

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

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## IN INTERESTS OF PEACE AND SECURITY OF PEOPLES

Broad circles of public opinion throughout the world note with satisfaction that there has recently been a certain relaxation in the international tension. This relaxation is undoubtedly the result of the vigorous struggle of the peace-loving forces against the forces of aggression, the result of the firm and consistent peaceful foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, by all countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The significance of the relaxation in the international tension must not, however, be overestimated since the enemies of the strengthening of peace, in the first place the ruling circles of the U.S.A., have not abandoned their aggressive designs and are continuing the arms drive, provoking war conflicts in various parts of the world and setting up new military blocs and war bases. These circles artificially maintain the climate of war hysteria, threaten the world with A and H-bombs, openly proclaim as their line the "policy of force" and the prolonged "cold war", constantly resorting to blackmail and intimidation. All this urgently demands that all those who cherish peace and the security of peoples intensify, in a large measure, the struggle against the aggressive forces.

So what is the main task of the peace-loving forces in present conditions? It is to frustrate the designs of aggressive circles, achieve a further relaxation in the international tension, promote, in every possible way, peaceful co-operation between the states and resolutely oppose propaganda aimed at stirring up animosity and hatred between peoples, at preparing and unleashing a new war.

In order to relieve international tension and bring about peaceful co-operation it is essential first of all that the countries concerned have a mutual desire to co-operate on the basis of the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, on the basis of unconditional fulfilment of pledges undertaken. For this purpose it is also essential to settle the main questions which constantly give rise to alarm and tension in international relations.

Quite obviously, a further relaxation in the international tension cannot be achieved unless the problem of ending hostilities in Indo-China is solved. The Western powers, however, and in the first place

"positions of strength" policy and opposes the rebirth of Germany on a democratic basis, has prevented the German problem from being settled.

The policy of the U.S.A. and other Western countries aimed at forming military groupings and blocs, such as the "European Defence Community", is severely condemned by the peoples. It is not fortuitous, therefore, that the movement against the establishment of this closed military grouping, which is counterposed to the other European countries, is being joined by increasingly broad sections of the population, including considerable sections of the bourgeoisie. It is also not accidental that the idea of establishing a system of collective security in Europe, put forward by the USSR, is becoming more and more popular among the European peoples, including the German people. The proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China on the desirability of uniting the efforts of all Asian countries in the interests of securing peace in Asia was wholeheartedly supported by the peoples of Asia. In the establishment of a system of collective security the peoples see the guarantee of strengthening peace and security in Europe and Asia, the guarantee of safeguarding the sovereignty of states and lessening the international tension.

An important condition for lessening international tension and strengthening peace is the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other kinds of weapons of mass extermination, removal of the threat of atomic warfare, an end to the arms drive, and the reduction of the present armaments. There is no doubt that the settlement of the question of unconditional renouncing of the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons would indisputably facilitate, to a great extent, the signing of an agreement for the absolute prohibition of all kinds of weapons of mass destruction and for the establishment of strict international control over this prohibition, as well as for a considerable reduction in armaments and armed forces. However, at the meetings of the Sub-committee of the UN Disarmament Commission, which were held in May and June in London, the representatives of the Western powers, headed by the U.S.A., again refused, under various trumped-up pretexts, to accept the Soviet proposal for the prohibition of atomic weapons. They also side-stepped the proposal for reducing armaments, including the proposal for reducing by the great powers—the U.S.A., the USSR, Bri-

being of the people, in the interests of the further powerful upsurge of productive forces.

There is likewise no doubt that it is impossible to achieve a further relaxation of international tension without securing a normalisation of the relations between the great powers. This presupposes, in the first place, the abandonment of the policy of discrimination towards the People's Republic of China. The peoples of the world have been convinced by the facts that the People's Republic of China is headed by genuine champions of national progress, international peace and the friendship of peoples. The restoration of all legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China, including her lawful rights in Uno, is an urgent international task.

The negotiations which have just been completed between Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, and Nehru, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of India, testify to the fact that there are real possibilities of normalising relations between countries. The statesmen of these two biggest countries of Asia met in Delhi, capital of India, to discuss a number of questions which are of common interest to India and China. They expressed their confidence in the friendship between India and China, which will promote the cause of world peace. They agreed that their countries must maintain close contact in order to preserve complete mutual understanding between them. These negotiations showed once more that the countries genuinely striving for peace can co-operate successfully if both sides are interested in this co-operation and ready to display goodwill.

Striving for the relaxation of international tension broad sections of the public in the capitalist countries are ever more persistently and resolutely calling for the extension of trade with all states on the basis of mutual advantage, for the development and strengthening of cultural contact between individual countries. Life has fully proved that the policy of discrimination, the policy of trade restriction, pursued under pressure of the U.S. ruling circles, is a harmful and unwise policy, that it has already brought about serious losses to the states that followed the U.S. diktat.

A big event with regard to the settlement

## INFORMATION REPORT on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

A Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place a few days ago.

The Plenum examined the results of the spring sowing, care of crops, preparations for the harvest and measures for fulfilling the agricultural products procurement plan for 1954. The Plenum heard and discussed reports on this question by Comrade I. A. Benediktov, Minister for Agriculture of the USSR; Comrade P. P. Lobanov, Minister for Agriculture of the RSFSR; Comrade A. I. Kozlov, Minister for State Farms of the USSR; Comrade T. A. Yurkin, Minister for State Farms of the RSFSR, and Comrade L. R. Korniets, Minister for Procurements of the USSR, and adopted a corresponding decision.

### ON RESULTS OF SPRING SOWING, CARE OF CROPS, PREPARATIONS FOR THE HARVEST AND MEASURES FOR FULFILLING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS PROCUREMENT PLAN IN 1954 *Decision of the Plenum of the C. C., CPSU, Adopted on June 24, 1954*

On June 27 the Soviet press published the Decision adopted by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "On results of spring sowing, care of crops, preparations for the harvest and measures for fulfilling agricultural products procurement plan in 1954".

A short summary of the Decision is given below.

The measures for a further powerful upsurge in all branches of socialist agriculture and an increase in the output of mass-consumption goods, which are being carried out by the Communist Party and the Soviet

Government, states the Decision of the Plenum of the C.C., CPSU, have met with popular approval and given rise to a mighty labour upsurge among the workers, collective-farm peasantry and intelligentsia.

The Party and the Government have recently implemented a number of new measures for increasing the material incentive of collective farms and collective farmers to increase the output of agricultural produce.

The substantial work done by the Party and the Government in further strengthening agriculture has enabled the collective farms, MTS and state farms to carry through the spring sowing in a more organised way and to improve the quality of agricultural work. Grain crops have been sown in a shorter space of time and a higher standard of work was ensured. This spring the square and square-cluster methods of sowing and planting of between-row crops have been widely applied for the first time. Better utilisation was made of local and mineral fertilisers.

This year the collective and state farms

Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies in some of the regions, territories and Republics have not utilised all the possibilities for carrying out the spring field work in the best possible way and have not assured the fulfilment of the state plan for sowing certain crops.

The Plenum of the C.C. of the CPSU instructs the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to eliminate the shortcomings disclosed in the leadership of agriculture; to rally the collective-farm masses and the MTS and state-farm workers in the struggle for a substantial increase in crop yields, in the gross yield of grain and other crops and the produce of animal husbandry; to take timely and excellent care of crops; to organise harvesting well and without losses and to fulfil in time the state plan for procurement and purchase of agricultural produce.

The Decision of the Plenum of the C.C. of the CPSU lays down concrete measures for the care of crops as an important

cultural products collective farms and collective farmers can sell to the state a considerable part of their marketable products at increased purchase prices.

For the purpose of increasing material in-

terestedness of collective farms and collective farmers for the production of grain and oil-bearing crops the Plenum resolved to cut down, beginning with the 1954 harvest, the present quotas of obligatory deliveries from collective farms to the state of grain and seeds of oil-bearing crops and to increase state purchases of these crops at the higher purchase prices; to introduce, beginning with 1954, fixed remuneration in kind, varying according to the particular zone, for the work carried out by the MTS and specialised stations in the collective farms in cultivating grain and oil-bearing crops.

The concluding part of the Decision says:

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU draws attention of all Party organisations to the need for further strengthening labour discipline and raising the productivity of labour of collective farmers and MTS workers, which will make it possible to ensure the exemplary tending of crops, to stock up the required amount of fodder for livestock, to carry out the



struggle against the aggressive forces. So what is the main task of the peace-loving forces in present conditions? It is to frustrate the designs of aggressive circles, achieve a further relaxation in the international tension, promote, in every possible way, peaceful co-operation between the states and resolutely oppose propaganda aimed at stirring up animosity and hatred between peoples, at preparing and unleashing a new war.

In order to relieve international tension and bring about peaceful co-operation it is essential first of all that the countries concerned have a mutual desire to co-operate on the basis of the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, on the basis of unconditional fulfilment of pledges undertaken. For this purpose it is also essential to settle the main questions which constantly give rise to alarm and tension in international relations.

Quite obviously, a further relaxation in the international tension cannot be achieved unless the problem of ending hostilities in Indo-China is solved. The Western powers, however, and in the first place the United States of America, which are endeavouring to extend the war in Indo-China, hinder the adoption of effective decisions to bring the war to an end. The ruling circles of the U.S.A., which consider the Western Hemisphere to be their domain, also prevented the Security Council from adopting measures to stop U.S. aggression against Guatemala.

Of tremendous significance for the further relaxation in international tension is the final solution of the Korean problem. As is known the delegations of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union submitted at the Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers a number of constructive proposals aimed at bringing about the national unification of Korea on a peaceful democratic basis. A completely opposite stand was taken by the U.S. representatives who wanted to use the Geneva Conference in order to extend their control over North Korea too and to impose the regime of colonial slavery on the entire Korean people. Thus, the United States and the other states following in their wake prevented the settlement of the Korean problem at the Geneva Conference. They even refused to adopt the declaration put forward by the USSR to the effect that pending the final settlement of the Korean question on the basis of creating a united, independent and democratic Korean state no action must be undertaken that would threaten peace in Korea.

Of paramount importance for maintaining peace and lessening international tension is the settlement of the German question, prevention of the revival of German militarism. But the U.S.A., which pursues, with the support of other Western countries, the

struggle against the aggressive forces, the sovereignty of states and lessening the international tension.

An important condition for lessening international tension and strengthening peace is the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other kinds of weapons of mass extermination, removal of the threat of atomic warfare, an end to the arms drive, and the reduction of the present armaments. There is no doubt that the settlement of the question of unconditional renouncing of the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons would indisputably facilitate, to a great extent, the signing of an agreement for the absolute prohibition of all kinds of weapons of mass destruction and for the establishment of strict international control over this prohibition, as well as for a considerable reduction in armaments and armed forces. However, at the meetings of the Sub-committee of the UN Disarmament Commission, which were held in May and June in London, the representatives of the Western powers, headed by the U.S.A., again refused, under various trumped-up pretexts, to accept the Soviet proposal for the prohibition of atomic weapons. They also side-stepped the proposal for reducing armaments, including the proposal for reducing by the great powers—the U.S.A., the USSR, Britain, the People's Republic of China and France—all their armaments and all their land, naval and air forces by one-third within a year from the signing of the appropriate convention.

All honest people throughout the world joyfully heard the news that Soviet scientists and engineers had successfully completed the designing and construction of the first industrial nuclear power plant fed by atomic energy, that the first atomic power station of 5,000 kw had been put into operation and had begun to supply industry and agriculture of the adjacent districts with power.

This outstanding historical event means the opening of a really new era in the sphere of development of technique because, for the first time, the industrial turbine works not on coal or other types of fuel but on atomic energy. The commissioning of the first atomic power plant in the USSR represents a practical step in the peaceful application of atomic energy, in the realisation of the noble striving of all mankind to use this greatest discovery of the human mind for peaceful purposes, for ensuring an all-round upsurge in the wellbeing of the population. This outstanding success of the Soviet Union in the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes takes on a tremendous international significance. While the ruling circles in the U.S.A., proceeding from their aggressive designs and in defiance of the will of the peoples, continue the atomic armament drive and direct their efforts at producing and stock-piling weapons of mass destruction the Soviet Union shows an example of the application of atomic energy for the well-

two biggest countries of Asia met in Delhi, capital of India, to discuss a number of questions which are of common interest to India and China. They expressed their confidence in the friendship between India and China, which will promote the cause of world peace. They agreed that their countries must maintain close contact in order to preserve complete mutual understanding between them. These negotiations showed once more that the countries genuinely striving for peace can co-operate successfully if both sides are interested in this co-operation and ready to display goodwill.

