. The Communist Parties are responding to the appeal of the great Stalin who counselled them to pick up and carry forward the banner of national independence thrown overboard by the bourgeoisie.

The more the old ruling class loses the ability to ensure the independence of the state and the very existence of the nation, the greater the responsibility for the life and future of the country devolving on the working class. The revolutionary proletariat, the true champion of national freedom, is gaining ever more prestige and influence.

In order to deceive and paralyse the masses, those right-wing Socialist leaders in the West who support the "European Defence Community" are assiduously maintaining the false thesis that "repudiation of a part of the national sovereignty in no way contradicts the principles of Socialism".

The patriotism of the conscious working class aimed at creating the requisite conditions for the existence of a free and democratic homeland is sharply exposing these lackeys of imperialism.

The working class and all people whose eyes are turned to the future understand that there can be no progress towards social relations of a higher type, nor can the political and social gains of the proletariat in capitalist countries be successfully defended—to say nothing of the prospects of a lasting peace—unless the dominance of American reaction, the incarnation of all the evil forces of our time,

(Continued on page 4)

Communist Party of Israel in Struggle for Peace and National Independence

At present, more than at any time before, the grim results of the political and economic dependence of Israel on American imperialism have become pronounced and are making themselves felt. The broadest masses of the people groan under the yoke of double exploitation—by foreign monopoly capital and by the Israeli big bourgeoisie.

As a result of the policy pursued by the heads of the government of Israel since the establishment of the state, the country has been laid wide open for penetration and domination by American capital. The US monopolies have succeeded in obtaining great privileges for themselves. The ministries and institutions of the state are flooded with American "advisors" and "experts", such as Oscar Gass, the "economic advisor" sitting in the Prime Minister's office, and the permanent American economic staff in Israel, led by Macdaniel, who in fact supervise and direct the country's finances and economy.

The enslaving agreements imposed on Israel by the USA have brought US domination over the country's natural wealth and all important branches of the economy. The foreign and home policy of Israel is directed for the benefit of the strategic interests of the American war instigators in the Near East. A situation has been created where American "aid" has turned Israel into a source for the American capitalists to pile up capital and snatch off maximum profits several times higher than all the American "aid" bestowed on Israel in recent years.

The enslaving pacts and agreements forced on Israel by the USA and American "aid" have led to the severe curtailment of Israel's industrial production and to enormous direct and camouflaged military expenditure which constitutes over 50 per cent of the budget, to the ruthless lowering of the people's living standards. All this threatens the security of the country and has led to political reaction.

One of the characteristic signs of the deep crisis taking place in our country is the spread of unemployment; there are at present approximately 100,000 fully and partially unemployed. The American prohibition on trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the US raw material policy which aims at restricting and paralysing local industrial production, as well as the compulsory expensive and ruinous import of ready-made goods which can be produced in Israel and the decline in the purchasing power of the popular masses—all this has led to the closing down of enterprises and to the restriction of industrial output.

High monopoly prices for American imports required for agriculture, the lack of investment capital and the curtailment of bank loans lead to a decline in agriculture, to the ruin of new settlers who in their thousands are compelled to desert their land, despite unemployment in the towns. The process of emigration from Israel has advanced, already involving more than 45,000 persons.

Israel's debts have reached 400 million dollars, and the export-import ratio is 12:88. Since 1949, imports from the USA have cost us 500 million dollars as against exports to the US amounting to 39 million dollars. Imports from America were, on the average, 20 per cent more expensive than from other capitalist countries. On the other hand, Israel's trade with the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy has declined from 13.7 per cent in 1949 to 0.8 per cent in 1952-53, in spite of the

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S. Mikunis

General Secretary,
Communist Party of Israel

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Between September 1951 and July 1953 alone, prices for goods of mass consumption rose by an average of 200-230 per cent. During the same period nominal wages have risen by only 70 per cent. If it is taken into consideration that the per capita tax burden has grown 13-fold since 1948, it may be seen that in the last two years real wages have dropped by 50 per cent. At the same time the big American and Israeli capitalists reap fantastic profits by means of brutal exploitation of the workers and the continuing impoverishment of the masses.

