

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

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## Powerful Vital Force of Soviet-Chinese Friendship

The outcome of the Soviet-Chinese negotiations in Peking is a fresh and invaluable contribution to the cause of peace and security of the peoples in the Far East and throughout the world. The reports on these negotiations were welcomed by hundreds of millions of people, sincere friends of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, by the entire great democratic camp and the peace champions throughout the world with profound satisfaction and joy. The historic documents concerning Soviet-Chinese relations and the international situation are permeated with the noble ideas of peace, fraternal friendship and mutual co-operation of the free peoples, co-operation which is the living embodiment of proletarian internationalism, the new, socialist relations between states, relations which have not and could not have been known to human history in the past.

The Governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have noted the full unanimity of their views both as regards the developing all-round co-operation between the two countries and operation between the two countries and the problems pertaining to the international situation. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China relations based on close co-operation in full conformity with the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance have been established between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. For five years the Soviet and the Chinese peoples have already been marching along hand-in-hand, rendering help to each other, promoting the economic and cultural progress of the two countries and the consolidation of peace and security in the Far East and the world over, in keeping with the aims and principles of the United Nations.

The Joint Declarations and Communiqués of the Governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China provide striking testimony of the peaceful purposes of these two Great Powers. The two Governments are unanimous in their desire to continue to participate in all international actions designed to strengthen peace. They have decided to consult each other whenever questions arise affecting the common interests of the two states, the common interests of co-ordinating their actions for safeguarding the security of the USSR and China and maintaining peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

The Geneva Conference has demonstrated the great significance of all the Great Powers taking part in the examination of pressing international problems. It has also demonstrated the utter groundlessness of the policy pursued by leading circles of the U.S.A. who are preventing the People's Republic of China from taking its

place in the United Nations. Such a policy, as well as the direct acts of aggression committed by the United States against the People's Republic of China, and especially the continued occupation by the United States of part of the territory of the PRC, the island of Taiwan, and the military and financial support given by the U.S.A. to the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which is hostile to the Chinese people, are incompatible with the tasks of maintaining peace in the Far East and easing international tension.

Both Governments consider as abnormal a situation in which Korea continues to remain divided into two parts despite the natural desire of the Korean people for national reunification into a single, peace-loving democratic Korean state. Recognising that the unification of Korea is a major problem, the solution of which would be of great importance for the consolidation of peace in the Far East, they consider it necessary that a conference on the Korean question be held in the immediate future, with the broad participation of the countries concerned.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China resolutely condemn the establishment of an aggressive military bloc in South-East Asia because it is founded on the imperialist aims of its initiators, directed first and foremost against the security and national independence of the Asian countries and against the requirements of peace in Asia and the Pacific area.

They deem it necessary to declare that the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China will continue to base their relations with the countries of Asia and the Pacific area, as well as with other states, on a strict observance of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, which opens up broad opportunities for the development of fruitful international co-operation.

Both Governments are deeply convinced that such a policy conforms to the fundamental interests of all peoples, the Asian peoples included, whose security and well-being can be safeguarded only through the joint efforts of states in the defence of peace.

The Soviet Government and the Government of the People's Republic of China on their part will do everything to promote a settlement of all outstanding international issues, including problems pertaining to Asia.

for the present situation in Japan and lays special emphasis on the fact that in their policy in relation to Japan they proceed from the principle of peaceful co-existence of states irrespective of their social system, being confident that this is in accordance with the vital interests of all nations. The Soviet and Chinese Governments express readiness to take steps to normalise their relations with Japan and declare that Japan will meet with full support in her desire to establish political and economic relations with the USSR and the PRC and that any step on her part designed to secure conditions for her peaceful and independent development will likewise meet with full support.

It is known that Japan has not received independence since the end of the second world war and continues to remain in the position of a semi-colonial country. The U.S.A. wants to utilise Japan for aggressive plans inimical to the interests of the Japanese people and all the peoples of Asia and the Far East. The Japanese people, in their hour of need, are profoundly grateful for the sympathy of the Soviet and Chinese peoples expressed in the Joint Declaration.

The documents on the results of the Soviet-Chinese negotiations are permeated with the ideology of friendship between the peoples, with the community of ideas in the struggle for Socialism and Communism and community of tasks in the struggle for world peace. This community of ideology and unity of aim vastly speed up their forward march and have an ever-increasing influence on the entire course of mankind's historical development.

The Soviet people, who have accumulated vast experience in building Socialism, consider it their fraternal duty to help the Chinese people in all ways to strengthen their people's-democratic state and build Socialism. The selfless aid of the Soviet people to their friends and brothers—the Chinese people—was expressed in all its aspects in the documents on the Soviet-Chinese negotiations which represent another landmark in the consolidation of friendship between the two great countries.

A vivid manifestation of the new, socialist relations established between these states are the agreements on handing over the naval base of Port Arthur to the full possession of the People's Republic of China, on the transfer of the Soviet share in mixed companies, on scientific and technical co-operation, on building new railways, on the granting of a long-term credit by the Soviet Government to the Government of the People's Republic of China and conveying as a gift from the Soviet people to the Chinese people machinery and equipment for the organisation of a large grain-growing state farm.

From the example of the Soviet-Chinese negotiations the whole world can see what

## COMMUNIQUE on Soviet-Chinese Negotiations

A Government delegation of the Soviet Union that had come on the invitation of the Chinese Government for the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the People's Republic of China stayed in China from September 29 to October 12. The delegation consisted of N. S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; N. A. Bulganin, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; A. I. Mikoyan, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; N. M. Shvernik, Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; G. F. Alexandrov, Minister of Culture of the USSR; D. T. Shepilov, Editor-in-Chief of "Pravda"; E. A. Furtseva, Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU; Y. S. Nasriddinova, Minister of the Building Materials Industry of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic; V. P. Stepanov, head of a Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU; and P. F. Yudin, Soviet Ambassador to the People's Republic of China.

During the sojourn of the Soviet delegation in the PRC, negotiations on questions of Soviet-Chinese relations and the international situation were conducted between members of the delegation, on the one hand, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council and Foreign Minister of the PRC, Chen Yun, Peng Teh-huai, Teng Hsiao-ping, Teng Tzu-hui and Li Fu-chun, Vice-Premiers, on the other hand.

Participating in the negotiations were also Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the PRC, Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman, and Liu Shao-chi, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China.

The negotiations proceeded in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and mutual understanding.

Below follow the Joint Declarations of the Governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China on Soviet-Chinese relations and the international situation and on relations with Japan, a Joint Communiqué regarding the Port Arthur naval base, on the existing mixed Soviet-Chinese joint stock companies, on an agreement concerning scientific and technical co-operation and on the building of the Lanchow—Urumchi—Alma-Ata railway line.

In addition there were signed: an agreement on the granting of a long-term credit of 520 million roubles by the Government of the USSR to the Government of the PRC and a Protocol on aid to be rendered by the Government of the USSR to the Government of the PRC in building an additional 15 industrial enterprises and on increasing deliveries of equipment for the 141 industrial enterprises, envisaged in the agreement signed earlier, the total value of the additional equipment deliveries from the USSR to exceed 400 million roubles.

## JOINT DECLARATION of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of China

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of China note the full unanimity of their views both as regards the developing all-round co-operation between both countries and the problems pertaining to the international situation.

During the five years which have elapsed since the historic victory of the Chinese people and the establishment of the People's Republic of China relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have been developed on the basis of close co-operation, in full conformity with the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance of February 14, 1950. This Treaty is founded on the sincere desire of the Chinese and Soviet peoples to render mutual assistance, to facilitate the economic and cultural progress of both countries and the continued consolidation and expansion of fraternal friendship between them and thereby promote peace and security in the Far East and the world over in conformity with the aims and principles of the United Nations.

Experience has shown the great vital force of the co-operation established between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, which is a reliable bulwark of peace and security in the Far East and an important factor in upholding universal peace.

The Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the People's Republic of China declare that the friendly relations which have developed between their countries constitute a foundation for continued close co-operation between both states in conformity with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Both Governments are unanimous in their desire to continue to take part in all international actions designed to strengthen peace, and will consult each other whenever questions arise affecting the common interests of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, with the object of co-ordinated action for safeguarding the security of both states and maintaining peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

The Geneva Conference, which has brought about a cessation of hostilities in Indo-China and has opened up the possibility of regulating the situation in Indo-China in conformity with the legitimate national interests of the peoples of that area, has demonstrated the great significance to the cause of peace of examining pressing international problems with the participation of all the Great Powers upon whom the United Nations Charter places primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace. It has also demonstrated the utter groundlessness of the policy pursued by leading

circles of the U.S.A. who are preventing the People's Republic of China from taking its lawful seat in the United Nations.