Striving for the relaxation of international tension broad sections of the public in the capitalist countries are ever more persistently and resolutely calling for the extension of trade with all states on the basis of mutual advantage, for the development and strengthening of cultural contact between individual countries. Life has fully proved that the policy of discrimination, the policy of trade restriction, pursued under pressure of the U.S. ruling circles, is a harmful and unwise policy, that it has already brought about serious losses to the states that followed the U.S. diktat.

A big event with regard to the settlement of the problems of strengthening peace and security of all nations was the International Conference for the Relaxation of World Tension held in Stockholm from June 19-23. This Conference, initiated by a group of French public figures, was attended by representatives from 30 countries in the East and in the West, belonging to various social groups and parties. The main question of our times, which affects the vital interests of all countries, irrespective of their political and social system—the question of easing international tension—was on the agenda. After broad and free discussion those participating in the Conference adopted a General Resolution which confirmed the most important principle of present-day international relations—the principle of the peaceful co-existence of different political and social systems.

The resolution points out that "all states must reject any recourse to violence for the settlement of disputes and that all conflicts must be settled by negotiations, which must be pursued with tenacity whatever the initial difficulties".

The peoples of all countries wholeheartedly support the decisions of the Stockholm Conference which are aimed at bringing about a relaxation of international tension, the consolidation of peace, and condemning the policy of preparing a new world war.

The peoples of the world are aware that it is only in stubborn struggle that they can achieve a relaxation of international tension, uphold peace and prevent the imperialist aggressors from plunging mankind into a new world war.

On June 27 the Soviet press published the Decision adopted by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "On results of spring sowing, care of crops, preparations for the harvest and measures for fulfilling agricultural products procurement plan in 1954". A short summary of the Decision is given below.

The Party and the Government have recently implemented a number of new measures for increasing the material incentive of collective farms and collective farmers to increase the output of agricultural produce. The substantial work done by the Party and the Government in further strengthening agriculture has enabled the collective farms, MTS and state farms to carry through the spring sowing in a more organised way and to improve the quality of agricultural work. Grain crops have been sown in a shorter space of time and a higher standard of work was ensured. This spring the square and square-cluster methods of sowing and planting of between-row crops have been widely applied for the first time. Better utilisation was made of local and mineral fertilisers.

This year the collective and state farms overfulfilled the state plan for sowing spring crops and 9.5 million hectares more have been sown to these crops than in 1953. These successes of the collective farms, MTS and state farms are evidence of the tremendous reserves latent in socialist agriculture for substantially extending the areas under cultivation and increasing the gross yield of grain and other agricultural produce, and of how, with proper organisational work by Party organisations, these reserves can, within a short time, be used for a further powerful development of agriculture. Compared with 1953 the area sown to spring grain crops has increased by 6,429,000 hectares, which includes an extension of areas sown to wheat by 3,583,000 hectares and to maize by 756,000 hectares. Areas sown to cotton have been increased by 354,000 hectares, and more sugar-beet, sunflowers, vegetables, fodder and silo crops have been sown than last year. The MTS have improved their work in fulfilling obligations under agreements with collective farms. This spring, in the collective farms tractors ploughed and did other work over 18,674,000 hectares more than last year, and the quality of their work was better.

The Plenum of the C.C. of the CPSU notes that the scheme to bring virgin and unused land under cultivation has been warmly supported by collective farmers, workers in the MTS and state farms and also by the urban population, and has become the cause of all the people. In response to the call of the Party and the Government more than 140,000 people have already arrived at the MTS and state farms and have energetically begun work to bring virgin and unused lands under cultivation. The collective and state farms have overfulfilled the task set by the state for sowing virgin and unused land with grain. Against the 2.3 million hectares envisaged by the plan, 3.6 million hectares of virgin and unused land have actually been sown to grain. The ploughing of virgin and unused land for next year's crops is well under way. This spring 124 state grain farms with a total of 2,532,000 hectares of arable land were set up in the regions where new lands are being brought under cultivation. By spring this year the MTS and state farms engaged in cultivating virgin and unused land had received 50,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.), 6,300 lorries and many other machines, equipment and materials. To the new state grain farms alone 400 million roubles have been allocated for building dwellings and service premises and 250,000 square metres of pre-fabricated houses have been despatched.

The Decision states that alongside the successful carrying out of the spring sowing in the country as a whole, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the

Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies in some of the regions, territories and Republics have not utilised all the possibilities for carrying out the spring field work in the best possible way and have not assured the fulfilment of the state plan for sowing certain crops.

The Plenum of the C.C. of the CPSU instructs the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to eliminate the shortcomings disclosed in the leadership of agriculture; to rally the collective-farm masses and the MTS and state-farm workers in the struggle for a substantial increase in crop yields, in the gross yield of grain and other crops and the produce of animal husbandry; to take timely and excellent care of crops; to organise harvesting well and without losses and to fulfil in time the state plan for procurement and purchase of agricultural produce.

The Decision of the Plenum of the C.C. of the CPSU lays down concrete measures for the care of crops as an important condition for obtaining high yields of all crops this year.

The Plenum of the C.C. of the CPSU has adopted measures for providing cattle with fodder with a view to ensuring the supply of fodder for the collective and state farm cattle and the issue of fodder to collective farmers for work-day units earned. In particular, measures are envisaged in connection with haymaking, increasing the production of succulent fodder, for the stocking of straw and for the provision of winter facilities for livestock.

The section of the Decision of the Plenum entitled "The preparation and carrying out of harvesting" reads in part:

Our agriculture is equipped with first-rate technique. This makes it possible to mechanise the main harvesting work and first of all the work in grain growing. For 1954 harvesting the MTS and state farms will have at their disposal over 350,000 combines, about 33,000 scutches and flax-pulling combines, 11,000 sugar-beet harvesting combines, over 24,000 cotton-picking machines, some 10,000 potato-picking combines and a great number of grain-winning and other machines and mechanisms. The MTS, state and collective farms now have skilled cadres of leading workers and specialists, as well as experienced machine operators, who are capable of ensuring that the technique available is used to the full and of successfully carrying out harvesting of all crops.

The Decision reveals shortcomings and lays down measures for preparing and carrying out the harvesting, specifically as regards grain and oil-bearing crops, cotton, fibre-flax, hemp, sugar-beet, potatoes and other vegetables, fruit, the harvesting and procurement of tobacco and makhorka, and the harvesting of seed crops. It also lays down measures for preparing the sowing of winter crops.

The Decision devotes a great deal of attention to ensuring the fulfilment of state plans for procurement and purchases of agricultural products.

It is pointed out that the measures carried out by the Party and the Government to eliminate gross violations of the per hectare principle for calculating obligatory deliveries of agricultural products and serious mistakes in the planning of procurement, the measures to increase state purchases of agricultural products at increased purchasing prices and other measures ensuring material incentives for collective farms and collective farmers in the development of agricultural production, have provided favourable conditions for a considerable increase in the current year of the volume of procurements and purchases of agricultural products and for successfully carrying them out.

The Plenum also holds that in view of the reduction of obligatory deliveries of agri-

collective farmers can sell to the state a considerable part of their marketable products at increased purchase prices.

For the purpose of increasing material interest of collective farms and collective farmers for the production of grain and oil-bearing crops the Plenum resolved to cut down, beginning with the 1954 harvest, the present quotas of obligatory deliveries from collective farms to the state of grain and seeds of oil-bearing crops and to increase state purchases of these crops at the higher purchase prices; to introduce, beginning with 1954, fixed remuneration in kind, varying according to the particular zone, for the work carried out by the MTS and specialised stations in the collective farms in cultivating grain and oil-bearing crops.

The concluding part of the Decision says:

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU draws attention of all Party organisations to the need for further strengthening labour discipline and raising the productivity of labour of collective farmers and MTS workers, which will make it possible to ensure the exemplary tending of crops, to stock up the required amount of fodder for livestock, to carry out the harvesting within the shortest possible space of time and without waste, to fulfil ahead of schedule the quotas for the delivery of grain and other agricultural products to the state, to accumulate full stocks of seed and other reserves, to multiply the commonly-owned wealth of collective farms and on this basis to ensure good remuneration for collective farmers in all collective farms.

The Plenum instructs the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, territory, region and district committees, branches in collective farms, MTS and state farms to develop mass socialist emulation in the countryside for the proper tending of crops, for stocking of fodder, harvesting in the shortest possible time and without waste, for the full utilisation of technique, high productivity of labour and for the fulfilment of the plans for state procurement and purchase of all agricultural products ahead of schedule. The political work conducted in the village must concentrate on explaining to all the collective farmers, MTS and state-farm workers the significance of excellent and timely harvesting and procurement of agricultural products in order to solve the problem of ensuring a steep advance of agriculture, a further strengthening of the commonly-owned economy of collective farms and improvement of the material well-being of collective farmers.

The entire mass political work must be carried out in the field camps, among the members of the field and tractor teams, on threshing floors, in the teams transporting grain, in elevators and procurement points, that is where the success of the harvesting is decided. The best agitators from among Party, Soviet, Komsomol, and trade union activists, rural intelligentsia, leading workers from the collective farms, MTS and state farms must be sent to these places. In the political work it is essential to use the press, radio, cinema, cultural and educational establishments and all forms of mass political work in order to ensure that all collective farmers, MTS and state-farm workers and the entire rural population take an active part in the agricultural work.

The Plenum is firmly confident that all collective farmers, MTS and state-farm workers and agricultural specialists will carry out harvesting and procurement of agricultural products in an exemplary manner and will thus make a great stride forward along the path of fulfilling the vital national task—a steep advance of agriculture—set by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

## IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR

### On the Commissioning of the First Atomic Energy Industrial Electric Station in the USSR

Soviet scientists and engineers have successfully completed the designing and construction of the first atomic energy industrial electric power station in the USSR with a useful capacity of 5,000 kilowatts.

On June 27, 1954 the atomic power plant was put into operation and generated electric current for industry and agriculture of adjacent districts.

For the first time an industrial turbine is operated not by the burning of coal or other kinds of fuel but

by atomic energy—the fission of the atomic nucleus of uranium.

With the commissioning of the atomic electric power station a real step was made in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Soviet scientists and engineers are working on the development of atomic energy industrial electric power stations with a capacity of 50-100 thousand kilowatts.



## Successful Completion of Primary Level Elections in China

Elections to local people's congresses at primary levels have been successfully completed throughout China according to the electoral law. These elections took place in 214,798 electoral units with a population totalling 571,434,511, that is, in all areas except a few in which local elections were not due to be held for the time being. Election committees were set up at hsiang, county, municipal and provincial levels in the areas in which elections were held, as prescribed by the electoral law. No fewer than 2,570,390 cadres were mobilised to conduct the elections.

In conducting primary level elections, a census was first taken in various places. Thanks to the practical and scientific methods adopted for census taking, and the carrying through of the many complex tasks such as checking census papers and registering those who have not reported on schedule, the census was accurate and complete, without repetitions and without people being overlooked.

According to the preliminary statistics of the Central Census Office, the population of China at midnight on June 30, 1953, was 601,912,371. Of this number, 573,876,670 were revealed by the census and 8,708,169 by indirect investigations conducted in those national minority areas where local elections have not yet been carried out; more than 7,000,000 represent the estimated population of Taiwan, and the rest are Chinese residents abroad.

As a result of the nation-wide investigation, this was the first accurate census China has ever had. Besides laying the foundation for the election work, this country-wide investigation also facilitates the planned construction in the country.

The registration of electors took place alongside the census in various parts of the country. The statistics of the Central Election Committee revealed that the number of registered electors was 323,809,684, which accounted for 97.18 per cent of the people of 18 years and over in electoral areas. The number of those deprived of electoral rights according to the law constituted, together with insane persons, only 1.64 per cent of the population of electoral areas, or 2.82 per cent of the population of 18 years or over. This bears out the universal character of our electoral system, the principle of equality observed in it, as well as the broad popular basis on which our people's-democratic power rests.

Judging by the election returns in various localities, the broad masses of electors highly valued their democratic rights and participated enthusiastically in the elections. According to the figures of the Central Election Committee, 278,093,100 of the registered electors voted. This constituted 85.88 per cent of the country's electorate. No fewer than 84.01 per cent of the women registered went to the polls.

Election day was generally regarded by the people as a great holiday. They marked the occasion by gaily decorating the polling stations. For instance, the wedding day of Chiang Pao-chen, young woman of Kuochuangtse in the Fourth District of Tientsin, coincided with election day. She waited for two hours to vote before setting out for the wedding ceremony. "Marriage is a big event," said the bride, "but it is not as

★  
Teng Hsiao-ping  
Secretary-General,  
Central Election Committee  
of People's Republic of China

★ ★

election is even happier." Pang Liang-fang of Puchen, Nanking, was prevented from attending the election rally by childbirth. In honour of the occasion, she named her child Hsuan-yu (meaning "pick the best").