The serious crisis in Israel is a crisis of the policy of servility of the ruling circles to the expansionist war schemes of the American imperialists. Their own bitter experience leads ever-broadening sections of the people to understand the real meaning of American "aid" and to see the connection between the crisis and economic and political dependence on Washington. They are intensifying their struggle against ruthless exploitation and poverty, against American intervention, for national independence and peace. Stormy mass demonstrations of unemployed all over the country, strikes of workers in factories, on public works and in municipalities, of state employees, of academic workers and students have become a daily occurrence.

Whereas the splitters of the working class—the treacherous leadership of the right-wing social democratic party Mapai and the opportunist leadership of the reformist social democratic party Mapam—try to stifle the struggle of the workers and to keep them apart, the workers strengthen their unity of action in the struggle for bread and work, for wage increases, against delayed payment of wages, the unbearable tax burden and the high cost of living. Demonstrations of unemployed in Ramle and Lydda for work and bread, supported by solidarity strikes of workers and even of small shopkeepers; the demonstration of over 10,000 workers on December 30, 1953, in Tel-Aviv for wage increases and against unemployment; demonstrations and strikes in Teibe and Nazareth against national oppression, combined with slogans for peace, and demonstrations of the inhabitants of immigrant camps, led by the "action committees"—all these constitute a new stage in the struggle of the working masses against the big bourgeoisie and the Government, against the sell-out of the economy of the country and its wealth to American monopolies, for a policy of peace and national independence.

The ruling circles and representatives of Washington find it difficult to conceal their concern in view of the embitterment of the masses over the policy of enslavement to the US monopolies. The proposal of the Soviet Government concerning barter trade with Israel aroused great interest among the Israeli public. In spite of the diabolic plots of the agents of the American-British oil companies and their paid scribblers, the masses of the people discern the essential difference in economic ties with the Soviet Union, which enters into trade relations with Israel as with any other country without any discrimination and interference in

between the USSR and Israel and will unite their forces more and more for delivery from the grip of American enslavement; for broadening and intensifying economic ties with the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, for improving the conditions in the country.

★
The Communist Party of Israel fights a dauntless battle against the policy of "divide and rule" of the imperialists and against the incitement to hatred among peoples. The Communist Party of Israel leads the struggle of all patriotic forces against the armaments race and the imperialist plans for creating an aggressive bloc, mobilises them for Jewish-Arab solidarity as the road to success in the anti-imperialist struggle, for national independence and peace.

The slogan of direct peace negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries as raised by our Communist Party is of very great importance for solving the problem of the Palestinian Arab people and of furthering peace and co-operation between the peoples of the Middle East.

The Communist Party of Israel heads the struggle against the enslavement of Israel by the American imperialists, for national independence and peace.

The Communist Party of Israel indefatigably and undeterred by all difficulties continues the struggle for militant united working-class action, a struggle that is more and more crowned with actual achievements. On this vital question we lead a bitter and hard struggle against the treacherous and splitting policy of the Mapai leadership, the spokesmen of the big bourgeoisie among the working class, as well as against the Mapam leadership, which covers up its opportunist policy with the help of "left" phrases, sabotaging the cause of united working-class action by its refusal to co-operate with the Communist Party and the Left Socialist Party.