Such a policy, as well as the direct acts of aggression committed by the United States against the People's Republic of China, and especially the continued occupation by the United States of part of the territory of the PRC, the island of Taiwan, and the military and financial support given by the U.S.A. to the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which is hostile to the Chinese people, are incompatible with the tasks of maintaining peace in the Far East and easing international tension.

Both Governments consider as abnormal a situation in which Korea continues to remain divided into two parts despite the natural desire of the Korean people for national reunification into a single, peace-loving democratic Korean state. Recognising that the unification of Korea is a major problem, the solution of which would be of great importance for the consolidation of peace in the Far East, they consider it necessary that a conference on the Korean question be held in the immediate future, with the broad participation of the countries concerned.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China resolutely condemn the establishment of an aggressive military bloc in South-East Asia because it is founded on the imperialist aims of its initiators, directed first and foremost against the security and national independence of the Asian countries and against the requirements of peace in Asia and the Pacific area.

They deem it necessary to declare that the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China will continue to base their relations with the countries of Asia and the Pacific area, as well as with other states, on a strict observance of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, which opens up broad opportunities for the development of fruitful international co-operation.

Both Governments are deeply convinced that such a policy conforms to the fundamental interests of all peoples, the Asian peoples included, whose security and well-being can be safeguarded only through the joint efforts of states in the defence of peace.

The Soviet Government and the Government of the People's Republic of China on their part will do everything to promote a settlement of all outstanding international issues, including problems pertaining to Asia.

## JOINT DECLARATION of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government

The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance have been established between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. For five years the Soviet and the Chinese peoples have already been marching along hand-in-hand, rendering help to each other, promoting the economic and cultural progress of the two countries and the consolidation of peace and security in the Far East and the world over, in keeping with the aims and principles of the United Nations.

The Joint Declarations and Communiqués of the Governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China provide striking testimony of the peaceful purposes of these two Great Powers. The two Governments are unanimous in their desire to continue to participate in all international actions designed to strengthen peace. They have decided to consult each other whenever questions arise affecting the common interests of the two states, with the object of co-ordinating their actions for safeguarding the security of the USSR and China and maintaining peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

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Of great importance for strengthening peace is the proposal put forward by the Governments of the USSR and China for the holding of a conference on the Korean question in the immediate future, with the broad participation of the countries concerned. Both Governments consider abnormal the situation in which Korea continues to remain divided into two parts despite the natural desire of the Korean people for national reunification into a single, peace-loving democratic Korean state. This highly important international problem is pressing and must be settled.

The peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China corresponds to the vital interests of all peoples of the world. It aims at the unification of the efforts of the various states in the cause of defending peace. The Joint Declaration of the two Governments reads: "the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China will continue to base their relations with the countries of Asia and the Pacific area, as well as with other states, on a strict observance of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, which opens up broad opportunities for the development of fruitful international co-operation".

These great principles of the foreign policy conducted by the USSR and China lie at bedrock of their relations with other countries. The Joint Declaration of the Governments of the USSR and China on relations with Japan reveals the reasons

## Fiftieth Birthday of Comrade M. G. Pervukhin

On the occasion of the fiftieth birthday of the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Comrade M. G. Pervukhin, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR addressed greetings to him, saying: "The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR warmly greet you, prominent worker for the Communist

the peoples, with the community of ideas in the struggle for Socialism and Communism and community of tasks in the struggle for world peace. This community of ideology and unity of aim vastly speed up their forward march and have an ever-increasing influence on the entire course of mankind's historical development.

The Soviet people, who have accumulated vast experience in building Socialism, consider it their fraternal duty to help the Chinese people in all ways to strengthen their people's democratic state and build Socialism. The selfless aid of the Soviet people to their friends and brothers—the Chinese people—was expressed in all its aspects in the documents on the Soviet-Chinese negotiations which represent another landmark in the consolidation of friendship between the two great countries.

A vivid manifestation of the new, socialist relations established between these states are the agreements on handing over the naval base of Port Arthur to the full possession of the People's Republic of China, on the transfer of the Soviet share in mixed companies, on scientific and technical co-operation, on building new railways, on the granting of a long-term credit by the Soviet Government to the Government of the People's Republic of China and conveying as a gift from the Soviet people to the Chinese people machinery and equipment for the organisation of a large grain-growing state farm.

From the example of the Soviet-Chinese negotiations the whole world can see what close, genuinely fraternal and inviolable bonds of friendship link the peoples of the USSR and China, what splendid prospects are opened up for mankind by the relations of a new type that have been established between the countries of the democratic camp. It is not accidental that the outcome of these negotiations gave rise to anger and confusion among those reactionary circles that underestimated the solidity and strength of Soviet-Chinese friendship. The anti-popular nature of the policy pursued by the aggressive imperialist forces headed by the U.S. ruling circles has become even clearer. In Manila and London, where representatives of the U.S.A. and its allies met recently, the talk was of setting up new aggressive blocs, of the arms race and of establishing new centres of war in Asia and Europe. In Peking, where representatives of the USSR and China met, it was of strengthening peace and friendship between the peoples, of peaceful construction in the countries of the democratic camp and of the peaceful solution of the most important international problems.

All honest people throughout the world follow with admiration the development and strengthening of the great friendship between the peoples of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. At the same time the working people of all countries realise more deeply that the policy of American imperialism is the policy of suppressing the freedom and independence of the peoples, the policy of famine and war.

But today there is a great force in the world, a force capable of curbing any aggressor. This force is the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. The unanimity, friendship and joint struggle of the peoples of the Soviet Union, China and all the People's Democracies for peace and progress have a decisive influence on the destiny of the world.

For the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the entire socialist camp the banner of peace and friendship is sacred. This banner is invincible!

Party and the Soviet state, on this your fiftieth birthday.

We wish you, our friend and comrade, dear Mikhail Georgievich, many years of health and further successful work for the good of the Soviet people and our great homeland.

For his service to the Communist Party and the Soviet state the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR awarded Comrade M. G. Pervukhin the Order of Lenin.

the development of the international situation.

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Experience has shown the great vital force of the co-operation established between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, which is a reliable bulwark of peace and security in the Far East and an important factor in upholding universal peace.

The Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the People's Republic of China declare that the friendly relations which have developed between their countries constitute a foundation for continued close co-operation between both states in conformity with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Both Governments are unanimous in their desire to continue to take part in all international actions designed to strengthen peace, and will consult each other whenever questions arise affecting the common interests of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, with the object of co-ordinated action for safeguarding the security of both states and maintaining peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

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## JOINT DECLARATION of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Relations with Japan

After the end of the second world war Japan, as provided for by the Potsdam Agreements, was to receive full national independence, establish her democratic institutions and develop her independent peace economy and national culture.

But the United States of America, as the chief occupying power in Japan charged with the main responsibility for the implementation of the Potsdam decisions, has flagrantly violated these decisions and, disregarding the interests of the Japanese people, has imposed on Japan the San Francisco "peace treaty" and other agreements which run counter to the aforesaid agreements of the Powers.

Nine years have passed since the war ended and Japan has not been given independence and continues to remain in the position of a semi-occupied country. Her territory is covered with numerous American military bases set up for purposes that have nothing in common with maintaining peace and securing Japan's peaceful and independent development. The industry and finances of Japan are dependent on American military orders. Japan is restricted in her foreign trade, which ruinously affects her economy and chiefly industries producing for peaceful purposes.

All this cannot but insult the national sentiments of the Japanese people, create an atmosphere of uncertainty among the Japanese and fetter the many-sided abilities of the Japanese people.

The present situation in Japan arouses legitimate apprehensions among the peoples of Asia and the Far East that this country might be utilised for aggressive plans inimical

to both the interests of the Japanese people and the task of maintaining peace in the Far East.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China express their profound sympathy with Japan and the Japanese people, who find themselves in a difficult position due to the aforesaid "treaty" and agreements dictated by foreign interests. They believe that the Japanese people will muster sufficient strength within themselves to embark on the path of liberation from foreign dependence and of the regeneration of their homeland, on the path of establishing normal relations of broad economic co-operation and cultural ties with other states, and first and foremost with their neighbours.

The Governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China proceed in their policy towards Japan from the principle of peaceful coexistence of states irrespective of their social system, being confident that this conforms to the vital interests of all nations. They stand for the development of broad trade relations with Japan on mutually advantageous terms, for the establishment of close cultural ties with her.

They also express readiness to take steps to normalise their relations with Japan and declare that Japan will meet with full support in her desire to establish political and economic relations with the USSR and the PRC and that any step on her part designed to secure conditions for her peaceful and independent development will likewise meet with full support.

## SOVIET-CHINESE COMMUNIQUE on the Withdrawal of Soviet Military Units from the Jointly Utilised Chinese Naval Base of Port Arthur and the Transfer of this Base to the Full Possession of the People's Republic of China

Considering the change in the international situation in the Far East arising out of the end of the war in Korea and the restoration of peace in Indo-China, and also taking into account the consolidation of the defence capacity of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the People's Republic of China, in accordance with the relations of friendship and co-operation which have developed between both states and are becoming ever stronger, have agreed that the Soviet military units shall be withdrawn from the jointly utilised naval base of Port Arthur and the installations in this area shall be handed over without compensation to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Both sides have agreed to charge the Soviet-Chinese Joint Military Commission in Port Arthur, formed in accordance with the agreement of February 14, 1950, with carrying out the measures pertaining to the withdrawal of the Soviet military units and the transfer of installations in the area of the Port Arthur naval base to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The withdrawal of Soviet troops and the transfer of installations to the Government of the PRC in the area of the Port Arthur naval base shall be completed by May 31, 1955.

## SOVIET-CHINESE COMMUNIQUE on the Transfer of the Soviet Share in Mixed Companies to the People's Republic of China

Four mixed Soviet-Chinese joint stock companies were set up on a parity basis in 1950 and 1951 by agreement between the Soviet Government and the Chinese Government: The company for mining non-ferrous and rare metals in Sinkiang Province of the People's Republic of China, The company for extracting and processing oil in Sinkiang Province of the People's Republic of China, The company for shipbuilding and repair in the town of Dalny and The company for the organisation and operation of civil air lines.

That was at a time when the young People's Republic of China was faced with the rehabilitation of the national economy. The formation of the Soviet-Chinese companies made it possible to organise in a short time the operation of the establishments comprising these companies, to substantially expand their production capacity and raise their general technical level, utilising advanced Soviet experience of economic construction. The mixed companies thereby played their constructive part and made a definite contribution to the rehabilitation and development of the Chinese economy.

Now that the People's Republic of China, having rehabilitated its economy, is successfully carrying out its first Five-Year Plan and the Chinese economic organisations have accumulated the necessary experience and are able themselves to manage the enterprises comprising the mixed companies, the Governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have reached agreement to the effect that the Soviet share in the mixed Soviet-Chinese companies shall be transferred in full to the People's Republic of China as from January 1, 1955. The value of this share shall be compensated over a number of years by deliveries to the Soviet Union of goods which are usually exported from the People's Republic of China.

The enterprises now belonging to the mixed Soviet-Chinese companies will thus fully become state enterprises of the People's Republic of China.

The two Governments unanimously hold that this decision of theirs is in line with the relations of friendship established between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China and will promote the further consolidation of economic co-operation on the basis of equality, mutual assistance and respect for each other's interests.

## SOVIET-CHINESE COMMUNIQUE on the Signing of an Agreement on Scientific and Technical Co-operation

Negotiations concerning Soviet-Chinese scientific and technical co-operation were conducted in Moscow and Peking between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of China. The negotiations, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, were consummated by the signing of an agreement on scientific and technical co-operation between the USSR and the People's Republic of China on October 12 in Peking. On the authorisation of the Soviet Government the agreement was signed by Comrade A. I. Mikoyan, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and on the authorisation of the Government of the People's Republic of China by Comrade Li Fu-chun, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Under this agreement, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of China have reached an understanding to effect scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries through the exchange of experience in all branches of the national economy.

Both sides shall pass on technical documents to each other, exchange respective information and also send specialists to render technical assistance and familiarise themselves with the scientific and technical achievements of both countries.

Both sides shall pass on technical documents gratis, paying merely the actual cost of making copies of the documents.

A Soviet-Chinese Commission has been formed to draw up measures for effecting co-operation and to present corresponding recommendations to their Governments. Seven members have been appointed to the Commission by the USSR and the PRC respectively. Sessions of the Commission shall be held not less than twice a year alternately in Moscow and Peking.

The agreement is signed for a term of five years. If neither of the sides declares its wish to terminate the operation of the agreement one year prior to the expiration of the aforesaid term, the agreement shall remain in force for a further five years.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Chinese agreement on scientific and technical co-operation is another important contribution to the further consolidation of co-operation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China in the interests of both countries and in the interests of strengthening peace.

## SOVIET-CHINESE COMMUNIQUE on the Building of the Lanchow—Urumchi— Alma-Ata Railway Line and the Organisation of a Through Service

With the object of strengthening mutual economic and cultural relations the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of China have agreed that both sides shall in the near future begin the building of a railway line from Lanchow via Urumchi, on Chinese territory, to Alma-Ata—on Soviet territory. The Chinese Government undertakes to build the line on Chinese territory and the Soviet Government undertakes to build the line on Soviet territory. During the building of the aforesaid line on the territory of China, the Soviet Government undertakes to render all-round technical assistance to the Chinese Government. Construction of a section of this line from Lanchow to Yumen, on Chinese territory, was started in 1953.

## JOINT COMMUNIQUE of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic on the Building of the Tsining—Ulan-Bator Railway Line and the Organisation of a Through Service

The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic, with the object of strengthening economic and cultural relations among themselves, signed on September 15, 1952, an agreement on the building of a railway line from Tsining on the territory of the People's Republic of China to Ulan-Bator on the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic. This line will connect up with the line running from Ulan-Bator to Soviet territory. The Government of the People's Republic of China undertakes to build the line from Tsining via Erlian up to the Chinese frontier and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic undertake to build the line from Ulan-Bator via Dzamyn Ude to the frontier of the Mongolian People's Republic. The three contracting Governments have fully agreed to complete construction and the junction of the aforesaid line and to organise a through service in 1955.

## Letter from Soviet Government Delegation

Offering to the Chinese People as a Gift  
from the Soviet People Machinery and Equipment  
for the Organisation of a Large  
Grain-Growing State Farm

Dear Comrade Mao Tse-tung,

An extensive programme for the development of virgin and unused land is under way in the Soviet Union at present with a view to substantially expanding grain production and on this basis, developing all branches of agriculture. The experience amassed in the wide-scale development of virgin land shows that the most expedient way of conducting this work is through organising grain-growing state farms.

Aware that the People's Republic of China is undertaking the development of virgin and unused land and desirous of sharing the experience accumulated by the Soviet Union in this field, we ask you to accept on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the People's Republic of China, as a sign of the fraternal friendship of the Chinese and Soviet peoples, a gift to the Chinese people from the Soviet people in the form of the machinery and equipment necessary for the organisation of a grain-growing state farm with 20,000 hectares under crops.

The machinery and equipment allocated for the state farm include 30 "C-80" crawler tractors, 64 "DT-54" crawler tractors, 4 "Belarus" tractor cultivators, 100 grain harvester combines, 30 lorries, 4 gasoline tankers, 4 mobile gasoline stations, 2 mobile machine shops, 9 motor cars, 10 motor-cycles with sidecars, 6 single-axle trailers, 8 double-axle trailers, 128 tractor-drawn ploughs, 120 tractor-drawn grain drills, 100 cultivators and stubble ploughs, 1,600 harrows, 16 grain cleaners, 16 hay mowers, 14 machine tools of different types for the repair shop, 2 sets of electric welding equipment, equipment for a 220 kilowatt power station, 13 radio stations of various types, a telephone exchange for 100 lines and a mobile cinema.

To provide the organisational and technical assistance for setting up a grain-growing state farm and learning to master production on the farm we are ready to send to the People's Republic of China as consultants for the organisational period and for the first year of the functioning of the grain farm a number of Soviet specialists. They will work as advisers to the director of the state farm, the chief agronomist, the chief engineer-mechanic, the head of the repair shop, agronomists and mechanics for the different sections and the chief accountant. The object of this is to assist the Chinese personnel, who with the Soviet specialists will run the state farm, to master in the shortest possible period the methods and the system of management of a big grain farm.