The total number of deputies elected to the people's congresses of primary levels throughout the country was 5,669,144. Of this number, 17.31 per cent were women. The election results revealed that the political consciousness of the masses has greatly heightened thanks to the intensive explanatory work conducted during the election campaigns on the country's central task in the transition period. "Follow the path of Socialism" had become an objective of life and mass struggle, and "A good guide to Socialism" had become a criterion for the selection of candidates. The masses have chosen as deputies many outstanding industrial workers, as well as outstanding people in other spheres. These people, in cities and in the countryside, are in close touch with the broad masses—a fact which greatly facilitates the further consolidation of the people's-democratic system.

The primary level elections were closely co-ordinated with the main tasks facing localities and greatly influenced and speeded up work in various fields. During the primary level elections, a large number of factory and mine workers embarked on emulation campaigns and completed production plans ahead of schedule to show their enthusiasm for the elections; labour efficiency greatly increased on many construction sites. In agricultural production, in the mutual-aid and co-operation movement, "Work well to greet elections" became the mass slogan for action. In many areas, mutual-aid teams were developed, agricultural producer co-operatives were strengthened and new ones set up, and production was raised—all this occurred during the election period. In places that had been affected by natural calamities, relief was given to peasants to develop production.

Democratic practices were fully developed during the elections. The electors examined the work of the organs of state power at primary levels and the style of work of the cadres. Thus, the cadres, subjected to a close scrutiny by the masses, received a profound lesson in democracy. This had a positive effect and induced cadres to improve their work and style of work. By reviewing the work of the cadres the masses came to know that the great majority of them were loyal, industrious and patient—rendering good service to the people. Consequently, these cadres were elected people's deputies. As regards other cadres, those with a rigid style of work or other shortcomings, the people pointed out their defects, at the same time confirming their achievements. In such cases, the people would take the view that mistakes may be made, but provided a person has self-critically admitted them and is willing to

such cadres as deputies. Other cadres whose working ability was poor and who are not qualified to lead people were not elected deputies.

A still more important fact was that in the primary level elections the people discovered certain elements who violated laws and discipline and committed the serious error of using compulsion against people, as well as certain bad elements who by trickery entrenched themselves in the primary level organs of state power. The people expelled these elements, thereby purifying these organs and bringing the People's Government into closer contact with the people and consolidating the unity of the peoples.

The elections imbued the cadres with greater enthusiasm and they now pay greater attention to production and life of the masses. They say that they were enthusiastic before because they worked for their own liberation, but that now they are enthusiastic because they want to bring about a socialist society at an early date. In a number of backward villages, elections were responsible for considerably raising the political consciousness of the people. The elected deputies are leading the masses enthusiastically to devote efforts to production and develop the mutual-aid teams and co-operatives. In the course of elections the primary level organs of state power generally improved their organisation and system, readjusted their structure and simplified working procedures.

As regards the national minority areas, primary level elections were carried out in areas inhabited by more than three-fourths of the country's national minority population, excluding national minority areas where conditions are not yet ripe for elections. The election work was closely co-ordinated with the effort for the further consolidation of unity among various nationalities. In conducting primary level elections in these areas we relied chiefly on the national cadres in various localities, paid due attention to consultation with persons who could represent different nationalities and due respect to customs, habits and the written and spoken languages of the nationalities. Thus, the elections once again have shown the various nationalities that they are really the masters of their destinies and that the People's Republic of China is really a big fraternal and co-operative family of many nationalities.

The recent elections on the basis of universal suffrage were a gigantic democratic movement. They are of great historical significance in the political life of the Chinese people. The successful completion of the primary level elections throughout the country greatly accelerated the development of the people's-democratic system in China and laid the foundation of the people's congresses of county level and above. On this basis, China's first National People's Congresses will be able to crystallize the will of the whole people and solemnly carry out their tasks.

All nationalities of China will rally ever more closely around the Communist Party of China, the Central People's Government and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and strive for the fulfilment of the central task of the state in the transition period—to ensure

## In Communist and Workers' Parties

### CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL ORGANISATIONS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF U.S.A.

A conference of representatives of the Party from eleven areas, held recently in New York City, adopted a call to all members of the Communist Party and other peace-loving Americans to launch a great crusade for peace.

Millions of people, reads the call published in the "Daily Worker", have been speaking up in the most determined way against the prospect of a new war and the use of the H-bomb. They have been speaking up for an armistice in Indo-China and against the Eisenhower-Dulles threat to intensify and extend the war in Indo-China.

The tide for peace, negotiation and trade rises everywhere—except in the Eisenhower administration, among its McCarthyite allies and the warmongering sections of the Democratic Party leadership.

The Eisenhower administration has lost the confidence not only of the peoples of other countries, but of large numbers of those Americans who voted it into power in 1952. Korea taught a bitter lesson. The American people are learning the hard way that the movement for national independence is too vast, too powerful to be turned back and crushed by the force and violence of the Wall Street-Washington leadership.

The call appeals to people to write to President Eisenhower and organise delegations to Congressmen and Senators "to let them know that the American people want an end to the Indo-China fighting and five-power negotiations to outlaw the A and H-bombs. Let them know that the people oppose all aggressive moves against Guatemala... Support and strengthen all existing peace groups and build a powerful grass roots movement that will halt the real treason to America, that will check the war plotters and convert our country into a bastion of peace and freedom..."

### WORK WITH PARTY ACTIVISTS

The organisation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in the town of Gera has, in implementing the decisions of the XVIth Plenum of the C.C. of the SUPG and the IVth Congress of the Party, improved its work with Party activists. The town committee of the SUPG has organised regular classes for the Party activists. Lectures by qualified people, talks and seminars are having good results in raising the ideological level of all those taking part.

The town committee of the SUPG has drawn in some of the Party activists to help branches prepare for Party meetings on the decisions of the IVth Congress of the Party. Furthermore, a number of Party activists have helped the branches to improve work in the Union of Free German Youth organisations.

In order further to improve the work with activists, the Party organisation in Gera plans to carry out a series of measures which include personal talks with every activist about his work, his aims and

### SOLICITUDE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA FOR POLITICAL STUDY OF YOUTH

In the 1953-1954 study year, which has just finished, tens of thousands of young boys and girls have studied in the political circles of the Czechoslovak Youth League. Two types of circles were set up. In the primary political circles the youth acquire a basic knowledge of the history of their homeland, and familiarise themselves with questions of the formation, fight and role of the Communist Party, with the problems of building Socialism in Czechoslovakia and Communist society in the USSR. The advanced circles which study the history of the CPSU are attended, as a rule, by those who have completed their course of study in the primary political circles.

The high ideological level of political education depends, to a decisive degree, on tutors. The Party, therefore, which displays constant concern for the political education of youth, focuses its attention first of all on the selection and training of tutors to work among youth. In the 1953-1954 study year the Party organs selected 7,000 tutors from among Party members to lead the political circles of the Youth League. Thanks to this the level of political education of youth has been raised considerably.

In the 1953-1954 study year district and regional Party consultation centres assisted tutors in the preparation and regular holding of seminars. Party organisations directly guided the work of the tutors who led the circles on the history of the CPSU.

Party organisations systematically deal with questions of the political study of youth. Thus, for example, when at the beginning of the study year shortcomings in the organisation of the study process were revealed in the work of the Brno regional Youth League organisation, the bureau of the regional Party committee immediately discussed this question and took necessary steps to eliminate these shortcomings. The bureaus of district committees usually discuss the course of the political education of youth when they discuss the education of Party members.

Non-party youth are also allowed to attend the Party study circles. Last year thousands of Youth League members studied in these circles with Party members. Thanks to the care of the Party for the political development of youth the consciousness of young people is being enhanced; they are playing a greater part in the building of Socialism.

### MEETING OF LEADERS OF LOCAL BRANCHES OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF URUGUAY

A meeting of leaders of local branches of the Communist Party of Uruguay, which was held in Montevideo and attended by representatives of the Communist Party organisations from the majority of the Departments of the country, discussed the tasks of Party organisations in connection with the general election to be held on

November 28. The report was given by Comrade Eugenio Gomez, General Secretary of the Party.

The meeting adopted a number of concrete decisions to rally the masses in the struggle for the victory of Communist candidates in the forthcoming election, for bringing down the cost of living.

### HOW WE FULFIL DECISIONS OF XVIIth CONGRESS OF AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

To explain to the masses the direct threat that West German militarism represents to Austria's independence and to rally the masses against the danger of a new Anschluss—this is the main task laid down by the XVIIth Party Congress for Austrian Communists. It is for the solution of this task that we, Communists of the Favoriten district (a working class area of Vienna, one of the richest in militant traditions) are working too.

The Party branches are now holding increasingly frequent open meetings and taking other measures, using films and lantern slides. "Radio parliaments"—open discussions on the most topical problems confronting the Austrian people—have enjoyed a wide response among the people. We have also undertaken measures to improve our factory newspapers and overcome weaknesses in circulating our press.

The main attention of our branches is centred on the holding of small meetings and individual talks with non-party people, with members of various mass organisations, as well as with those members of our Party who for some reason or other do not take as yet an active part in inner-Party life.

We have accumulated valuable experience in the work with "reading scrapbooks". The experience is now being applied by all our Party branches. The "scrapbooks" are compiled from materials taken from

read. The delivery of these scrapbooks, collecting them back again and keeping them filled with fresh material give wide possibilities for talks on the most varied economic and political problems.

In carrying out our agitation work we try not only to popularise the slogans of the XVIIth Party Congress but also to link up these slogans with the problems of our district. For instance, we link up the agitation against the increasing number of "greater-German" soldiers' unions and military rallies of soldiers with popularisation of the experience of the struggle waged by the working class against reaction during the fascist Heimwehr and the Dollfuss dictatorship in the 'thirties. In fighting against the economic consequences of the policy of subordinating Austria to the West German monopolists, we recall the mass unemployment of the 'twenties and 'thirties, which was the result of the then subordination of Austrian industry to the Ruhr monopolists.

More than once we achieved united action by Communists, Socialists and non-party workers on communal, economic and social questions. Now we are trying to organise united action of the workers in the enterprises, in trade unions and localities on political questions too.

Paul BRISQUARD



and over in electoral areas. The number of those deprived of electoral rights according to the law constituted, together with insane persons, only 1.64 per cent of the population of electoral areas, or 2.82 per cent of the population of 18 years or over. This bears out the universal character of our electoral system, the principle of equality observed in it, as well as the broad popular basis on which our people's-democratic power rests.

Judging by the election returns in various localities, the broad masses of electors highly valued their democratic rights and participated enthusiastically in the elections. According to the figures of the Central Election Committee, 278,093,100 of the registered electors voted. This constituted 85.88 per cent of the country's electorate. No fewer than 84.01 per cent of the women registered went to the polls.

Election day was generally regarded by the people as a great holiday. They marked the occasion by gaily decorating the polling stations. For instance, the wedding day of Chiang Pao-chen, young woman of Kuo-chuangtse in the Fourth District of Tientsin, coincided with election day. She waited for two hours to vote before setting out for the wedding ceremony. "Marriage is a big event", said the bride, "but the election is bigger. Marriage is a happy event, but the

election is a more important event. It is a natural product of co-operative work strengthened and new ones set up, and production was raised—all this occurred during the election period. In places that had been affected by natural calamities, relief was given to peasants to develop production.

Democratic practices were fully developed during the elections. The electors examined the work of the organs of state power at primary levels and the style of work of the cadres. Thus, the cadres, subjected to a close scrutiny by the masses, received a profound lesson in democracy. This had a positive effect and induced cadres to improve their work and style of work. By reviewing the work of the cadres the masses came to know that the great majority of them were loyal, industrious and patient—rendering good service to the people. Consequently, these cadres were elected people's deputies. As regards other cadres, those with a rigid style of work or other shortcomings, the people pointed out their defects, at the same time confirming their achievements. In such cases, the people would take the view that mistakes may be made, but provided a person has self-critically admitted them and is willing to rectify them, he should be given another chance; the people would therefore elect

nationalities and the written and spoken languages of the nationalities. Thus, the elections once again have shown the various nationalities that they are really the masters of their destinies and that the People's Republic of China is really a big fraternal and co-operative family of many nationalities.

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possibilities for talks economic and political problems. In carrying out our agitation work we try not only to popularise the slogans of the XVIIth Party Congress but also to link up these slogans with the problems of our district. For instance, we link up the agitation against the increasing number of "greater-German" soldiers' unions and military rallies of soldiers with popularisation of the experience of the struggle waged by the working class against reaction during the fascist Heimwehr and the Dollfuss dictatorship in the thirties. In fighting against the economic consequences of the policy of subordinating Austria to the West German monopolists, we recall the mass unemployment of the twenties and thirties, which was the result of the then subordination of Austrian industry to the Ruhr monopolists.