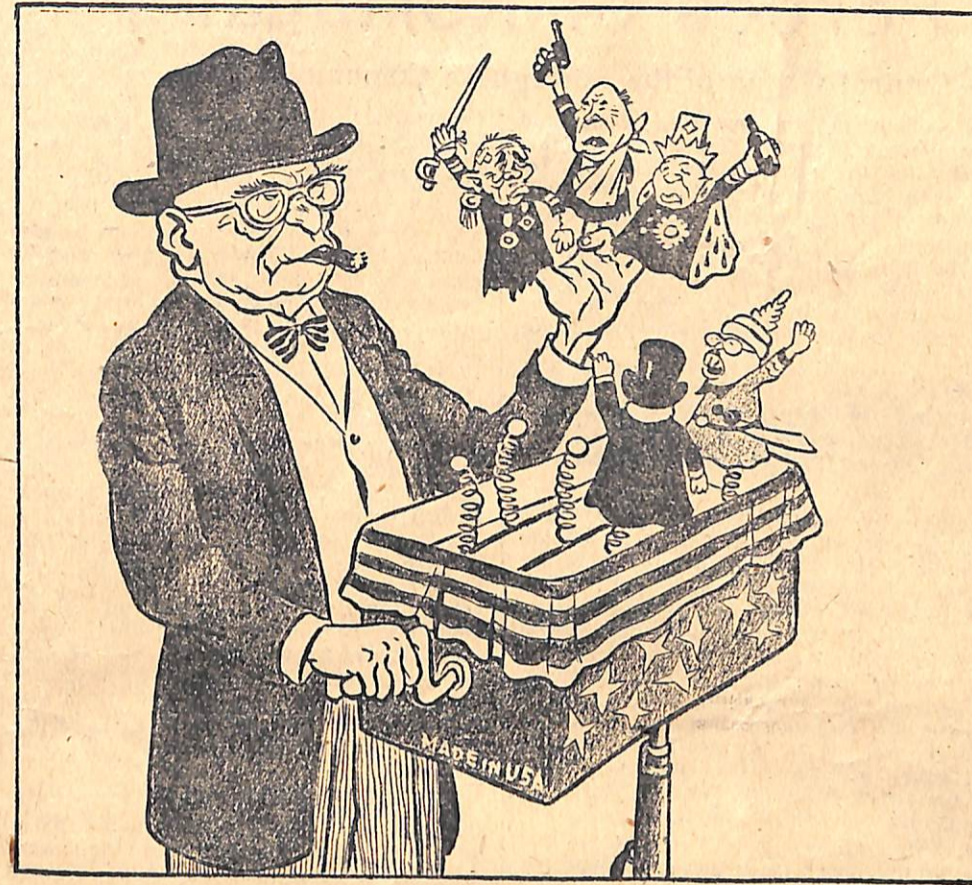
The Communist Party intensifies the struggle to form a broad patriotic people's front, against the anti-popular Government and its American patrons, the struggle for a government of peace and national independence.

After analysing the weakness of our Party in the General Federation of Jewish Labour, in the trade unions, a weakness resulting inter alia from the policy of terror against our Party in this organisation and also from our own shortcomings, we have decided to concentrate all our forces to obtain a turn in the position of our Party in the trade unions and in the working class, to strengthen ties with the working masses and intensify the propaganda and agitation of our Party among them in order to advance their struggle and raise it to a higher level. In accordance with the new tasks, it is necessary to improve the education of cadres and the study of Marxism-Leninism and to broaden the ranks of Party activists and ensure the necessary growth of the ranks of the Party.

In its struggle the Communist Party of Israel draws strength and courage from the growing struggle of the working masses, from their rising political consciousness, from the strengthening of its ties with the working class and the popular masses. The Communist Party draws encouragement and confidence from the splendid successes and substantial achievements of the workers' movement and Socialism headed by

The "Anti-Communist Conference of Asian Countries" in the South Korean war-port of Chinghe, to which wide publicity had been given, ended in complete failure. Instead of the official representatives of the states of Asia, only a handful of self-styled representatives from Thailand, the Bao Dai Viet Nam and certain other places were present.