The Soviet Union will defray all the costs of maintaining the above-mentioned specialists in China.

We hope that the setting up of such a grain-growing state farm will help China's agriculture to utilise the experience of the Soviet Union in the reclamation of virgin and unused land in the Chinese People's Republic and will consolidate the friendship between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

October 12, 1954.

## Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Letter of Thanks for the Presentation of Machinery and Equipment by the Soviet People to the Chinese People for the Organisation of a Large Grain-Growing State Farm

Dear Comrade Khrushchev and members of the Soviet Government delegation, On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Government delegation of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the Soviet people, has presented to the Chinese people machinery and equipment necessary for the organisation of a state grain farm with an area of 20,000 hectares under crops. For the period of the organisation of this farm and in the first year of learning to master production on such a farm, the Government of the Soviet Union will help China both organisationally and technically in the establishment and management of the state grain farm. For this, it is prepared to send to the People's Republic of China a group of experts in the capacity of advisers so that the leading Chinese personnel of this state grain farm, working with the Soviet experts, can master the technique and management of such a large-scale grain farm in the shortest possible period.

On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, I express my sincere welcome and heartfelt thanks to the Government and people of the Soviet Union for this important, considerable and friendly assistance.

This state grain farm, as a model, will undoubtedly play an important role in carrying forward the socialist transformation of the agriculture of China. At the same time, it will help China to train technicians in agricultural production and master the valuable experience of the Soviet Union in the opening up of virgin soil and reclamation of unused land. In this generous assistance by the Soviet people, the Chinese people see another example of profound friendship for them and concern and support for the construction work of the Chinese people.

Long live the great fraternal friendship between China and the Soviet Union!

MAO TSE-TUNG

October 12, 1954.

## Exchange of Letters Between Soviet Government Delegation and Mao Tse-tung on Occasion of Presentation of Exhibits of Soviet Exhibition Centre in Peking to People's Republic of China

The Soviet Government delegation in China, on behalf of the Soviet Government, presented to the Government of the PRC the 83 machine tools and agricultural machines displayed at the Exhibition Centre of Economic and Cultural Achievements of the Soviet Union in Peking. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, sent N. S. Khrushchev, head of the Soviet Government delegation, a letter expressing gratitude for this gift.

The letter sent to Chairman Mao Tse-tung on this occasion by the Soviet Government delegation reads:

"To Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

"The Soviet Government delegation has the honour to inform you that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has decided, as a token of friendship, to present to the Government of the People's Republic of China the machine tools and agricultural machinery which are on

display at the Soviet Exhibition Centre in Peking, as enumerated in the attached list.

Soviet Government  
delegation

October 5, 1954."

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's reply reads: "Dear Comrade Khrushchev and comrades, members of the Soviet Government delegation!

"In its letter of October 5 the Soviet Government delegation informed me of the decision of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to transfer as a gift to our country the 83 machine tools and agricultural machines on display at the Exhibition Centre of Economic and Cultural Achievements of the Soviet Union in Peking. Allow me, on behalf of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, to express heartfelt gratitude to the Government of the USSR. The Chinese people will regard this generous gift as a concrete expression of the sincere friendship of the Soviet people towards the Chinese people.

MAO TSE-TUNG

October 12, 1954, Peking."

## In Communist and Workers' Parties

### CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF DENMARK

A Conference of the Communist Party of Denmark was held in Copenhagen over October 8 to 10.

After the Conference opened the delegates rose to honour the memory of J. V. Stalin and Martin Andersen-Nexo.

The political report was delivered by Comrade Axel Larsen, Chairman of the Party. In assessing the political situation in the country he stressed that the currency and the subsequent Government crises were not due to economic factors only. They represented, first and foremost, a crisis in the policy which Denmark had been pursuing since it joined the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact.

Much of his report was devoted to the question of remilitarising Western Germany.

Only those, said Larsen, who have forgotten everything and have learnt nothing can support anything that is so deadly a menace to peace in Europe and such a threat to Germany's neighbours as the plan for rearming Western Germany worked out at the nine-power conference in London. Denmark must now have her say.

Axel Larsen then went into details about the Soviet proposal for a system of collective security in Europe and the proposals put forward in V. M. Molotov's speech at

the celebration meeting in Berlin, emphasising at the same time that collective security was the sole guarantee against another war and that all attempts to rearm the German revanchists ran counter to the will of the Danish people.

In conclusion Axel Larsen stressed that the Communist Party must now, as it did during the occupation, stand at the head of the Danish people.

A resolution demanding that the question of Denmark's attitude to the remilitarisation of Western Germany should be settled by the Danish people themselves, and not by the Government, was adopted at the Conference.

The Conference also endorsed the statement on the political situation in the country, which points out that the currency crisis that is undermining the national economy can be overcome by cutting down war expenditure, reducing the terms of military service, improving conditions for the export of goods to Western countries, increasing exports to East European countries and putting a stop to currency manipulation.

In its statement the Communist Party calls on the people to support these demands.

### MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia held in Prague on October 6 and 7 heard and discussed the report on "The fulfilment of the decisions of the Tenth Congress of the CPC in the sphere of the

ing the Party in the preparations for the elections to the National Assembly. The reports were made by Comrades J. Dolansky and A. Novotny. The meeting ended with a speech by Comrade A. Zantovsky.

# of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic on the Building of the Tsining—Ulan-Bator Railway Line and the Organisation of a Through Service

The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic, with the object of strengthening economic and cultural relations among themselves, signed on September 15, 1952, an agreement on the building of a railway line from Tsining on the territory of the People's Republic of China to Ulan-Bator on the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic. This line will connect up with the line running from Ulan-Bator to Soviet territory. The Government of the People's Republic of China undertakes to build the line from Tsining via Erlian up to the Chinese frontier and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic undertake to build the line from Ulan-Bator via Dzamynd Ude to the frontier of the Mongolian People's Republic. The three contracting Governments have fully agreed to complete construction and the junction of the aforesaid line and to organise a through service in 1955.

## Chou En-lai's Speech

at Reception in Soviet Embassy in Peking in Honour of Government Delegation of the USSR on October 12, 1954

Dear Comrade Khrushchev and Comrades, members of the Soviet Government delegation, Comrade Ambassador, Comrades and friends!

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the delegation of the Government of the Soviet Union, headed by Comrade Khrushchev, came to Peking and joined the Chinese people in celebrating the joyous national day. They attended the opening ceremony of the Exhibition Centre of Economic and Cultural Achievements of the Soviet Union and visited several of the major cities of China. We welcome the Government delegation with great pleasure and feel highly honoured by their visit. Allow me to tender, on behalf of the Government and people of China, our heartfelt thanks to our dearest comrades and friends—all the members of the Government delegation of the Soviet Union.

During the visit of the Soviet Government delegation to China, talks were held between China and the Soviet Union, in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and mutual understanding, on questions of Sino-Soviet relations and the international situation. Full agreement was reached.

On the basis of the results of these talks, we issued today the Joint Declaration on Chinese-Soviet relations and the international situation, the Joint Declaration on relations with Japan and the Joint Communiqué on the withdrawal of Soviet military units from the jointly utilised Chinese naval base of Port Arthur and the transfer of this base to the full possession of the People's Republic of China.

These declarations and communiqués not only epitomise the genuine co-operation between China and the Soviet Union during the past five years, based on the great Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, and the efforts to preserve peace in the Far East and the world; they not only sum up the great achievements of the past few years gained by China and the Soviet Union in their struggle to ease tension in the Far

East and the world; but they also show that the great people of the Soviet Union and the people of China are unanimous and firmly determined to further consolidate and develop the fraternal friendship between the two countries and to struggle stubbornly and incessantly for the defence of the peace and security of Asia and the world and the safeguarding of the national independence and rights of the Asian peoples.

These declarations and communiqués also show that the peoples of China and the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen their solidarity with the peoples of all fraternal countries and peace-loving peoples throughout the world, strive to develop friendly co-operation and economic and cultural relations between the peoples of all countries, establish and develop relations with the countries of Asia and the Pacific area as well as with all other countries, on the basis of strict observance of the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. The Governments of China and the Soviet Union have also expressed their willingness to take steps to establish normal relations with Japan.