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**Paul FRISCHAUER**  
Secretary of the Favoriten  
District Committee in Vienna,  
Communist Party of Austria

# On Development of International Economic Relations

## I.

At the Berlin Conference and now at the Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers the delegation of the Soviet Union has advanced concrete proposals aimed at creating more favourable conditions for the development of political and economic relations between countries, at safeguarding and consolidating peace and security of the peoples, at removing the danger of a new war.

The policy of U.S. official circles, aimed at hampering by all means normal trade relations between capitalist and democratic countries, meets with increasing resistance, especially in such countries as Britain, France and Italy, which suffer serious political and economic harm as a result of their subordination to the U.S. diktat.

"Experience has shown that the policy of discrimination is unwise and shortsighted, and that it has done considerable harm to the states that submitted to the American diktat"—these words pronounced by Comrade G. M. Malenkov at the Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in April express a truth which not only the working people but also a growing number of representatives of business circles and political figures in capitalist countries are beginning to realise.

The existence of two opposite economic systems does not mean that they should be isolated from one another. They can coexist on the basis of normal political and economic relations.

The Soviet Union and the People's Democracies have constantly shown their desire to develop economic relations with capitalist countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the strict fulfilment of obligations assumed. The strengthening of trade bonds between the countries of both camps is beneficial not only to the economic development of the countries of the democratic camp but, in an even larger measure, it is beneficial to the economic development of the capitalist countries.

The endeavours of the democratic countries to establish normal international

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Rumanian Workers' Party

economic relations follow from the peaceful character of the economy, democratic social system and peaceful foreign policy of these countries striving for the relaxation of international tension and for the removal of the threat of a new war.

The formation of the market of the countries of the democratic camp is characterised by the appearance of international relations of a new type, of a type never before known, based on fraternal co-operation and mutual aid between peoples, on the principles of proletarian internationalism, relations which are constantly being widened and strengthened. These relations ensure a rapid development of the national economy in full conformity with the interests of each particular country and the entire democratic camp as a whole, in conformity with the requirements of the basic economic law of Socialism. In this the aid rendered by the Soviet Union is one of the vital factors facilitating the continuous economic advance of all the other countries of the democratic camp.

Between 1948 and 1952 trade between the countries of the democratic camp increased more than three times and the overall volume of foreign trade of the countries of the democratic camp, despite the policy of discrimination and blockade pursued by the imperialist countries, doubled. For instance, during 1953 alone the volume of foreign trade of the USSR rose to 23,000 million roubles as against 20,800 million roubles in 1952. At present the foreign trade turnover of the Soviet Union is four times above prewar level.

The planned development of the national economy of the countries of the democratic camp has created the essential prerequisites for the organisation of the mutual exchange of commodities on the basis of long-term trade agreements concluded between the

majority of these countries. The advantages of these agreements lie in the fact that they make it possible for these countries to co-ordinate their national economic plans and thus to ensure the satisfaction of their mutual requirements over a longer period and more successfully to carry out long-term plans for developing the national economy of each country. These agreements guarantee the supply of machines, equipment and raw materials within the time limits essential for economic upbuilding, as well as the sale of products envisaged by the production plans. The co-ordination of the national economic plans of the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union, which is realised through the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, makes possible a more rational and effective use of the material resources in the People's Democracies for the successful building of Socialism.

## II.

One can see quite the opposite picture in the capitalist world.

The economic policy imposed on Britain, France and many other countries by the United States of America has brought nothing good. On the contrary, the crisis phenomena in the U.S. economy have had a severe effect on the economies of the West European countries.

Since the middle of 1953 the U.S. economy has been experiencing a constant decline. Compared with July 1953, in March this year U.S. industrial production went down by over 10 per cent while in the first quarter of this year steel output was 30 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1953. In all branches of heavy industry, especially in the automobile, shipbuilding and agricultural machine-building industries as well as the road-building machinery industry, orders are continually being reduced and these industries operate more and more below capacity. In Britain orders in the engineering industry alone have dropped off by 20 per cent.

Stocks of unsold goods pile up year by year. Such materials as steel, non-ferrous metals, rubber and wool, which but recently were classed as being in short supply on the

capitalist market, have ceased to be so and the question is now how to sell them. The enormous stocks of grain have placed on the agenda the question of reducing the acreage under crops. In the U.S.A., for instance, the acreage under wheat is already being cut. This is testimony to the maturing signs of crisis. The events on the New York Stock Exchange on June 8-9 and the sharp fall in shares of such important trusts as "Standard Oil", "General Electric", "Bethlehem Steel", "General Motors", etc. are also significant in this respect.

The United States of America, which has, by its "aid", considerably hampered the economic development of many capitalist countries, is hastening the onset of the crisis in these countries. In addition, the enslaving loans made by the U.S.A. to other countries lead to the closing down of industrial enterprises in these countries, to the growth of unemployment and poverty of the masses. It is not fortuitous that the American "aid" meets with no enthusiasm in the countries that are affected by this "aid". Moreover this "aid" evokes resistance in a number of countries demanding normal trade, not "aid".

The U.S. monopolists are waging a bitter fight to seize the sources of raw materials possessed by Britain, France, Belgium and Holland. Britain suffers the most severe attacks, being attacked not only by her American "friend" but also by new rivals—Western-Germany and Japan.

At present the question of disposing of commodities, the question of sale, has become the most important question of the world capitalist market. Now on the capitalist market it is not a matter of the buyer seeking the seller, but vice versa. The capitalists who succeed in disposing of only a part of their goods on the shrinking home market are compelled more and more to struggle for foreign markets. The competition between the monopolies is sharpening more and more.

Thus, the feature of the world capitalist market is one of constant shrinking and disintegration while the market of the countries of the democratic camp is continually growing and becoming stronger.

## III.

In some trade circles of capitalist countries the antiquated view still prevails that the countries of Eastern Europe can

export only certain definite kinds of raw material, such as timber, grain and crude ore. However, it is quite obvious that the possibilities for exchange between the countries of the democratic camp and the capitalist countries can increase and also involve other new commodities.

The broadest sections of the population in capitalist countries, above all the working people, for whom an expansion of world trade means a fall in unemployment and improved living standards, are interested in the establishment of normal international trade relations.

Of extreme significance for the establishment of normal international trade relations were the International Economic Conference which took place in Moscow in April, 1952, the Geneva conference of trade experts on trade between West and East European countries and the XIVth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which took place in 1953. The work of these conferences shows that differences between economic and social systems cannot bar the way to the development of normal trade relations and peaceful co-operation between countries to their mutual interest.

Discussions at the last session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe were likewise entirely devoted to questions of developing East-West trade. The unanimous adoption by the session of the joint Anglo-Soviet resolution is significant. It proposes to eliminate all economic, administrative and political obstacles impeding trade between the West and East European countries and to set up a committee to study the question of and make recommendations on developing international trade. Another resolution—the Belgium-Czechoslovak resolution adopted by the session—contains a proposal for expanding trade with the countries of Asia and Latin America.

The shrinking of economic relations between the East and the West has had extremely adverse results for the capitalist countries: the market for their goods has shrunk considerably. The West European countries, which had a tradition of economic relations with the countries now belonging to the democratic camp, have suffered particularly.

It is known that the countries of the democratic camp sincerely desire to co-operate in the economic field with any country on the basis of complete equality and mutual advantage, as is evident, in

particular, from the communique of the recent session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. It should be noted that trade circles in different capitalist countries have taken the first steps to restore traditional trade relations with the East.

Trade negotiations which took place in Moscow between the first group of representatives of certain British firms and Soviet foreign trade organisations in January-February last led to the signing of an agreement for the supply of British goods to the value of 193 million roubles or over 17 million pounds sterling. At the same time a number of additional orders amounting to 550 million roubles were placed and agreements on them will be signed later.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR has stated that the Soviet Union is prepared to conclude transactions to the amount of 4,500 million roubles, or more than 400 million pounds sterling, covering the period 1955-1957. Soviet foreign trade organisations could place orders with Britain for vessels and equipment to the value of approximately 3,000 million roubles and could also purchase during this period raw materials, foodstuffs and manufactured goods for mass consumption to the amount of approximately 1,500 million roubles.

The movement for trade with the East has also greatly developed in other countries in Western Europe, Asia and Latin America. A graphic example of this is the formation of the British-China Trade Committee. Mr. Krag, the Danish Minister for Labour and Economic Affairs, has declared that trade with the Soviet Union was the only bright spot against the gloomy background of international trade relations. A number of Belgian newspapers pointed out that the Soviet orders for vessels alone have guaranteed three years' work for many Belgian workers. Characteristic, too, is the statement made by Baltazar Castro, the Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies in Chile, who specially pointed to the benefit which could be derived by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and other countries of Latin America from trade with the Soviet Union.

Neither have certain business circles in the U.S.A. remained indifferent to the movement for reviving trade relations with the East, despite the fierce opposition



FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS

## For Higher Level of Party Work

"Drapeau Rouge"—Central Organ of the Communist Party of Belgium

In accordance with the decision of a recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party, "Drapeau Rouge" has carried a number of articles by Party leaders clarifying the main points discussed at the meeting.

In the article "We are on the correct path" Comrade Edgar Lalmand, General Secretary of the Party, makes clear the particular importance of criticism and self-criticism for the future activity of the Party. At the recent meeting, he writes, "we developed

criticism and self-criticism more vigorously than ever before. We did not make any attempts to obscure our failures, cover up our mistakes or make excuses for our weaknesses. Not only did we not try to shirk responsibility, but all of us have done much to understand our responsibility better. This enabled us to discover, at least to some extent, the deep-seated reasons for our faults and weak points."

### LE DRAPEAU ROUGE

Comrade Lalmand points out that this was the result of the wide discussion which developed in the Party after the parliamentary elections and to which thousands of members and Party sympathisers contributed. Their criticism was frequently severe but in the main correct and essential and rendered invaluable help to the Party, particularly its leadership. It is precisely in this correct path that we must follow in order to improve the work of the Party, Comrade Lalmand points out, and appeals for still greater criticism and self-criticism in all links of the Party.

Comrade Bert van Hoorick, Secretary of the Party, in his article stresses that the Party must better fulfil its role of vanguard of the working class. On the basis of concrete examples from Party activity in recent years he shows the great importance of the correct tactical slogans to be put forward by the Party in this or that period. Now, the author points out, "we must, more frequently than ever before, advance such slogans of struggle on the basis of which the workers and the working masses can immediately realise their unity".

In the article "Advance boldly towards unity" Comrade Ernest Burnel, Assistant

Secretary, clarifies the attitude to be adopted by Communists towards Socialists.

"Our Party", he writes, "must expose not only the war plans of U.S. imperialism, not only the attack of the Belgian capitalists on the rights of the working people, but also the hypocritical manoeuvres of those who within the labour movement help forward the schemes of the worst enemies of peace and the working masses." At the same time, Comrade Burnelle points out, Communists must clearly understand that

"there are more than a few Socialist workers, activists and elected persons in the Socialist Party who want their organisations to play a great part in changing the policy of the country, in raising the standard of living of the working masses and establishing peace". Bearing in mind these two factors in the everyday activity of the Party is a prerequisite for the successful realisation of working-class unity.

In order to avoid mistakes in working out its political line the Party must have a good knowledge of the feelings and aspirations of various sections of the population. This is pointed out in the article in "Drapeau Rouge" by Comrade Jean Borremans, Assistant Secretary of the Party, on "Collective leadership—the highest principle of Party leadership".

"...Only a group of people who exchange opinions, experience and apply criticism and self-criticism can work out the correct line", he writes. "This group of people is the leading body in different links of the Party."

If leading bodies are to give real collective leadership it is essential that every leading Party worker, the author stresses, feels a responsibility for the whole work of the Party, for working out the line of the Party and putting it into practice. Subjecting to criticism the instances of violation of the principle of collective leadership observed in some Party organisations, Comrade Borremans calls on Party leaders to stop drawing up bureaucratic circulars and take measures which would help an ever-increasing number of Communists to display initiative and take part in discussion of the tasks of the Party.

## Preparations for Youth Festival in France

The Union of Republican Youth of France, the Union of French Girls and all democratic organisations are energetically preparing for a big national youth festival which will take place in Paris over July 10-14.

Preparations for the festival, in which tens of thousands of young people from all over the country will take part, are being made in the course of the young people's day-to-day struggle for peace, national independence, in defence of their rights and demands and for reinforcing their democratic organisations. Rallies of young people of different trades have taken place in many Departments. At these rallies the results of the struggle were summed up, the demands of the young people defined and delegates elected to take part in the Day in Defence of the Rights of Youth on July 12.