(Press item)



AMERICAN CIRCUS
OR
"ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE" IN CHINGHE

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

Syngman Rhee Clique Brandishing Arms Again

Immediately it became known that the USA and the states following in its train had frustrated the settlement of the Korean question at Geneva, the South Korean puppets of the American monopolies, as if at the word of command, began to vie with each other in abusing People's China and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. The tone was set by Syngman Rhee. He hastened to declare at a special press conference that "inasmuch as the Geneva Conference had collapsed" he "was working out a new policy" for uniting both parts of Korea. To the question as to whether this meant that he would order his army to commence an immediate offensive "on the North" with a view to a forcible unification of Korea, Syngman Rhee replied that one did not tell journalists about such things...

Following on Syngman Rhee, Cho Chun-hwan, the interim acting South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, who also hastened to speak, told the France-Press agency correspondent that the breakdown of negotiations on Korea at Geneva was something he had "expected and desired from the very beginning of the Conference". Letting himself go entirely, this king for a day affirmed that the unification of Korea could be brought about by no means other than... military force.

Pyun Yung-tai, Foreign Minister for South Korea, went even further. He asserted at a press conference in Geneva that the South Korean "government" was now within its rights to resort to "any action" to achieve the "unification" of Korea. The puppet minister went so far as to say that the agreement on the armistice in Korea was no longer in force and that South Korea was "bound by no obligations under the terms of the armistice".

As is known, it is not the first time that the Syngman Rhee clique have made such statements and there would be no point in taking any notice of them were it not for the fact that they act as a cover

And indeed can the increased frequency of the trips to South Korea by American ministers, generals and other high-ranking persons be regarded as fortuitous? During the work of the Geneva Conference alone, Seoul, for instance, has been visited by Wilson, US Defence Secretary, General Van Fleet, special representative of the American President, and others. After each such visit by these patrons from across the ocean the South Korean puppets have usually begun to clamour even more loudly for the immediate renewal of the "march on the North".

It is likewise not fortuitous that since the signing of the armistice in Korea the number of South Korean divisions, trained and equipped by the Americans, has increased from 16 to 20. As the France-Press agency reports, the Pentagon is at present "in favour of urgently increasing the number of South Korean divisions from 20 to 35".

It is perfectly obvious that these are all links in a single chain. After the lessons he has had during the last few years, Syngman Rhee and his clique would long ago have ceased making these hackneyed threats were it not for the fact that they were supported and encouraged to do so from without by the forces for whom war in Korea and Indo-China is advantageous and who want tension in the international situation.

It is not difficult to understand that the Syngman Rhee-ites who have sold themselves body and soul to the American multi-millionaires are, by their bawling and wild declarations, pursuing, above all, the aim of "keeping their people in a state of tension" so as to compel them, whenever necessary, to agree to any programme of subordination to the Americans, to any trials of military ventures over a lengthy period.

The people of Korea, like the peoples of other countries, know perfectly well the true purpose of the American aggressors and their Korean puppets. All true champions of peace, constantly stepping

Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers

Closed meetings of the delegations of nine states continued discussion throughout the past week on the question of restoring peace in Indo-China.

The following text on the cessation of hostilities in Cambodia and Laos was agreed at the closed meeting held on June 19.

"With a view to facilitating rapid and simultaneous cessation of hostilities in Indo-China it is proposed that:

a) the representatives of the two commands shall meet immediately in Geneva or on the spot;

b) they should study questions relating to the cessation of hostilities on the territories of Cambodia and Laos, beginning with the question of the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and foreign military personnel, taking into consideration the suggestions and proposals made by the various delegations at the Conference;

c) they should report their findings and recommendations to the Conference as soon as possible."

It was also decided that the Conference should continue its work.

The representatives of the commands handling the Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia questions have been instructed to submit an interim or final report to the Conference within the next 21 days.

For United Action of German and French Working Class

A week of militant unity of the German and French working class held in connection with the fourth anniversary of signing the agreement for joint struggle by the French General Confederation of Labour and the Federation of Free German Trade Unions against militarism and war took place in Berlin in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm. Mass rallies and meetings expressing determination to struggle together with the French working people against the "European Defence Community" and for peace in Europe were held in Berlin enterprises.