There is no doubt that the close co-operation between China and the Soviet Union which has been demonstrated in these talks not only corresponds to the interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, but is also compatible with the interests of all peace-loving peoples in Asia and throughout the world. I am confident that the declarations and communiqués issued today will not only be heartily supported by the Chinese and Soviet peoples, but will receive the support of all peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

On the basis of the results of these talks, we also issued today a Joint Communiqué on the existing mixed Sino-Soviet joint stock companies, a Joint Communiqué on the scientific and technical co-operation

has presented to the Chinese people machinery and equipment necessary for the organisation of a state grain farm with an area of 20,000 hectares under crops. For the period of the organisation of this farm and in the first year of learning to master production on such a farm, the Government of the Soviet Union will help China both organisationally and technically in the establishment and management of the state grain farm. For this, it is prepared to send to the People's Republic of China a group of experts in the capacity of advisers so that the leading Chinese personnel of this state grain farm, working with the Soviet experts, can master the technique and management of such a large-scale grain farm in the shortest possible period.

On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, I express my sincere welcome and heartfelt thanks to the Government and people of the Soviet Union for this important, considerable and friendly assistance.

This state grain farm, as a model, will undoubtedly play an important role in carrying forward the socialist transformation of the agriculture of China. At the same time, it will help China to train technicians in agricultural production and master the valuable experience of the Soviet Union in the opening up of virgin soil and reclamation of unused land. In this generous assistance by the Soviet people, the Chinese people see another example of profound friendship for them and concern and support for the construction work of the Chinese people.

Long live the great fraternal friendship between China and the Soviet Union!  
MAO TSE-TUNG

October 12, 1954.

agreement, and a Joint Communiqué on the building of the Lanchow—Urumchi—Alma-Ata railway line; the talks resulted in a new agreement on the granting of a credit to China by the Soviet Union and a protocol for increased supplies of factory equipment to China. In addition, the Soviet people have presented to the Chinese people the machinery and equipment necessary for the organisation of a large state grain farm. At the same time, the Government of the Soviet Union has presented to the Chinese Government the machine tools and agricultural machinery which are on display at the Soviet Exhibition Centre.

Both the published and signed documents and the presentation of machinery, machine tools and equipment fully demonstrate the noble spirit of internationalism, concern and help which permeate the attitude of the Government and people of the Soviet Union towards China's cause of socialist construction and transformation.

From these friendly acts, the people of China have once again keenly realised that, marching along the glorious road which the Soviet Union has traversed, China will never fail to receive the friendship, co-operation and active support of the Government and people of the Soviet Union. In view of this, the Chinese people will become ever more convinced that, in the words of Comrade Khrushchev, the Soviet people are forever our most trustworthy and most faithful friends.

The great, all-round and technically superb fraternal aid given by the Soviet Union to China springs from genuine friendship and is of a genuinely constructive nature. It demonstrates to the world a new international relationship.

This relationship is based on a genuine desire for mutual help and promotion of common progress and prosperity. On behalf of the Government and people of the People's Republic of China, I am very glad to have this opportunity to express our profound respect and gratitude to all the Soviet specialists who have come and those specialists who will shortly come to

China from distant homes to assist our construction, since they come to help our workers and peasants, our technicians and office workers, our scientists and artists in speedily restoring and developing our economy and pushing forward the victorious march of the cause of China's socialist construction.

The Chinese people are now making great efforts to carry out the first Five-Year Plan. Just as Comrade Mao Tse-tung frequently urged us, we should learn honestly and assiduously from the advanced Soviet experience in order to ensure the successes of our construction. The Soviet Union's today will be China's tomorrow. Countless facts in the past four years have shown that the magnificent example of socialist construction set by the great Soviet Union is illuminating our forward march. We must fulfil the glorious task of thoroughly mastering Soviet experience.

Comrades, the fraternal Chinese-Soviet friendship, embracing eight hundred million people and one quarter of the world's territory, is eternal and unbreakable. No force can disunite us. This friendly relationship is being daily consolidated and developed with indomitable force and will continue growing without cease from century to century, from generation to generation!

Long live the great, unbreakable friendship between China and the Soviet Union!

Let me now propose a toast to the health of the leaders of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

A toast to the health of Comrades Khrushchev, Bulganin, Mikoyan and all other comrades of the Soviet Government delegation!

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Toasts were repeatedly proposed in honour of the leaders of the Soviet State and the People's Republic of China, in honour of the indestructible friendship of the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

The reception took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

many. Only those, said Larsen, who have forgotten everything and have learnt nothing can support anything that is so deadly a menace to peace in Europe and such a threat to Germany's neighbours as the plan for rearming Western Germany worked out at the nine-power conference in London. Denmark must now have her say.

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### MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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ment on the political situation in the country, which points out that the currency crisis that is undermining the national economy can be overcome by cutting down war expenditure, reducing the term of military service, improving conditions for the export of goods to Western countries, increasing exports to East European countries and putting a stop to currency manipulation.

In its statement the Communist Party calls on the people to support these demands.

ing the Party in the preparations for the elections to the National Assembly. The reports were made by Comrades J. Dolansky and A. Novotny. The meeting ended with a speech by Comrade A. Zapotocky. The reports were endorsed as directives for the further activities of the Party.

### MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, which took place over October 1 to 3, heard and discussed the report of the Political Bureau of the C.C. on the position and tasks of the national economy. The report was delivered by Comrade Bela Szalai. The second item on the

agenda was the question of collective leadership of the C.C.

The report was unanimously endorsed and the appropriate resolutions adopted on the problems discussed.

A number of important tasks for further strengthening the unity of the Party in carrying out the economic policy of the new phase were set out in the report.

### MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PARTY OF LABOUR OF SWITZERLAND

The plenary meeting of the C.C. of the Party of Labour of Switzerland held recently in Zürich unanimously adopted a resolution on the political situation and the tasks of the Party, in which it pointed out that the Geneva decisions and the rejection by the French National Assembly of the schemes for setting up EDC—big successes for the forces of peace—oblige peace supporters in Switzerland to step up the fight for a peaceful solution of all international disputed issues.

The resolution calls for struggle for a fundamental change in the Government's

foreign policy which is now aimed at subordinating the country to Western imperialism; it calls for a relaxation of international tension, a ban on weapons of mass extermination, for general disarmament and the establishment of a system of collective security.

The meeting resolved to fight against the financial programme of the Swiss Government for 1955-58 which envisages annual allocations of 750 million francs for military purposes, that is 40% of the entire state budget.

### FACTORY PAPERS IN CANADA

In some areas the Labor-Progressive Party of Canada publishes factory papers. In Quebec, for example, 7 factory papers are published in both French and English; in Toronto, the Party publishes 8 papers, and plans for 5 more are under way.

The Party leadership has set the task of organising a paper at every factory where there is a Party branch. In an article published in one of the recent issues of

the Party monthly "National Affairs", Comrade William Kashtan, national trade union director, says that Party organisations should pay much more attention to these newspapers and their content, and that efforts should be made to train worker editors. He also stresses the need to do more to get worker correspondents and financial support for the papers.

### IN SUPPORT OF COMMUNIST PRESS IN BELGIUM

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium, which took place on September 11-12, devoted serious attention to the Party press. Having heard the report of Comrade Jean Terive, Secretary of the Party, on this point, the meeting passed a resolution pointing out that the time had come to mobilise the entire Party with a view to getting over the difficult position of the Party press. The meeting stressed the necessity of taking a number of practical steps and in particular of increasing the circula-

tion of newspapers and journals (it is planned to raise sales by at least 10% in the period between the meeting and the Party Congress to be held in December) and of constantly conducting a broad campaign in support of the press.

The resolution points out that the question of the press must not be separated from questions of Party life and from the correct political line of the Party. The efforts to circulate Party publications will necessarily be a big help towards the successful Congress preparations.



A successful "Book Week" has been held throughout Hungary, during which more than 700,000 books were sold. Photo: Workers of the M. Rakosi Engineering Combinat in Budapest are looking over the newly-published books with great interest.

## STRENGTH OF POPULAR UNITY

### How We Managed to Frustrate a Militarist "Soldiers' Rally" in Graz

So-called "soldiers' rallies" organised by the "soldiers' unions" headed by former Hitler officers and supported by the government parties are one of the forms of war and Anschluss propaganda carried on in Austria. Recently attempts have been made to hold this type of militarist rally in Graz, the second largest city of the country.