In the town of Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, on the initiative of a circle of the Union of Republican Youth, together with members of the "Christian Working Youth" organisation, the "Scouts", as well as re-

Committee for the Defence of Unemployed Youth was set up. This Committee has sent delegations to elected persons in the municipalities and to deputies in order to obtain their support. With the help of the population, the Committee is organising the movement of solidarity with unemployed youth. At the L'injectan works in the town of d'Oyonnax (Department Ain), the system of payment for work according to age has been abolished as a result of the united action of the working youth. In June there were hundreds of similar actions on the part of the young people.

The organisations and activists of the French Communist Party and democratic organisations energetically help in the preparations for the festival.

June was marked by a considerable strengthening of the democratic organisations—the Union of Republican Youth and the Union of French Girls. Dozens of new branches were formed and thousands of new members joined both organisations. In all, 4,500 new members joined the Union of Republican Youth in June and

## Working People of Bulgaria Honour Memory of Georgi Dimitrov

Five years have passed since the death of Georgi Dimitrov. The working people of Bulgaria devotedly honour the memory of their leader and teacher, outstanding leader of the international working class movement; they treasure his behests and fight for their implementation.

On the eve of this anniversary exhibitions have been organised and special copies of wall-newspapers devoted to the memory of Georgi Dimitrov issued in enterprises, offices, schools, machine and tractor stations and in producer co-operatives. Meetings and talks are underway. Veterans of the revolutionary movement speak about the life and activity of Dimitrov, about his outstanding contribution to the building of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the people's state and to the strengthening of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship. Pioneers are holding Dimitrov Pioneer rallies. Radio diffusion centres are broadcasting special programmes.

Thousands of industrial and office workers and students are visiting the Georgi Dimitrov Museum and the Museum of the Revolutionary Movement of Bulgaria. They get to know more about the heroic life of their leader and teacher. The working people lay wreaths at the Dimitrov mausoleum.

The working people of Bulgaria are winning fresh labour successes. Personnel in enterprises are striving to fulfil their pledges, raise the productivity of labour and lower the cost of production. Remarkable labour successes have been achieved by the Georgi Dimitrov plant in the city of Kyrdzhali. The workers in the ore-processing factory have overfulfilled the plan by 15 per cent. The miners of Dimitrov who in the past courageously fought against capitalist exploitation under the leadership of Dimitrov are playing an active part in building Socialism. The best results in the emulation drive were achieved by the miners of the D. Blagoev pit. On June 22 they fulfilled the first six month plan by 114 per cent.

During the Dimitrov anniversary period the toilers of the countryside—workers and machine-operators from the MTS and state farms, co-operative members and individual peasants—have joined in socialist emulation. They are working for bumper yields, exemplary and well-organised harvesting.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF WOMEN AGAINST REMILITARISATION OF WESTERN GERMANY

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At the close of the Conference the participants unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that they would spare no efforts to resist the formation of the "European Defence Community". "We are of the opinion," they say, "that in reviving German militarism the 'European Defence Community' creates the constant danger of a new war... We also hold that the 'European Defence Community' is an obstacle to the successful completion of any negotiations for the peaceful settlement of the German problem."

# NEW SITUATION AND TASKS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

Max Reimann

Chairman, Communist Party of Germany

The struggle of our people for the right to self-determination as a nation, which is the most elementary, democratic right of every people, has gained considerable momentum in the past few weeks. The fact that the German Democratic Republic has become a sovereign state which can decide its internal and external affairs as well as questions of its relations with Western Germany in conditions of complete independence and freedom is an important factor in the life of our nation and also has a direct and great influence on Western Germany.

In view of the fact that the sovereignty of the German Democratic Republic also includes the complete right to establish its relations with Western Germany, nobody can now assert that the problem of restoring national unity and the problem of relations between the two parts of Germany are the sole concern of the four occupation powers. It is now clear to every man and woman in Germany that these problems can be settled only through negotiations between representatives of both parts of Germany.

A growing number of representatives of all sections of the population—workers, peasants, traders and intellectuals—justly pose the question: Is it not time that Western Germany too was freed from any foreign dependency and began to pursue a policy serving solely the national interests of the German people? Is it not time to pursue in Western Germany too an independent German policy aimed at achieving national unity by peaceful means?

The work and results of the Berlin Conference of Foreign Ministers revealed with clarity and lucidity that the main obstacle in the way of the reunification of Germany on a democratic and peaceful footing is the reviving of militarism in Western Germany and that the Bonn and Paris military treaties aggravate the dismemberment of Germany and hinder the signing of a peace treaty with Germany. The work and results of the Berlin Conference likewise showed that the peaceful settlement of problems which are vital to the German people is possible only as a result of agreement, as a result of a relaxation in international tension and, in the first place, by means of a united struggle of the German people themselves, through the realisation of the great patriotic slogan "Germans, sit at one table".

We are now at the initial stage of a great process of changes in the consciousness of the people. This is evident from the profound disagreements within the Social Democratic Party of Germany in which many rank-and-file members and activists oppose the American faction inside this Party and call for a resolute struggle against the "European Defence Community" treaty and against the reviving of militarism. This is evident also from the fact that a number of Social Democratic leaders express themselves in favour of negotiations, in favour of a peaceful settlement of the German problem. The following facts provide further testimony: many trade union organisations and trade union conferences are passing resolutions calling for a struggle outside Parliament against the Bonn and Paris treaties, against the recruiting of youths to the services; at the same time a number of trade union leaders oppose the pro-American wing of the trade unions, demanding a trade union policy independent of the U.S.A. and the Adenauer Government. All this is of prime importance since it creates

It is our opinion that the change in the policy of Western Germany must proceed from the fact that the restoration of German unity on a democratic footing is first of all the concern of the Germans themselves, and Western Germany, therefore, must also take all the necessary measures for lessening the tension in relations between the two parts of Germany as well as for facilitating contact between them. It is necessary to obtain, through negotiations, an agreement to set up an all-German economic commission which in the interests of both parts of Germany would deal with questions relating to the extension of inter-German trade. This would undoubtedly improve the conditions in both parts of Germany and would create favourable conditions for the reunification of Germany.

It is likewise essential to set up an all-German commission on cultural questions, with the task of defending and preserving the unity of German culture in all spheres of cultural life and promoting active exchange of cultural values between both parts of the country. Such measures would bring both parts closer together and would closely link the Germans in both parts of the country to one another in the spirit of the great humanitarian culture of our people.

We consider that any policy pursued with a feeling of responsibility can no longer ignore the existence of the German Democratic Republic. As the reunification of Germany on a democratic basis is impossible without mutual understanding between Germans from both parts of the country, it is essential, as soon as possible, to open all-German negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on setting up a provisional all-German government, the main task of which will be to hold free democratic elections and which on behalf of the German people will be an equal party of the negotiations at all stages of the preparation of a peace treaty with Germany.

Taking into account the developing economic crisis we consider that Western Germany must come out of the European Coal and Steel Community and that Germans themselves must dispose of their coal and steel in accordance with their peaceful vital interests. The two years in this Community show the German people that if foreign interests dominate the basic branches of industry the whole economic life is affected. Herein lies the main reason for the crisis phenomena, enforced idleness, part-time working, sackings and the difficulties experienced in selling goods.

Further, for a new course in policy, we consider it necessary for Western Germany to support trade relations, without foreign interference, with all countries which are ready to establish such relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Thanks to the high quality of manufactured goods turned out by our industry and our handicraft broad vistas undoubtedly open up along this path, vistas which will ensure for the workers and all working people work, full employment and reasonable wages.

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The establishment of united working-class action in the struggle against militarism and chauvinism, against the policy of EDC, for peace, national unity, democracy and social interests of the working class is the chief task of our Party. Conditions have recently become very much more favourable for the successful solution of this task. The leading bodies of our Party organisations must see the new element in the feelings of rank-and-file members and activists of the Social Democratic Party. This new element is the reflection of the growing class consciousness of Social Democratic workers.

The trade union movement in Western Germany is in a position which seriously alarms every honest worker and trade unionist. The pro-American group in the trade union leadership is openly pursuing a policy of submitting trade unions to the diktat of the Adenauer Government.

In these conditions it is necessary without delay to begin struggle for the preservation of the trade unions as the class organisation of the working people. This demand is also put forward by our Social Democratic comrades in the trade unions and by many non-party trade unionists and many workers under the influence of the church.

In order to achieve a change in the trade union fight it is necessary to pursue a militant policy on the wages question and ensure that the unions carry on an active and militant struggle in defence of trade union rights, the right to strike and organise, in defence of trade union rights in enterprises and the right to participate in the management of enterprises.

The programme of action of the trade unions must clearly declare that the deteriorating living conditions of industrial and office workers and the infringement of trade union rights are explained by the EDC policy pursued by the Adenauer Government in defiance of the interests of the working class and the German people as a whole. The effective struggle for raising real wages, pensions and allowances and in defence of democratic liberties is possible only if it is linked up with the struggle against the plans for rearmament and recruitment carried out by the Adenauer Government.

We are confronted with the problems: How can we utilise all the strength at our disposal, how and by what means can we solve in the best way the great tasks which face us? There can be only one answer: tasks, are solved by militant action. In the course of these actions in defence of their vital interests the popular masses come into struggle, become organised, educated and tempered. A good rule of our Party and every Communist therefore is to work among the masses.

And if the enemy resorts to terror in order to paralyse the work of our Party this is vivid testimony to the fact that the enemies of the people are afraid of our activity; this shows that history is against them, that they resort to measures of brutal suppression in order to pursue, in defiance of the will of the people, their policy of the shameful Paris and Bonn treaties. This is far from being a sign of strength—on the con-



FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS

## For Higher Level of Party Work

"Drapeau Rouge"—Central Organ of the Communist Party of Belgium

In accordance with the decision of a recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party, "Drapeau Rouge" has carried a number of articles by Party leaders clarifying the main points discussed at the meeting.

In the article "We are on the correct path" Comrade Edgar Lalmand, General Secretary of the Party, makes clear the particular importance of criticism and self-criticism for the future activity of the Party. At the recent meeting, he writes, "we developed

criticism and self-criticism more vigorously than ever before. We did not make any attempts to obscure our failures, cover up our mistakes or make excuses for our weaknesses. Not only did we not try to shirk responsibility, but all of us have done much to understand our responsibility better. This enabled us to discover, at least to some extent, the deep-seated reasons for our faults and weak points".

Comrade Lalmand points out that this was the result of the wide discussion which developed in the Party after the parliamentary elections and to which thousands of members and Party sympathisers contributed. Their criticism was frequently severe but in the main correct and essential and rendered invaluable help to the Party, particularly its leadership. It is precisely this correct path that we must follow in order to improve the work of the Party, Comrade Lalmand points out, and appeals for still greater criticism and self-criticism in all links of the Party.

Comrade Bert van Hoorick, Secretary of the Party, in his article stresses that the Party must better fulfil its role of vanguard of the working class. On the basis of concrete examples from Party activity in recent years he shows the great importance of the correct tactical slogans to be put forward by the Party in this or that period. Now, the author points out, "we must, more frequently than ever before, advance such slogans of struggle on the basis of which the workers and the working masses can immediately realise their unity".

In the article "Advance boldly towards unity" Comrade Ernest Burnelle, Assistant

Secretary, clarifies the attitude to be adopted by Communists towards Socialists.

"Our Party", he writes, "must expose not only the war plans of U.S. imperialism, but also the hypocritical manoeuvres of those who within the labour movement help forward the schemes of the worst enemies of peace and the working masses." At the same time, Comrade Burnelle points out, "Communists must clearly understand that

"there are more than a few Socialist workers, activists and elected persons in the Socialist Party who want their organisations to play a great part in changing the policy of the country, in raising the standard of living of the working masses and establishing peace". Bearing in mind these two factors in the everyday activity of the Party is a prerequisite for the successful realisation of working-class unity.

In order to avoid mistakes in working out its political line the Party must have a good knowledge of the feelings and aspirations of various sections of the population. This is pointed out in the article in "Drapeau Rouge" by Comrade Jean Borremans, Assistant Secretary of the Party, on "Collective leadership—the highest principle of Party leadership".

"...Only a group of people who exchange opinions, experience and apply criticism and self-criticism can work out the correct line", he writes. "This group of people is the leading body in different links of the Party."

If leading bodies are to give real collective leadership it is essential that every leading Party worker, the author stresses, feels a responsibility for the whole work of the Party, for working out the line of the Party and putting it into practice. Subjecting to criticism the instances of violation of the principle of collective leadership observed in some Party organisations, Comrade Borremans calls on Party leaders to stop drawing up bureaucratic circulars and take measures which would help an ever-increasing number of Communists to display initiative and take part in discussion of the tasks of the Party.