Many of these meetings were attended by members of the French trade union delegation which came to Berlin to take part in the week's activity and also to attend the European Trade Union Conference. French building workers visited one of the biggest construction sites in Stalin Avenue and conveyed fraternal greetings from all French workers to the German building workers.

A mass meeting attended by over 3,000 representatives of trade unions from various parts of Berlin was held in the "Friedrichstadt-Palast" theatre. Those present at the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution in which they assured their class brothers in France that they would exert all their efforts for the further strengthening of militant unity of the German and French peoples against the "European Defence Community" and the remilitarisation of West Germany.

New Successes of Democratic Forces in Italy

The newspaper "Unita" recently published the results of the elections to municipal councils, which took place at the end of 1953 and the beginning of 1954 in more than 200 communes and 29 provincial election districts. The results of the elections testify to new successes of the democratic forces in Italy. Despite the drop of 5.07 per cent in the total number of those who took part in these elections as compared with that in the parliamentary election on June 7 last year the democratic forces received 13,140 more votes, an increase of

and paralyzing local industrial production, as well as the compulsory expensive and ruinous import of ready-made goods which can be produced in Israel and the decline in the purchasing power of the popular masses—all this has led to the closing down of enterprises and to the restriction of industrial output.

High monopoly prices for American imports required for agriculture, the lack of investment capital and the curtailment of bank loans lead to a decline in agriculture, to the ruin of new settlers who in their thousands are compelled to desert their land, despite unemployment in the towns. The process of emigration from Israel has advanced, already involving more than 45,000 persons.

Israel's debts have reached 400 million dollars, and the export-import ratio is 12:88. Since 1949, imports from the USA have cost us 500 million dollars as against exports to the US amounting to 39 million dollars. Imports from America were, on the average, 20 per cent more expensive than from other capitalist countries. On the other hand, Israel's trade with the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy has declined from 13.7 per cent in 1949 to 0.8 per cent in 1952-53, in spite of the possibility of barter trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies on mutually beneficial terms.

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whether this meant that he would order his army to commence an immediate offensive "on the North" with a view to a forcible unification of Korea. Syngman Rhee replied that one did not tell journalists about such things...

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As is known, it is not the first time that the Syngman Rhee clique have made such statements and there would be no point in taking any notice of them were it not for the fact that they act as a cover for certain American circles which are interested in maintaining international tension and prolonging the military venture in Korea.

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The people of Korea, like the peoples of other countries, know perfectly well the true purpose of the American aggressors and their Korean puppets. All true champions of peace, constantly stepping up their vigilance, resolutely censure the provocative statements and actions of the Syngman Rhee clique.

Jan MAREK

NO, THE EPOCH OF SOVEREIGN STATES IS NOT OVER!

(Continued from page 3)

is broken. No other class is so interested, or is taking such an active part in the struggle for national independence, as the working class led by its Communist Party.

The XIIIth Congress of the French Communist Party declared that the "thoughts and actions of the French proletariat and its Party must ever more clearly manifest themselves as the thoughts and actions of the class that is continuing the national history, that stands at the head of the struggle against the false theory of the decadence of France and against the criminal practice of those who are sabotaging the cause of France".

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During the discussion in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the 1954 state budget Comrade Malenkov stated:

"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 states 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."

In the struggle for the sovereignty of the country, the working class and its Parties are pursuing a policy of broad unity of national and democratic forces. They take into account the social development, the differentiation that is taking place, the objective movement of classes and groups of society—the peasants, the urban middle classes, the intelligentsia and even certain sections of the bourgeoisie whose interests have been in-

fringed upon, who, on the example of the working class, are striving to defend national sovereignty and cannot resign themselves to accepting a new "European" homeland, another army, other military leaders taken from the Hitlerite SS troops, new civic duties and even a new, foreign language. The present movement for national sovereignty, for instance, in France and Italy is characterised, in particular, by the fact that it is of a very broad nature and embraces representatives of all classes and social groups of the most diverse philosophical and political views. Workers and generals, peasants and representatives of the clergy, artisans and representatives of the intelligentsia, Communists and Conservatives are all taking part in it. And the Communists refuse to bring up questions of the past, to make estimations of the moral character of this or that representative of the different sections in this mass movement. They rejoice at any new action in defence of national sovereignty.