Despite the fact that the militarists have twice been rebuffed in Graz, at the beginning of September they again attempted to hold a "soldiers' rally". This "rally" was to be attended firstly by ex-servicemen of the 112th artillery regiment of the Hitler Wehrmacht. The arrival of a large delegation of "West German comrades-in-arms" was expected and former Hitler General Krepl was to be the main speaker. When the news of the proposed "rally" became known we held a meeting of Party activists of Graz, which called on the Party organisations to oppose the "rally".

First of all we set our comrades the task of revealing the political meaning of this "rally", explaining its militarist nature to the greatest possible number of residents and urging the broadest sections of the people to fight for it to be banned.

With this object we distributed leaflets at the enterprises of the city, which were meant primarily for the Socialist workers. Our Party organisations appealed to the branches of the Socialist Party, urging joint action against the projected militarist provocation. At some big enterprises members of the industrial councils of Trade Union Unity (progressive faction of the Amalgamated Trades Unions of Austria) called on their Socialist fellow-workers to take part in the fight against "soldiers' rallies". A similar appeal to the young trade unionists and members of the Socialist Youth Union was made by a delegation of the Union of Free Austrian

of the Steiermark Government and other official bodies. At the same time the Austrian People's Opposition members of the City Council exposed at a Council meeting the criminal plans of the supporters of "soldiers' rallies", and our periodicals rendered great help in explaining the imminent peril to broad sections of the public.

The fight against the "soldiers' rally" culminated in a big demonstration of women and mothers of Graz who marched in silence through the streets of the city. Many people who saw this march were deeply impressed by the slogans carried by the women: "Today—soldiers' rallies, tomorrow—soldiers' death!", "Graz must not become the centre of propaganda for Anschluss!", "Ban any war propaganda and all soldiers' rallies!", "We mothers do not want a new war!" The demonstration ended with a big meeting of protest against the proposed "soldiers' rally".

Our efforts yielded results. Ever broader sections of the public supported the demand to ban the "soldiers' rally". Feelings of dissatisfaction and protest against the proposed "rally" were expressed even by broad sections of Catholics. In view of the feeling on the matter the West German militarists and General Krepl preferred not to take part in this "rally" and the "rally" itself fell through. "Kleine Zeitung", pro-fascist rag published in Graz, reported with regret that in view of the unfavourable situation it had been decided not to "arrange a soldiers' rally in Graz".

Of course our success does not give us the right to forget that, firstly, it was facilitated in a large measure by the recent successes of the world peace movement, by the influence of the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and that, secondly, in future we must make even greater efforts to foil the fresh provocations of the warmongers and advocates of Anschluss, because these provocations will undoubtedly

The foreign imperialists and domestic reactionaries did their utmost to create a situation in which it would not be possible for the March Congress of the Communist Party to be held. We had the visit of the American Vice-President Nixon, which was followed by the visit of the British High Commissioner for South-East Asia, MacDonald. The arrival of these two high-ranking figures of imperialist circles was clearly aimed at strengthening the front of reaction in Indonesia, at exerting pressure on Indonesian leaders, at breaking down the co-operation which had been established between the Communist Party of Indonesia and the government parties, so as to isolate the Party and prepare the way for a subsequent attack on democracy.

The domestic reactionaries devoted all their thoughts and energies to slandering our Party and organising provocations against it. Among the provocative measures which they took this time was the "demonstration" held by the Masjumi and the BKOI (Co-ordinating Committee of Islamic Organisations, under Masjumi direction) on February 28 in Djakarta. They organised this demonstration by bringing to the capital their supporters from outside the town on trucks supplied by the foreign estate companies and carrying anti-Communist and pro-American slogans. The "demonstrators" hoped that the CPI and all the forces of democracy would quite spontaneously retaliate as a result of which widespread disorders would break out, with killings on both sides. As a result of this, the Government's position would have become very difficult, and under such circumstances the forces of reaction in Djakarta, throughout the whole of West Java and elsewhere throughout the country would have simultaneously risen up against the Government and against the forces of democracy. Then the reactionaries would have assumed the guise of "heroes" and the Communists would have become the black sheep responsible for all the disorders which had broken out. But the consciousness of the people and the vigilance of the CPI together with the other democratic parties frustrated this provocation of the Masjumi and the BKOI.

This Congress of our Party was held despite all the attempts and intrigues of reaction. It was attended by delegations from all provinces except West Irian and represented 49,042 members and 116,164 candidate members.

Greetings and good wishes for the success of the Congress were received from Communist Parties of other countries. More than a thousand messages and greetings were received from Indonesia itself, coming from party leaders, mass organisations and prominent personalities, including the President and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Congress discussed and unanimously endorsed important documents such as the General Report of the C.C. ("The Road to People's Democracy for Indonesia"), the Party Programme, the Party Constitution, the General Election Manifesto of the Party and the Report "On Tan Ling Djie-ism".

The Congress documents gave a clear answer to the basic problems such as the problem of the alliance between the workers and peasants and the United National Front. These problems were the subject of lively discussion at meetings of the members, at fraction meetings and at Party conferences during the period of Congress preparations.

After a thorough discussion the Congress came to the conclusion that the basic reason for the failure of the People's Revolution of 1945-1948 was the fact that the millions of peasants had not been drawn into the revolution. In connection

# Some Results of Vth National Congress of Indonesian Communist Party

D. N. Aidit

General Secretary,

Central Committee, Communist Party of Indonesia

with this bitter experience, the Congress decided that the Party's most immediate task was to draw the peasants into the revolutionary struggle. This can only be done by a consistent and resolute struggle to bring to an end the feudal ownership of land and hand this land over to the peasants. The anti-feudal front must be organised in such a way that all the feudal landlords become completely isolated from the peasant masses.

Thus, the foundation for creating an alliance between the workers and peasants lies in the implementation of the CPI's most immediate task, namely, to eliminate the survivals of feudalism, to develop the anti-feudal agrarian revolution, to give the landlords' land free of charge to the peasants as their own private property. The Congress was convinced that the agrarian revolution is the very essence of the people's-democratic revolution of Indonesia.

The Congress unanimously decided not to use the slogans "nationalisation of the land" or "all land to become state property" any more but to replace them with the slogans "distribution of the land to the peasants" and "individual land ownership for the peasants" in keeping with the present stage. The Congress shows that the change of slogans is explained by the fact that the principle of private ownership of the land in our country is so deeply rooted in the lives of the peasants that they cannot understand an agrarian revolution in any form other than that the land of the landlords should be distributed to them as their own private property.

Therefore in conditions of Indonesia it is necessary to advance towards nationalisation and the socialist development of agriculture not directly but by proceeding along the path of distributing the landlords' land to the peasants as private property. In the future, the working peasants who will comprise the majority in the village, will come to the conclusion, based on their own experiences after the agrarian revolution has achieved victory, that it is necessary for them to put their small plots of land and simple working implements together in a large agricultural collective covering an extensive area of land, and to obtain state assistance in the form of tractors, harvester combines and other agricultural machinery.

But the fact that the Party has set a task of stronger alliance between the workers and peasants does not mean that the CPI may ignore its work among the intelligentsia, the urban petty bourgeoisie or the national bourgeoisie who are also concerned with the question of political liberties and democratic freedoms in our country. The Congress drew the conclusion that the key to victory lies in the creation of a united national front of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, urban petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie based on the anti-feudal alliance of the workers and peasants and under the leadership of the working class. This united national front must primarily be directed against Dutch imperialism. But, if American imperialists and the imperialists of other countries should give armed support to the Dutch colonialists and their agents in Indonesia, then the struggle must be directed against all imperialists in Indonesia; their property must be confiscated and nationalised.

Thus, the only correct political line for the CPI is the creation of an alliance of workers and peasants, on the basis of which to establish a united national front.

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Party leadership at the provincial level and, secondly, concerning the position of the group as the smallest unit in the Party. In 1951, when the Party had been rebuilt, a decision was adopted to set up the C.C. Commissariats (leading units at the provincial level) which were given the position of assisting the C.C. to provide leadership to the Section Committees. The C.C. Commissariats were formed by C.C. appointment; they were not elected from below. This was correct at that time because the C.C. had reliable assistance in the work of building up the Party organisations in the regions; in this way the C.C. could have direct contact with the Section Committees and it could also be directly acquainted with the cadres leading these committees.