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Preparations for the festival, in which tens of thousands of young people from all over the country will take part, are being made in the course of the young people's day-to-day struggle for peace, national independence, in defence of their rights and demands and for reinforcing their democratic organisations. Rallies of young people of different trades have taken place in many Departments. At these rallies the results of the struggle were summed up, the demands of the young people defined and delegates elected to take part in the Day in Defence of the Rights of Youth on July 12.

In the town of Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, on the initiative of a circle of the Union of Republican Youth, together with members of the "Christian Working Youth" and "Agriculture" as well as re-

Committee for the Defence of Unemployed Youth was set up. This Committee has sent delegations to elected persons in the municipalities and to deputies in order to obtain their support. With the help of the population, the Committee is organising the movement of solidarity with unemployed youth. At the L'injectan works in the town of d'Oyonnax (Department Ain), the system of payment for work according to age has been abolished as a result of the united action of the working youth. In June there were hundreds of similar actions on the part of the young people.

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## Working People of Bulgaria Honour Memory of Georgi Dimitrov

Five years have passed since the death of Georgi Dimitrov. The working people of Bulgaria devotedly honour the memory of their leader and teacher, outstanding leader of the international working class movement; they treasure his behests and fight for their implementation.

On the eve of this anniversary exhibitions have been organised and special copies of wall-newspapers devoted to the memory of Georgi Dimitrov issued in enterprises, offices, schools, machine and tractor stations and in producer co-operatives. Meetings and talks are underway. Veterans of the revolutionary movement speak about the life and activity of Dimitrov, about his outstanding contribution to the building of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the people's state and to the strengthening of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship. Pioneers are holding Dimitrov Pioneer rallies, Radio diffusion centres are broadcasting special programmes.

Thousands of industrial and office workers and students are visiting the Georgi Dimitrov Museum and the Museum of the Revolutionary Movement of Bulgaria. They get to know more about the heroic life of their leader and teacher. The working people lay wreaths at the Dimitrov mausoleum.

The working people of Bulgaria are winning fresh labour successes. Personnel in enterprises are striving to fulfil their pledges, raise the productivity of labour and lower the cost of production. Remarkable labour successes have been achieved by the Georgi Dimitrov plant in the city of Kyrdzhali. The workers in the ore-processing factory have overfulfilled the plan by 15 per cent. The miners of Dimitrov who in the past courageously fought against capitalist exploitation under the leadership of Dimitrov are playing an active part in building Socialism. The best results in the emulation drive were achieved by the miners of the D. Blagoev pit. On June 22 they fulfilled the first six month plan by 114 per cent.

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of official U.S. circles. For instance, statements on expanding normal trade relations with the East have been made by the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, representatives of certain companies (Chrysler, Harvester and others) and also by a special commission on the foreign economic policy of the U.S.A.

### IV.

The growing economic might of the countries of the democratic camp enables these countries to increase exchange also with capitalist countries desirous of increasing it, on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The numerous economic agreements concluded during 1953 and the first few months of 1954 between the capitalist and democratic countries are the first of this trend in the foreign trade of capitalist countries.

In 1953 the Soviet Union maintained trade relations with 51 countries, with 25 of which trade was conducted on the basis of yearly and long-term trade agreements. The number of countries with whom trade relations are maintained by the countries of people's democracy has also considerably increased.

In 1953 alone the Soviet Union signed important trade agreements with Argentina, France, India, Greece and Iceland. In January this year the USSR signed protocols on trade with Norway and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union, a credit agreement with Afghanistan and in February a trade protocol with Sweden.

Foreign trade with the countries of the democratic camp presents considerable advantages to the representatives of business circles in the capitalist countries. The fact that the planned economies of countries of the democratic camp experience no crisis phenomena safeguards trade with these countries from the serious fluctuations observed on capitalist markets. The long-term national economic plans, under which the national economies of the democratic countries develop, enable long-term agreements with these countries to be concluded. Furthermore, the continued orders received by capitalist enterprises from the democratic countries promote production and sale of their goods.

The assertions of American propaganda that the democratic countries wish to import only so-called "strategic" goods

from capitalist countries are absolutely unfounded. The list of goods imported by the democratic countries features a large number of mass-consumption goods, including foodstuffs and textile raw materials, and their exports include a considerable portion of so-called "strategic goods" such as oil products, railway equipment, building materials and so on.

An essential feature proving the advantage capitalist countries obtain from trade relations with the democratic countries is that these transactions are conducted under clearing agreements, on the basis of balancing imports and exports in a given period.

The development of business relations with the democratic countries will enable the capitalist countries taking this path to escape from bondage to the American financial trusts. The USSR, for instance, has advanced Finland a credit of 40 million gold roubles. It is a ten-year loan at the rate of 2.5 per cent whereas credit given Finland in 1952 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development bore charges of 4.75 per cent.

The consolidation of economic relations with the democratic countries is of especial significance for the under-developed capitalist countries. For instance, thanks to the Soviet-Indian agreement concluded in 1953 for a period of 5 years, India, with the help of Soviet experts, will be able to construct its big irrigation schemes. The Soviet-Afghan agreement provides for technical aid from the Soviet Union in building enterprises of the food industry.

At the Conference of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which took place in February this year in Kandi, the Soviet representative stated that the USSR could supply interested countries with industrial equipment and machinery on the basis of long-term credit. The USSR is likewise prepared to consider, on the basis of the Uno programme, concrete applications from Asian and Far Eastern countries for technical aid in the sphere of agriculture, the textile and food industries, rubber processing and that of flood control.

Important agreements with India, Indonesia, Ceylon, Burma and Iran have been concluded by the People's Republic of China. At the same time trade representatives of the Czechoslovak, Polish, Hungarian, Bulgarian and the Rumanian People's Republics

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have held negotiations with Asian countries, particularly with India, which have had good results for both sides.

### V.

The Rumanian People's Republic, which is a member of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, is guided by the principle of economic co-operation and mutual aid between democratic countries in its foreign trade policy. However, the steady development and expansion of economic ties between the democratic countries does not rule out but, on the contrary, presupposes an expansion of trade with the capitalist countries too. This is an economic necessity for both sides and contributes to the preservation and consolidation of peace, to a relaxation of international tension.

In its foreign trade the Rumanian People's Republic has developed and is developing trade relations, first and foremost with the USSR and the democratic countries. 80 per cent of our imports come from these countries. Such relations of co-operation and mutual aid have considerably contributed to the development of the economy of Rumania, to the cause of laying the foundations of Socialism in our country. At the same time Rumania has tried to develop economic relations with other countries too, giving particular attention to all offers which observe the principles of equality and mutual advantage, no matter from what part of the world they emanate. Rumania contributes to the consolidation of these relations by observing its foreign trade obligations.

In 1953 the Rumanian People's Republic traded with 44 capitalist countries and from 1950-1953 its foreign trade turnover with West European countries increased by 50 per cent.

In 1954 the Rumanian People's Republic signed a series of new trade agreements, including one with Egypt envisaging a broad exchange of goods and agreements with India, Denmark, Turkey, Iceland, Norway, Austria and Greece. Negotiations are being carried on regarding the conclusion of agreements with Indonesia and Argentina. A protocol has been signed between the Rumanian foreign trade organisation "Agro-export" and "Ostausschuss" (Western Germany).

The establishment of normal economic relations and the development of trade between West and East is an important factor for easing international tension, in the struggle for a lasting peace throughout the world.

first place, by means of a united struggle of the German people themselves, through the realisation of the great patriotic slogan "Germans, sit at one table".

We are now at the initial stage of a great process of changes in the consciousness of the people. This is evident from the profound disagreements within the Social Democratic Party of Germany in which many rank-and-file members and activists oppose the American faction inside this Party and call for a resolute struggle against the "European Defence Community" treaty and against the reviving of militarism. This is evident also from the fact that a number of Social Democratic leaders express themselves in favour of negotiations, in favour of a peaceful settlement of the German problem. The following facts provide further testimony: many trade union organisations and trade union conferences are passing resolutions calling for a struggle outside Parliament against the Bonn and Paris treaties, against the recruiting of youths to the services; at the same time a number of trade union leaders oppose the pro-American wing of the trade unions, demanding a trade union policy independent of the U.S.A. and the Adenauer Government. All this is of prime importance since it creates great possibilities for the rapid building of united action of the working class in the struggle against EDC in order to counterpose the bloc of militarists by a bloc of workers.

We Communists are of the opinion that the situation prevailing in Western Germany insistently demands a change in the political course. This corresponds to the aspirations and interests of the population. The policy of Western Germany must be based solely on the national interests of our people and must aim at preserving peace in Europe, at utilising all the great possibilities that exist for achieving an early national reunification of Germany on a democratic footing.

We Communists hold that the population of Western Germany—the working class, working peasantry and all peace-loving people—can unite around this demand for a new course in the policy of Western Germany.

In order to ensure this new course in policy it is essential first of all that the entire peace-loving population in Western Germany take joint action to eliminate the most serious danger threatening us. The population in Western Germany can no longer tolerate the presence on our soil of American atom guns and other means of mass destruction. The population in Western Germany demands that A and H-bombs be prohibited, as well as other means of mass destruction; they demand an end to the arms drive and the universal reduction of armaments.

At the same time it is necessary, in the interests of the West German population, immediately to stop all mine-laying operations in enterprises and inhabited districts in Western Germany, to ban military manoeuvres on the territory of Western Germany and to prohibit, under severe penalty, recruitment to the French Foreign Legion.

## Popular Referendum In German Democratic Republic

A popular referendum took place over June 27-29, 1954, in the German Democratic Republic and in the democratic sector of Berlin on the question: "For a peace treaty and withdrawal of occupation troops or for the EDC treaty and the 'General Contract' and retaining the occupation troops for 50 years?"

economic crisis we consider that the struggle as a whole. The effective struggle for raising real wages, pensions and allowances and in defence of democratic liberties is possible only if it is linked up with the struggle against the plans for rearmament and recruitment carried out by the Adenauer Government.

Further, for a new course in policy, we consider it necessary for Western Germany to support trade relations, without foreign interference, with all countries which are ready to establish such relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Thanks to the high quality of manufactured goods turned out by our industry and our handicraft broad vistas undoubtedly open up along this path, vistas which will ensure for the workers and all working people work, full employment and reasonable wages.

We consider it necessary to pursue in Western Germany such a policy as would ease without delay the onerous burden of high prices and taxes. For this purpose it is essential immediately to cut down occupation expenditure, to stop all expenditure on war preparations and to annul payments under the London debt agreement, which was unlawfully imposed on the German people. Thus a situation will be created which will make it possible to carry out a broad tax reform in order to free in the first place the workers, peasants and handicraftsmen from the present-day unbearable taxes.

The German people are interested in ensuring that instead of the policy of dividing Europe and counterposing one grouping of countries to another a system of collective security for all European peoples be set up. The German people are vitally interested in the establishment of such a system of collective security since Germany, which is in the centre of Europe, can restore its state unity on a democratic basis only when tension in Europe is relaxed and the danger of a new war removed.

A change of policy in Western Germany is also essential for ensuring the democratic rights and liberties of the people, which are brutally suppressed and seriously jeopardised by the EDC treaty and reviving militarism. In order to restore and ensure the democratic rights and liberties of the people it is essential to break down the dominating influence of monopolists and junkers in the West German state apparatus and ensure that the working class, the most numerous class in the country, in alliance with the working peasantry has the influence in the Government and Parliament which it can justly claim. In the interests of establishing a democratic system in Western Germany it is necessary to put an end to the activity of militarist and fascist organisations and ensure full freedom of activity for democratic organisations. It is essential to restore in

We are confronted with the problems: How can we utilise all the strength at our disposal, how and by what means can we solve in the best way the great tasks which face us? There can be only one answer; tasks, are solved by militant action. In the course of these actions in defence of their vital interests the popular masses come into struggle, become organised, educated and tempered. A good rule of our Party and every Communist therefore is to work among the masses.

And if the enemy resorts to terror in order to paralyse the work of our Party this is vivid testimony to the fact that the enemies of the people are afraid of our activity; this shows that history is against them, that they resort to measures of brutal suppression in order to pursue, in defiance of the will of the people, their policy of the shameful Paris and Bonn treaties. This is far from being a sign of strength—on the contrary, it is a symptom of their growing weakness.

Our Party lives, works and battles in conditions of capitalist society. It is not isolated from this society and therefore is not guaranteed against the penetration of alien views and ideology into its ranks.

The work of our Party in the sphere of propaganda must be improved, it must be closely connected with life, with our struggle.