In France, for instance, the majority of the Socialist Party oppose the ratification of the "European Defence Community" treaty notwithstanding the fact that the Party Congress, by pre-arrangement of the right-wing Socialist leaders, came out for ratification. In the Commission on Foreign Affairs and in the Commission on National Defence of the National Assembly the majority of the Socialist Deputies voted against ratification. The greater the scale of the joint struggle for the restoration of national independence, the more new sections and personalities it draws in, the more the Communists rejoice because they know that the struggle against foreign enslavement has acquired a vital importance for the working class and all working people.

The American imperialists have not abandoned their endeavours to force their laws on France, as is testified by the insolent demand for the continuation of the war in Indo-China and the ratification of the "European Defence Community" agreement, contained in Eisenhower's message to the

President of the French Republic, the message characterised by "Le Monde" as "intolerable pressure and interference in French affairs". The almost unanimous indignation that has been evoked by the orders of the American imperialists has confirmed the determination of French patriots to achieve the restoration of the complete independence of their country.

In speaking of the equality of nations, the working class of France, Britain, Belgium and other countries, as well as their Communist Parties, are not putting forward a one-sided slogan applicable only to their particular country. They do not forget the duty of proletarian internationalism: they directly support the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples of Asia, Africa and America.

The mighty struggle that is now being waged in France, Italy and other countries proves that for the peoples of Europe—who long ago set up their independent states which American imperialism is trying to bring down to the status of dependent countries—the era of national sovereignty is not over: on the contrary, it has the possibility for a new, a more assured development to the extent that the proletariat struggles successfully to become the principal force of the nation, struggles successfully against the bourgeoisie, the leading strata of which has betrayed the homeland.

Such is the second lesson of contemporary life.

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Besides the nations we have just mentioned and which appeared as a product of the bourgeois epoch of history, there are other, quite different nations. The October Revolution ushered in a new era in the history of mankind and created, among other things, socialist nations guided from the very beginning by the working class and its Party.

The states of the socialist camp have declared war on national oppression. They have proclaimed and are realising within their borders the free development, with equal rights, of nations and national minorities.

Apart from radically changing the old, bourgeois nations into nations of a new type, into socialist nations, the socialist

system has created nations that did not exist before.

Many nationalities, which prior to the victory of Socialism could not form themselves into nations and were doomed to gradual extinction, have been enabled to constitute themselves as nations only under the new system.

Thus the experience of living Socialism reveals all the absurdity of the old lie of the imperialists and cosmopolitans about the "annihilation" of nations under the socialist system. On the contrary, the practice of Socialism shows that they are flourishing and growing in number.

The experience of Socialism likewise shows that new, socialist nations are much more united and rallied than any bourgeois nation. This superiority is explained by their new class content, by the absence of exploitation and antagonistic classes. Within each of these nations there are no longer two warring nations, within their culture there are no longer two cultures. These nations enjoy real unity, their national conscience has ceased to be rent asunder. Because of this the solidarity of the socialist nations cannot be matched.

One of the reasons that such a socialist multi-national state as the USSR has triumphed through all the trials of history and manifested its indestructible might is that the equality achieved by the different nationalities within the USSR has liquidated any animosity and any cause for internal discord and established mutual friendship and genuine co-operation between the nations. The 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia was a festival for all fraternal peoples of the land of Socialism.

The principles of national equality, fraternal mutual aid and indestructible friendship of the peoples have become triumphant likewise in the People's Democracies which are successfully building Socialism. These principles also prevail in the relations between the countries of the socialist camp as a whole. They contribute, in a large measure, to the majestic achievements of the peoples of these countries.