But once Section Committees had been established everywhere and regional cadres began to develop in growing numbers and enhance their ideological level, the system of C.C. Commissariats no longer stimulated the growth of the Party in the provinces but, on the contrary, had already become an obstacle to democratic life within the Party. Besides this, since the lower committees had already become numerous, it was no longer possible for the C.C. to give direct leadership to the Section Committees. Therefore the Vth National Congress was convinced that by bringing an end to the system of C.C. Commissariats and replacing them with provincial committees (provcoms) democratically elected from below, as well as by giving them greater freedom and more opportunity to act, the development of the Party in the provinces would be better guaranteed. Apart from that, these committees would be able to devote greater attention to the nationality problems. This would naturally be of considerable assistance to the C.C. in carrying out the policy on the national question.

Up till now the basic organisation of the Party was the branch. However, in many villages and enterprises the number of Party members and candidate members in the branches ran into hundreds. It was not an easy job to organise meetings involving hundreds of people. For this reason the Congress decided to split the branch up into groups consisting of not more than 7 persons. Meetings of members have only to be held at the group level while the branch meetings have only to be attended by group representatives. This step is one which can further raise Party militancy.

The adoption of the Congress resolution "On Tan Ling Djie-ism" will greatly help Party members to understand the mistakes of the Party leadership in the past in the organisational, political and ideological field. It has already greatly helped Party members in the struggle to resist right and "left" opportunism, to preserve the independent role of the Party and in the struggle to resist sectarianism. The unanimous adoption by the Congress of the resolution "On Tan Lin Djie-ism" means that the Party leadership is closely united in all spheres for the first time in the history of the CPI and this is, in turn, a guarantee for the strong unity of the entire Party. The forces of the Party are no longer divided because of differences of a major character between members of the C.C., and the forces of the Party can, to the maximum, be directed against the enemies of the Party and the enemies of the people to carry out the great tasks facing the Party.

The adoption of the General Election

and who their enemies. It points out that the system of people's democracy outlined in the Party programme can only be brought into being if the Party gets the strong support of the workers and peasants and if it is able to establish close co-operation with democratic groups and parties.

It is because of this that the most decisive condition for success in the forthcoming general election is activity by the Party to defend the day-to-day interests of all groups of the people and the ability of the Party to establish close co-operation with all democrats.

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The Vth National Congress, its decisions and the events following the Congress testify to the fact that from its very inception (1920) the Party has not enjoyed such unity in its leadership and between the leadership and the rank-and-file members as is the case now. This unity is becoming stronger day by day in all spheres—organisational, political, and ideological.

The unity of the Party ranks demonstrated at the Congress has also been fully manifest throughout the subsequent work of the Party which in its turn increased the influence of the Party on the broad masses, stimulated the further growth of the Party and strengthened the struggle of our people for national independence and peace.

The agrarian programme of the CPI adopted by the Congress has aroused the peasants throughout the whole of Indonesia. In those provinces where the peasants' movement was formerly very under-developed, such as Sulawesi (formerly called Celebes), Nusa Tenggara (formerly called the Lesser Sunda Isles), Kalimantan (formerly called Borneo) and Central and South Sumatra, the peasants are rising for struggle in defence of their interests and for the abolition of the landlord system. In provinces such as East Java, Central Java, West Java and North Sumatra, the peasants' movement has consolidated considerably. This awakening of the peasants is the awakening of a national force of exceptional size, a force which was formerly buried. New and considerable successes have been registered by Indonesian workers and other strata of our people.

The decisions adopted by the Congress have greatly advanced the CPI and the entire revolutionary movement in our country. Why is this so? Because the Indonesian revolution has now a programme. The August Revolution revealed that a revolution cannot achieve victory if it has no programme. The basic questions of organisation and tactics of the CPI have now all become clear thanks to the Vth Congress of the CPI. A Party which has for more than 30 years been tossed from pillar to post by right and "left" opportunism, by dogmatism and empiricism, a Party which was formerly not clear as to the path it had to take in order to defeat all this, has now found the correct path. A Party which has the historic task of leading the independence movement of the people, but which, since its foundation, has never had a Constitution in accordance with the requirements of the situation and only during the past few years had a provisional Constitution, now has a permanent Constitution which has been adopted by the Party Congress. A Party which is for the first time facing a general election for Parliament and for a Constituent Assembly succeeded during its Vth Congress in drawing up a Manifesto for these elections.

How would things be if the Vth Congress of the Party had not been held? It is no exaggeration to say that if all this had not happened, then the CPI and the revolutionary movement of the Indonesian people would be decades behind the situa-

...became known we held a meeting of Party activists of Graz, which called on the Party organisations to oppose the "rally".

First of all we set our comrades the task of revealing the political meaning of this "rally", explaining its militarist nature to the greatest possible number of residents and urging the broadest sections of the people to fight for it to be banned.

With this object we distributed leaflets at the enterprises of the city, which were meant primarily for the Socialist workers. Our Party organisations appealed to the branches of the Socialist Party, urging joint action against the projected militarist provocation. At some big enterprises members of the industrial councils of Trade Union Unity (progressive faction of the Amalgamated Trades Unions of Austria) called on their Socialist fellow-workers to take part in the fight against "soldiers' rallies". A similar appeal to the young trade unionists and members of the Socialist Youth Union was made by a delegation of the Union of Free Austrian Youth. All this had a certain amount of influence on the feelings of Socialist workers.

On some occasions we managed to win the enterprises and mass organisations for sending deputations or resolutions of protest to the Mayor of Graz, the head

of the war propaganda and all soldiers' rallies! "We mothers do not want a new war!" The demonstration ended with a big meeting of protest against the proposed "soldiers' rally".

Our efforts yielded results. Ever broader sections of the public supported the demand to ban the "soldiers' rally". Feelings of dissatisfaction and protest against the proposed "rally" were expressed even by broad sections of Catholics. In view of the feeling on the matter the West German militarists and General Kreppel preferred not to take part in this "rally" and the "rally" itself fell through. "Kleine Zeitung", pro-fascist rag published in Graz, reported with regret that in view of the unfavourable situation it had been decided not to "arrange a soldiers' rally in Graz".

Of course our success does not give us the right to forget that, firstly, it was facilitated in a large measure by the recent successes of the world peace movement, by the influence of the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and that, secondly, in future we must make even greater efforts to foil the fresh provocations of the warmongers and advocates of Anschluss, because these provocations will undoubtedly take place in our country.

WILH GAISCH  
Secretary of the Graz Regional  
Organisation of the Communist  
Party of Austria

...from all provinces except West Irian and represented 49,042 members and 116,164 candidate members.

Greetings and good wishes for the success of the Congress were received from Communist Parties of other countries. More than a thousand messages and greetings were received from Indonesia itself, coming from party leaders, mass organisations and prominent personalities, including the President and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Congress discussed and unanimously endorsed important documents such as the General Report of the C.C. ("The Road to People's Democracy for Indonesia"), the Party Programme, the Party Constitution, the General Election Manifesto of the Party and the Report "On Tan Ling Djie-ism".

The Congress documents gave a clear answer to the basic problems such as the problem of the alliance between the workers and peasants and the United National Front. These problems were the subject of lively discussion at meetings of the members, at fraction meetings and at Party conferences during the period of Congress preparations.

After a thorough discussion the Congress came to the conclusion that the basic reason for the failure of the People's Revolution of 1945-1948 was the fact that the millions of peasants had not been drawn into the revolution. In connection

\* The opportunist trend headed by the former member of the C.C. of the CPI, Tan Ling Djie, who was removed from the Central Committee in October 1953.

covering an extensive area of land, and to obtain state assistance in the form of tractors, harvester combines and other agricultural machinery.

But the fact that the Party has set a task of stronger alliance between the workers and peasants does not mean that the CPI may ignore its work among the intelligentsia, the urban petty bourgeoisie or the national bourgeoisie who are also concerned with the question of political liberties and democratic freedoms in our country. The Congress drew the conclusion that the key to victory lies in the creation of a united national front of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, urban petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie based on the anti-feudal alliance of the workers and peasants and under the leadership of the working class. This united national front must primarily be directed against Dutch imperialism. But, if American imperialists and the imperialists of other countries should give armed support to the Dutch colonialists and their agents in Indonesia, then the struggle must be directed against all imperialists in Indonesia; their property must be confiscated and nationalised.