In the light of the decisions of the XIVth Plenum and in connection with the preparations for the Party Congress, leading Party bodies and Party branches must analyse their work in a critical manner and adopt decisions on the next tasks of our activity in enterprises, trade unions and mass organisations, and on the improvement of our agitation and propaganda work.

If the enemies of the people are seeking to achieve in every way possible the realisation of the EDC policy, the policy of remilitarisation, the struggle against this policy will be successful only if the Party firmly establishes itself in enterprises and in trade unions.

Decisions must be the result of collective discussion by members of the leading body. It is essential that collective leadership becomes the highest principle in our Party leadership. Thus the prestige of leading Party bodies will be strengthened and enhanced and relations of trust between the leadership and Party members will be consolidated.

We are the only Party in Western Germany that has a clear programme of struggle for preserving peace, for the unity of Germany in peace and freedom, for democracy and progress. Our Communist Party has every possibility of solving with honour the tasks confronting it.



## International Conference for Relaxation of World Tension

Broad circles of the public in different countries have closely followed the work of the International Conference for Relaxation of World Tension which was held in Stockholm over June 19-23. This Conference was convened on the initiative of a group of French public figures including deputies to the National Assembly from various parties.

More than 250 persons took part in the work of the Conference—representatives of 30 countries in the East and West, people of the most diverse political convictions and views. Among them were members of the Indian National Congress, deputies from all parties to the Japanese Diet, members of the British Labour Party, deputies to the Parliaments of Italy and France, parliamentary deputies from the government parties in Brazil and Argentina, deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, representatives of the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies, as well as scientists, writers, representatives of business circles, economists and representatives of religious organisations.

The Conference met with a big response and was supported by very broad circles of the world public; it was greeted by representatives of the Quakers in Sweden and the U.S.A. Edouard Herriot, Honorary President of the National Assembly of France, expressed himself in favour of the Conference. Messages were sent by Joseph Paul-Boncour, former Chairman of the Council of Ministers of France; Parri, former Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy; Tetsu Katayama, former Prime Minister of Japan, and Francois Mauriac, French Catholic writer.

The holding of this Conference is evidence of the increased striving for peace on the part of millions of people in all countries of the world, who are demand-

ing an end to the "cold war" conducted by aggressive circles of the U.S.A., an end to the armament drive and to the wars now being waged, and demanding that mankind be saved from the attendant calamities.

After a broad and free discussion, the participants in the Conference adopted a General Resolution, an Appeal to the participants in the Geneva Conference, an Appeal to the United Nations Organisation in connection with events in Guatemala, and also approved the recommendations drawn up by the commissions of the Conference on the peaceful unification of Germany and a peace treaty, the banning of weapons of mass extermination, ending the "cold war", and extending cultural exchange between the peoples.

The General Resolution passed by the Conference confirms the most important principle of the present international relations. "A difference in the political and social systems", states the Resolution, "is not in itself a reason that must of necessity lead to war. Peaceful co-existence is quite possible providing the rights of all peoples, big and small, are recognised de facto and de jure."

The participants in the Conference demanded that Uno should correctly represent actual world relations and become an all-embracing organisation. That is why, stresses the Resolution, the People's Republic of China must be admitted into Uno, as well as all states who have applied or will apply for membership.

The Resolution emphasises that the right path to achieving a relaxation of international tension is the path of peaceful settlement of outstanding questions.

"All states", declares the Resolution, "must reject any recourse to violence for the settlement of disputes. All conflicts must be settled by negotiations, which must be

pursued with tenacity whatever the initial difficulties.

"These principles should first and foremost be the guiding principles in the Geneva negotiations, the success of which would, to the greatest extent, consolidate peace throughout the world."

The Conference urged the resumption of the negotiations on Korea, which have been interrupted, the speediest resumption of negotiations to solve the German question and the banning of atomic weapon tests. It urged that "the states which at the present time possess weapons of mass extermination should undertake not to use them, and that a ban be declared on them and a control set up for enforcing a ban on the manufacture and stock-piling of such weapons."

The Conference pointed out that an important factor which could lessen international tension would be the development of East-West trade. It can be expanded considerably immediately the existing restrictions are removed. A common desire was expressed to increase and develop cultural exchange.

Expressing the demand of public opinion, the participants in the Conference in Stockholm urged the governments represented at the Geneva Conference to unite their efforts with the aim of bringing about a speedy end to the war in Indo-China and to prevent a renewal of hostilities in Korea.

Appealing to Uno in connection with events in Guatemala, those taking part in the Conference declared that they condemn any aid to the aggressors.

The Conference elected a bureau consisting of 20 representatives of different countries. At the concluding meeting, the Bureau and the Secretariat of the Conference were instructed to prepare, by the beginning of 1955, the convening of another and broader conference on relaxing tension in international relations.

## 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.

### PREPARATION FOR HARVEST IN POLAND

Decision of the C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland

The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland have adopted a decision on harvesting. The decision stresses the need for the full utilisation of tractors and harvesting machines, defines the tasks of organising neighbourly help and the tasks of the machine and tractor stations, producer co-operatives and state farms during the harvesting and outlines measures in the sphere of mass political work.

The decision stresses the great importance of the harvesting campaign for the implementation of the tasks outlined by the Second Party Congress for increasing agricultural produce, strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and ensuring a more rapid rise in the living standards of the working people of town and village.

The decision draws particular attention to the proper organisation of neighbourly help so that all horseless farmsteads may complete their harvesting in time. Rural Party organisations will see to it that small peasants are actively assisted by neighbourly help and that kulaks do not evade their obligations.

The producer co-operatives will help individual peasants with machines and draught animals. State farms with many machines will help neighbouring producer co-operatives.

The SMTS are confronted with the task of directing all their efforts, first of all, to the work in producer co-operatives and rendering help to small and middle peasants. The decision stresses that the important task of all Party bodies and organisations, presidiums of people's councils, public and political organisations is the development of broad mass political work in the village. The decision draws attention to the need to develop emulation during the harvesting, to support any initiative in taking pledges in honour of the tenth anniversary of people's Poland, to organise competition between villages, producer co-operatives, state farms and machine and tractor stations and to broaden emulation for the right to participate in the rural district agricultural exhibitions.

### Achievements of Agricultural Co-operatives in Albania

The co-operative sector of agriculture in the Albanian People's Republic is strengthening year by year. At present 128 co-operatives cover 7,455 peasant households owning 25,800 hectares of land, that is 23 and 30 per cent respectively more than in 1952. The co-operatives collect half of the entire harvest of sugar-beet and 23 per cent of cotton. Their crop yields are higher than the average throughout the country. The co-operatives, for example, harvest 23 per cent more wheat per hectare than the individual farms.

The state gives all-round help to the co-operatives, which in 1953 received 58.4 million leka in long and short-term credits,

The ruling circles of the U.S.A., in the name of the profits of American monopolies, have let loose military intervention against Guatemala, have organised the overthrow of the lawful democratic Government, are striving to drown Guatemala in blood and to prevent its people arranging their life as they see fit.

(Press item)



Drawing by J. NOVAK

### POLITICAL NOTES

## New Paroxysm of Racial Fanaticism in U.S.A.

A new paroxysm of racial fanaticism is to be observed in the U.S.A. lately. The American devotees of lynching are sounding the signal for attack, calling for the use of "all means" in support of the racist order of things, threatening to shed blood.

What has infuriated these preachers of white supremacy?

It all began when the Supreme Court of the U.S.A. was compelled, after years of procrastination and under pressure of public opinion, to admit—and only to admit—that the children of Negroes might study in the same schools as white children. It is perfectly clear, as the newspaper "New York Times" authoritatively elucidated, that this purely declaratory decision of the Supreme Court leaves inviolate discrimination against Negroes at most enterprises and in the residential districts, on railroads, in restaurants, etc. Nor does it affect the hundreds of thousands of Negro children living in the slums of New York, Chicago, Detroit and other cities in the United States. The ruling of the Court in no way applies to private schools. And, furthermore, as the "New York Herald Tribune" stated, a year or more may elapse before the decree regarding the "implementation of this decision" is published.

Nevertheless, this ruling of the Supreme Court has given rise to a terrific rumpus in the racist camp where it was considered to be an encroachment on the very principles of the "separate but equal" doctrine.

Governor, Talmadge's closest colleague, spoke out no less resolutely. He declared that he would support segregation in schools and would not permit the mixing of races, come what may. And Byrnes, former U.S. Secretary of State, now Governor of the State of South Carolina, threatened to close all public schools in his state if the court prohibited segregation.

In his turn, Senator Eastland, Democrat (Mississippi), inciting the racists in the Southern States to oppose might and main any attempts to abolish segregation, came out with the utterance that force would be required to implement the decision of the Supreme Court, force which the courts do not have at their disposal. He proposed that the governors of the Southern States should use the armed forces in order not to allow a mixture of races in schools. Engelhardt, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Alabama, even demanded that a special session of the Legislature be convened immediately to maintain the immunity of every brick in the wall of segregation.

One cannot but remark that the orgy of racism enjoys the obvious support of U.S. top officials. Secretary of State, Dulles, for example, publicly calls the Americans a "superior race" which has a mission to "lead the world".

## U.S. Monopolies—Organisers of Armed Intervention and Military Coup in Guatemala

No matter how hard the ruling circles of the U.S.A. endeavour to represent the armed intervention against Guatemala, instigated and prepared by them, as a war of "Guatemalans against Guatemalans", no matter how they attempt to camouflage the military coup organised by them in Guatemala, they will not succeed in covering up the tracks of their criminal activities, nor in evading responsibility for unleashing this aggression, which exposes them as the worst enemies, the stranglers of freedom and independence of the peoples.

There is a great deal of documentary evidence and facts testifying that preparations for the armed intervention against Guatemala as well as the subsequent military coup were begun long ago by the U.S. monopolies. An active part in their preparation was taken by such high-ranking persons as John F. Dulles, U.S. State Secretary who was formerly a lawyer for the United Fruit Company and is also one of its big shareholders; his brother, Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency; J. M. Cabot, former Assistant Secretary for Latin American Affairs in the State Department and one of the present tycoons of the United Fruit Company; Thomas D. Cabot, a State Department official, and Weeks, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, who are connected with the United Fruit Company through the First National Bank, and others.

Juan Miranda

Fearing that the peoples of Latin America might follow this example and take their own, independent path of development, the American monopolies, which in the course of the past 50 years have organised over 100 military interventions and "rebellions" in the countries of Latin America, decided to drown Guatemala in blood.

The United Fruit Company which, as a result of the agrarian reform in Guatemala, was deprived, with appropriate compensation, of some 160,000 hectares of land which were distributed among landless peasants, asked the State Department to protest against the expropriation, as it was delicately put in the July 1953 number of "Fortune". The Boston and New York bankers, who control this trust, quickly convinced their friends—the Washington bankers—of the necessity to act. Soon after, the so-called "National Planning Association", which is controlled by big capital, openly called for intervention against Guatemala.

The U.S.A. organised a virtual naval blockade of Guatemala. An agreement was signed between the U.S.A. and Nicaragua

June was presided over by the U.S. delegate, from taking measures to halt the aggression against Guatemala; they prevented this by not permitting the new appeal of the legitimate Government of this country—a Uno member—to be considered in the Security Council. "The hammer of the Chairman of the Security Council and the machine-guns shelling Guatemala are well synchronised", justly noted an official of the Guatemalan Embassy in the U.S.A. in this connection. Consideration of Guatemala's demand to cease the intervention would have exposed the U.S. ruling circles as the organisers of the aggression. And the American ruling circles demanded that the Guatemalan question be referred to the Organisation of American States where the U.S. representatives, with their feet on the table, dictate their will and do everything the American monopolies wish.

Utilising all means of pressure, including Peurifoy's ultimatums, taking advantage of the contradictions between the separate groupings of the bourgeoisie, army officers and congressmen, acting through their secret agents, the American reactionary forces were striving might and main to compel the Government of Guatemala to capitulate to the demands of the interventionists. As is to be seen from reports of American news agencies, on June 28 Arbenz was removed from the post of President of Guatemala by



armed intervention against Guatemala, instigated and prepared by them, as a war of "Guatemalans against Guatemalans", no matter how they attempt to camouflage the military coup organised by them in Guatemala, they will not succeed in covering up the tracks of their criminal activities, nor in evading responsibility for unleashing this aggression, which exposes them as the worst enemies, the stranglers of freedom and independence of the peoples.

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As has now become the custom of aggressors, the preparations for aggression were made under a foul cloak of calumny about a "Communist threat" emanating from Guatemala. The radio and press, submissive to Wall Street, day by day reiterated the danger of the "Red menace" in the area of the Caribbean Sea. Provocative headlines about a "red outpost" in Central America, "Caribbean calamity", and headlines screaming that the Caribbean Sea was becoming a Communist lake and similar headlines constantly figured in "Life", "American Legion Magazine", "U.S. News and World Report" and other press.