The same principles direct the foreign policy of the states liberated from the capitalist yoke, which have therefore become alien and hostile to a predatory foreign

policy. Respect for freedom and national sovereignty of all nations, big and small, is an unshakable principle of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and all countries of people's democracy.

Thus, the third lesson which can be drawn from life today is the triumph, thanks to Socialism, of the principle of national sovereignty of the states, both big and small.

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The oppressed peoples of all countries express their warm feelings of friendship for and confidence in the Soviet Union because it stands guard over the rights of nations, over peace and the security of peoples. They are imbued with a sense of proletarian internationalism inseparable from genuine patriotism.

Working people and democrats the world over express warm solidarity and render fraternal assistance to the national-liberation forces which are waging struggle in colonial and semi-colonial countries and achieving big successes.

In the capitalist countries under the sway of US imperialism the aspirations of the peoples for independence and sovereignty grow stronger with every passing day. And there is no doubt that in the countries of Western Europe, and, not least, in Western Germany, broad masses of the population, to whom the interests of their homeland are dear, will overcome the treachery of the venal reactionary cliques and restore national sovereignty.

In all these states the main responsibility in the struggle for sovereignty is borne by the working class which, in the epoch of imperialism, acts as the leader of any popular movement, displays its invincible ability to defend the interests of all national strata of the population and to unite them in the struggle for the independence of the country.

Thus, in the bitter struggle against imperialism, against the traitors to the national interests of their country, the enslaved peoples are raising higher and higher the banner of freedom and independence and are laying the corner-stone of a national sovereignty under which they will live with dignity and honour.

A mass meeting attended by over 6,000 representatives of trade unions from various parts of Berlin was held in the "Friedrichstadt-Palast" theatre. Those present at the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution in which they assured their class brothers in France that they would exert all their efforts for the further strengthening of militant unity of the German and French peoples against the "European Defence Community" and the remilitarisation of West Germany.

New Successes of Democratic Forces in Italy

The newspaper "Unita" recently published the results of the elections to municipal councils, which took place at the end of 1953 and the beginning of 1954 in more than 200 communes and 29 provincial election districts. The results of the elections testify to new successes of the democratic forces in Italy. Despite the drop of 5.07 per cent in the total number of those who took part in these elections as compared with that in the parliamentary election on June 7 last year the democratic forces received 13,140 more votes, an increase of 3.76 per cent. The candidates of the democratic forces gained 363,078 votes (43.6 per cent) while in the parliamentary election last year they received 349,938 votes (39.89 per cent).

Compared with the results of last year's parliamentary election the Government coalition lost 22,316 votes (7.69 per cent). It lost a particularly large percentage of votes where it co-operated with right-wing parties, which suffered a fall of 18.24 per cent in votes.

The elections have confirmed once again that the confidence of the people in the democratic forces is constantly growing and that all the attempts of reaction to knock together an anti-Communist bloc are meeting with defeat.

Pentagon and Eclipse of the Sun

Across the Atlantic the oncoming eclipse of the sun (June 30) is being impatiently awaited. To judge by press reports, however, the heightened interest displayed by the American "men of science" to this natural phenomenon is of a somewhat peculiar nature. The New York correspondent of the newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" explained recently that the Americans are attaching a purely military import to the observations which will be made of the eclipse.

The greatest activity around the eclipse of the sun is being displayed by the "scientific research" establishments directly subordinate to the US military departments. The scientific research institute of the US air force in Cambridge, for example, is setting up a whole chain of observation posts stretching from Canada to Iran. Three of these posts will be in Sweden.

With what are these "astronomers" in military uniform going to busy themselves at their hastily set-up observation posts? "The eclipse of the sun will supply data for conducting war with the assistance of jet weapons"—this is how the "Dagens Nyheter" quite definitely answers this question.

All these things are further testimony of the extent to which American strategists use science in their aggressive plans against peace-loving peoples.

M. S.

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