What is the "threat" on which spokesmen of the American monopolies and the U.S. state apparatus subordinate to them dilated so much? What "menace" did Guatemala, with its population of 3.8 million, represent to the U.S.A.?

The only "menace" that Guatemala represented was that in 1944 its people overthrew dictator Ubico, menial of the American monopolies, and that the overwhelming majority of its people dared to proclaim that Guatemala belonged to the Guatemalans and not to Wall Street. The Arbenz Government formed in 1950 set itself the task of promoting the economic development of the country, having in view the following aims: to transform Guatemala from a dependent country with a semi-colonial economy into a country economically independent, from a backward country, in which feudal relations predominated, into a modern capitalist country. The Government legalised trade union organisation, the right to strike, embarked upon agrarian reform to free the peasants and agricultural workers—about 80 per cent of the population—from semi-feudal serfdom and to break the monopoly of the big landowners and the United Fruit Company.

Feeling anxious about the fate of their capital investments in Latin America, comprising about 6,000 million dollars, and of their aggressive plans, in which Latin America is assigned the role of supplier of cannon fodder and strategic raw materials, the U.S. ruling circles decided to wipe out the "bad example" shown by Guatemala.

Fearing that the peoples of Latin America might follow this example and take their own, independent path of development, the American monopolies, which in the course of the past 50 years have organised over 100 military interventions and "rebellions" in the countries of Latin America, decided to drown Guatemala in blood.

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The U.S.A. organised a virtual naval blockade of Guatemala. An agreement was signed between the U.S.A. and Nicaragua according to which a military "mission", comprising 54 officers and 700 soldiers, was to be located at the port of Corinto (Nicaragua). Armaments have been sent from the U.S.A. to Honduras and Nicaragua where the gangs of hirelings were formed. A new ambassador was sent to Guatemala—Peurifoy, well known for his "diplomatic" activities in Greece, the butcher of the independence of the Greek people. S. Braden, pirate of diplomacy, American millionaire, said in a speech that the suppression of so-called "Guatemalan Communism" by outside force would not constitute intervention in the internal affairs of Guatemala. He was immediately supported by John M. Cabot, who declared that such action was not intervention.

The "anti-Guatemalan Military Alliance" was formed soon afterwards in Tegucigalpa (Honduras). Gangs of American hirelings, armed to the teeth, were only waiting for an order from Washington, and the order was given.

When the intervention prepared by the U.S.A. against Guatemala began, the American capitalist press no longer concealed the leading role played by the U.S.A. in carrying out the aggression. Bracker, correspondent of the "New York Times", frankly wrote in a report from Honduras that Washington was fully informed of the possible course of events in connection with Guatemala. An observer of the "New York Post", Max Lerner, declared on June 19 that there were no doubts that American financial corporations were behind the invasion by Castillo Armas. Armas, Lerner wrote, could not have raised and equipped an army without big subsidies, apparently from the United Fruit Company and big owners of coffee plantations. He could not have counted on the success of his open plot without active support from the U.S.A.

The subsequent course of events proved that it is precisely in this way that things developed.

It was the ruling U.S. circles that prevented the Security Council, which in

the aggression against Guatemala; they prevented this by not permitting the new appeal of the legitimate Government of this country—a Uno member—to be considered in the Security Council. "The hammer of the Chairman of the Security Council and the machine-guns shelling Guatemala are well synchronised", justly noted an official of the Guatemalan Embassy in the U.S.A. in this connection. Consideration of Guatemala's demand to cease the intervention would have exposed the U.S. ruling circles as the organisers of the aggression. And the American ruling circles demanded that the Guatemalan question be referred to the Organisation of American States where the U.S. representatives, with their feet on the table, dictate their will and do everything the American monopolies wish.

Utilising all means of pressure, including Peurifoy's ultimatums, taking advantage of the contradictions between the separate groupings of the bourgeoisie, army officers and congressmen, acting through their secret agents, the American reactionary forces were striving might and main to compel the Government of Guatemala to capitulate to the demands of the interventionists. As is to be seen from reports of American news agencies, on June 28 Arbenz was removed from the post of President of Guatemala by a group of high-ranking army officers—enemies of the Guatemalan people, agents of the U.S. monopolies.

After the overthrow of Arbenz, Colonel Diaz took over the functions of President of Guatemala. The first statements and actions by the junta which came to power showed that it capitulated to the instigators of the intervention and betrayed the democratic achievements won by the Guatemalan people while Arbenz was President. Decrees were issued outlawing the Guatemalan Party of Labour and other progressive organisations and excluding members of this Party from the State bodies.

However, the presidency of Diaz was only of a few hours' duration. He was arrested on June 29. Diaz' "intermediate" junta was replaced by that of Colonel Monzon which has gone even farther along the path of fascism: it dissolved Parliament, banned the trade unions and, with the "assistance" of Peurifoy, entered into negotiations with Armas, leader of the interventionist gangs.

Now the U.S. organisers of the aggression and military coup, celebrating their "victory", are attempting to represent the latest events in Guatemala as a struggle for power between military groupings and not as a premeditated brutal suppression of the national-liberation movement in Guatemala.

Vain attempts! World public opinion clearly sees the real state of affairs in Guatemala. The fact that the shares of the United Fruit Company soared on the New York Stock Exchange immediately after the military coup in Guatemala is, in particular, very revealing.

The example of Guatemala recalls the events in Spain, Viet Nam and Korea... This example shows how great a threat the U.S.A. represents to the independence of small countries. The American ruling circles, carrying out the order of the monopolies, do not stop at the foulest and bloodiest deeds against the peoples striving for independence, freedom and a decent existence.

The Guatemalan people, in spite of everything, will continue the noble fight for freedom, honour and independence.

## Achievements of Agricultural Co-operatives in Albania

The co-operative sector of agriculture in the Albanian People's Republic is strengthening year by year. At present 128 co-operatives cover 7,455 peasant households owning 25,800 hectares of land, that is 23 and 30 per cent respectively more than in 1952. The co-operatives collect half of the entire harvest of sugar-beet and 23 per cent of cotton. Their crop yields are higher than the average throughout the country. The co-operatives, for example, harvest 23 per cent more wheat per hectare than the individual farms.

The state gives all-round help to the co-operatives, which in 1953 received 58.4 million leka in long and short-term credits, or 40 per cent more than in 1952. Some 50 per cent of the agricultural work in co-operatives is mechanised.

In 1953 the average earnings of co-operative members per work-day unit were 3.92 kgs of grain and 28.7 leka, instead of 3.436 kgs of grain and 17.2 leka in 1952.

In 1954 the agricultural producer co-operatives are confronted with the tasks of further improving cultivation and organisation and accounting of labour, and ensuring the correct application of the Government decision on additional remuneration to co-operative members for bumper yields.

## Korean People Rehabilitate Ruined Factories and Plants

Reconstruction work is constantly gaining momentum in the Korean People's Democratic Republic. With the fraternal help of experts from the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies the workers and engineers of North Korea have achieved considerable labour successes. The blast furnace and the electric furnace at the non-ferrous metals plant at Munphen have been rebuilt.

At the beginning of June steel was produced by the first open-hearth furnace at the Sonnim plant (Hwanhe province)—one of the largest metallurgical plants of the Republic, now undergoing reconstruction. The workers at this plant are working enthusiastically to rebuild the other furnaces and numerous aggregates.

A big textile mill was commissioned in the city of Kuson. The mill has already turned out tens of thousands of metres of fabrics for the population. The glass-works in the city of Nampho was put into operation in May.

Since the armistice nearly 15,000 small dwellings and over 20 large buildings have been put up in Pyongyang. The construction sites are equipped with a great number of various machines received from the USSR, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies. The industry of Pyongyang is also being restored. The Pyongyang textile combinat, tobacco factory, rubber plant, as well as the Tason brick plant, the Sadon bricquette plant and other enterprises in the neighbourhood of the capital have already been put into operation.

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What has infuriated these preachers of white supremacy?

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Nevertheless, this ruling of the Supreme Court has given rise to a terrific rumpus in the racist camp where it was considered to be an encroachment on the very principles of the "American way of life".

Talmadge, Governor of the State of Georgia, who has more than once in the past threatened to shed blood if segregation were outlawed, declared that there would be no mixed schools for white and coloured children in the state as long as he occupied the post of governor. He added that he would never comply with the decision of the Supreme Court and that even if Federal troops were brought into action, they would not be able to enforce it. Griffin, Assistant-

come what may. And Byrnes, former U.S. Secretary of State, now Governor of the State of South Carolina, threatened to close all public schools in his state if the court prohibited segregation.

In his turn, Senator Eastland, Democrat (Mississippi), inciting the racists in the Southern States to oppose might and main any attempts to abolish segregation, came out with the utterance that force would be required to implement the decision of the Supreme Court, force which the courts do not have at their disposal. He proposed that the governors of the Southern States should use the armed forces in order not to allow a mixture of races in schools. Engelhardt, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Alabama, even demanded that a special session of the Legislature be convened immediately to maintain the immunity of every brick in the wall of segregation.

One cannot but remark that the orgy of racism enjoys the obvious support of U.S. top officials. Secretary of State, Dulles, for example, publicly calls the Americans a "superior race" which has a mission to "lead the world".

Thus, in a country which its rulers call the "model of civilisation", there are frantic cries for new bloody outrages against Negroes. All this is irrefutable evidence that racism in its most repulsive forms has long ago become the dominating ideology of American reaction.

The new paroxysm of racial fanaticism in the U.S.A. shows the whole world, and over again, the extent to which the American claimants to world domination have spiritually run wild.

Jan MAREK

## Strike Movement in Greece

The working people of Greece are intensifying the struggle for their rights, for improvement of their conditions of life, which are constantly deteriorating as a result of the wage cuts.

Numerous strikes of the working people for higher wages and against dismissals are being held. In Athens and Piraeus strikes for higher wages took place in a number of factories. On June 10 the workers of the "Sfantzikopoulos" factory began a 48-hour strike and the workers of the "Mylonopoulos" factory declared a 24-hour strike. On June 9 the workers of the "Iordanidis" factory declared a 48-hour strike and on June 11 a 24-hour strike.

Many of the strikes are crowned with victory for the working people. The strike of the workers of the "Spanos-Zaharioudakis" shoe factory and the four-hour strike of the dockers in Piraeus, as well as the two-hour strike in the "Vourkania" factory in Athens, were very successful. The workers of the "Stamboulidis" and "Tsoukalas" factories have obtained a 25 per cent increase in wages while 5,000 miners in Stratoniki and

in Stratonion (Central Macedonia) have won a collective agreement providing for a 25-30 per cent increase in wages.

At the same time the working masses of Greece are taking resolute action to end the fascist terror, demanding amnesty for the imprisoned fighters for national liberation and the release of Glezos and many other Greek patriots.

Ten chairmen of communes and 400 inhabitants of the Island of Naxos have sent Papagos a memorandum demanding the release of Glezos. In addition 1,100 inhabitants of Herakleion (Crete) and 600 inhabitants of the Matsani village (Corinth), together with the chairman of their commune, signed petitions demanding the release of political prisoners and a general amnesty. Petitions demanding the release of the arrested patriots, signed by hundreds of people, are going to the monarcho-fascist Government. The "Democratic Party" and a number of trade unions and trade union groups have protested against the terror.

## Conferences of Readers of "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!" in Bulgaria

Conferences of the readers of "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!" convened by the city and area committees of the Communist Party of Bulgaria were held recently in Sofia, Plovdiv, Stalin and Ruse. The conferences were attended by hundreds of Party activists: leading members of Party committees, tutors and agitators, representatives of mass organisations, cultural workers, etc.

Those present heard reports on the significance of "For a Lasting Peace, for a

People's Democracy!" for Party activists. In their contributions to discussion those taking part in the conferences spoke on their experience of using the journal in the propagandist and agitational work. A number of concrete proposals were made and suggestions put forward for improving the content of the journal.

## EDITORIAL BOARD

## YOUTH MONTH IN ITALY

A youth month, organised by the Italian Communist Youth Federation, has ended in Italy.

During this month 45,110 young men and women joined the Federation which now has a total membership of 422,182.

A festival in Perugia was attended by hundreds of young workers, peasants and

students from all over the country who took part in sports and cultural events.

Mauro Scoccimarro, member of the Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party, spoke at a youth meeting of the difficult conditions under which the young generation in Italy lives. The permanent figure

of fully unemployed exceeds two million, including 700,000 young people. Scoccimarro urged young people of all political trends to struggle against the ratification of the EDC treaty, for a change in the policy of the Government in the interests of the people.