Thus, the only correct political line for the CPI is the creation of an alliance of workers and peasants, on the basis of which to establish a united national front.

Another important decision of the Congress was the decision on changes made in organisational structure which were, firstly, concerning the granting of greater freedom of action and opportunity to the

villages and enterprises the number of Party members and candidate members in the branches ran into hundreds. It was not an easy job to organise meetings involving hundreds of people. For this reason the Congress decided to split the branch up into groups consisting of not more than 7 persons. Meetings of members have only to be held at the group level while the branch meetings have only to be attended by group representatives. This step is one which can further raise Party militancy.

The adoption of the Congress resolution "On Tan Ling Djie-ism" will greatly help Party members to understand the mistakes of the Party leadership in the past in the organisational, political and ideological field. It has already greatly helped Party members in the struggle to resist right and "left" opportunism, to preserve the independent role of the Party and in the struggle to resist sectarianism. The unanimous adoption by the Congress of the resolution "On Tan Ling Djie-ism" means that the Party leadership is closely united in all spheres for the first time in the history of the CPI and this is, in turn, a guarantee for the strong unity of the entire Party. The forces of the Party are no longer divided because of differences of a major character between members of the C.C., and the forces of the Party can, to the maximum, be directed against the enemies of the Party and the enemies of the people to carry out the great tasks facing the Party.

The adoption of the General Election Manifesto by the Congress is an important initial step of the Party in preparations for the forthcoming general election. The CPI General Election Manifesto has made it clear to the people who are their friends

ly buried. New and considerable successes have been registered by Indonesian workers and other strata of our people.

The decisions adopted by the Congress have greatly advanced the CPI and the entire revolutionary movement in our country. Why is this so? Because the Indonesian revolution has now a programme. The August Revolution revealed that a revolution cannot achieve victory if it has no programme. The basic questions of organisation and tactics of the CPI have now all become clear thanks to the Vth Congress of the CPI. A Party which has for more than 30 years been tossed from pillar to post by right and "left" opportunism, by dogmatism and empiricism, a Party which was formerly not clear as to the path it had to take in order to defeat all this, has now found the correct path. A Party which has the historic task of leading the independence movement of the people, but which, since its foundation, has never had a Constitution in accordance with the requirements of the situation and only during the past few years had a provisional Constitution, now has a permanent Constitution which has been adopted by the Party Congress. A Party which is for the first time facing a general election for Parliament and for a Constituent Assembly succeeded during its Vth Congress in drawing up a Manifesto for these elections.

How would things be if the Vth Congress of the Party had not been held? It is no exaggeration to say that if all this had not happened, then the CPI and the revolutionary movement of the Indonesian people would be decades behind the situation it has now achieved. It is because of this that the Vth Congress represents an important historic event in the life of the Indonesian people and in their struggle for national independence and peace.

## What the T.U.C. and Labour Party Conference Showed

The 86th Trades Union Congress held at Brighton from September 6th to 10th and the 53rd Annual Conference of the Labour Party held at Scarborough from September 27th to October 1st, both had a significance extending far beyond the shores of Britain.

World attention was focused on both these Conferences of the British Labour movement because of the nature of the decisions they were called on to take in relation to international affairs.

### I.

The most important issue facing both gatherings was the issue of German rearmament. It has been clear for a considerable time that the majority of the working people of Britain are strongly opposed to the plans to revive German militarism which the American and British Governments are attempting to put into effect. But the right-wing leaders of the Trades Union Congress and of the Labour Party, in defiance of the wishes of their members, decided to give full support to the British Tory Government and the American imperialists on the issue of German rearmament.

They made every conceivable effort to influence the annual conferences of individual trade unions held earlier in the year to support German rearmament.

The National Executive Committee of the Labour Party, in order to try to win support for German rearmament in the local Labour Parties, decided to organise a series of Regional Conferences throughout the country during the summer. These were opened only by those Labour Party leaders who supported German rearmament, and no votes were allowed. But at every one of these conferences the feeling was overwhelmingly

against the Executive's policy. In many cases not a single delegate spoke from the floor in support of the Executive.

And yet at the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party Conference the right-wing leaders managed to achieve victories though they are nothing but hollow victories. The small majorities for their policy mean that the moral and political victory rests with the opponents of German rearmament, who, as all honest observers have to admit, represent the real feelings of the mass of the members of the Labour movement.

The General Council of the T.U.C. put before the Congress a resolution which called for a speeding-up of German rearmament after the rejection of EDC by the French Assembly and implied that Western Germany should be admitted to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. An amendment to this resolution was submitted on behalf of six trade unions, which expressed opposition to German rearmament and called for continued efforts to bring about a solution to the German problem through negotiation. The amendment received 3,622,000 votes, while the Executive resolution received 4,090,000. Thus the Executive majority was only 468,000 in a vote of nearly eight million.

What is even more significant is that the main support for the resolution of the General Council came from trade unions whose leaders had never consulted their membership on the issue.

Moreover, the votes cast at the T.U.C. do not reveal the divisions which existed

even within the delegations which voted for German rearmament. In the Miners' delegation, for example, the decision to support the General Council was taken by 64 votes to 42. Thus 40 per cent of the delegation was against German rearmament, and there is no doubt that if a poll were taken amongst all the miners of Britain there would be a huge majority against.

It was therefore not surprising that even the reactionary press had to admit the next morning that the protagonists of German rearmament had in reality suffered a moral defeat. Thus the "Manchester Guardian" headline read "Hollow Victory"; the "Times" said "Majority Smaller than Expected"; and other newspapers took a similar line.

It should also be noted that the trade unions opposing German rearmament include the bulk of the key workers of Britain—those in some of the basic industries. Amongst these unions were the National Union of Railwaymen, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union, the National Union of Agricultural Workers, and many others.

The close vote at the Trades Union Congress faced the right-wing leaders with a tremendous problem in relation to the Labour Party Conference. First, the unions are affiliated to the Labour Party, not on their total membership, but on that proportion of it which pays the "political levy". This fact would favour the opponents of German rearmament at the Labour Party Conference, since the unions against German rearmament had a higher proportion of political levy-paying members. Secondly, the Constituency Labour Parties have one and a quarter million votes at

the Labour Party Conference, whereas they are not, of course, represented at all at the T.U.C. There was little doubt that the majority of these local Labour Parties would oppose German rearmament.

It was therefore widely agreed that if all the unions which voted at the T.U.C. against German rearmament also voted in the same way at the Labour Party Conference, the National Executive Committee would be defeated on this major issue of policy.

Consequently the right-wing leaders moved heaven and earth to try to persuade certain trade union leaders to violate their mandate and cast their votes at the Labour Party Conference for the opposite policy to that which they voted for at the T.U.C. To facilitate this, and also to try to influence the local Labour Parties, the National Executive Committee drew up a cleverly worded, but exceedingly deceitful emergency resolution which did not even contain the words "German rearmament", but which nevertheless gave a free hand to the Executive Committee to continue its support of this policy and in effect was a blank cheque for the rearming of the Nazis.

This manoeuvre had a certain success. For example, the delegation of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers at the Labour Party Conference decided to support German rearmament, though the annual policy making Conference had unanimously passed in June a resolution instructing its representatives to the T.U.C. to oppose this policy. This union casts 129,000 votes at the Labour Party Conference.

Let the capitalist press once more reveal the significance of the vote: "The majority for the Executive was only 248,000, and the Woodworkers cast their 129,000 votes for the Executive's resolution. Had they voted against that resolution, had they voted here as they did at the T.U.C., the platform would have been defeated by

10,000 votes." ("Manchester Guardian"). "It was a near thing." ("The Times"). "Attlee wins paper victory." ("Mirror"). "Hollow victory over German arms." ("Daily Mail").

Far from ending the fight against German rearmament, the Trades Union Congress and Labour Party Conference votes have carried it forward to a new stage. Whatever attempts are made by reactionary Governments in the West to patch up a formula behind which German rearmament can be carried through, the British workers, like their brothers in France and Germany, will intensify their fight against this criminal policy, in the knowledge that the peace and security of Europe and the future of Britain depend on preventing the resurgence of German militarism.

At the same time the greatest concern is felt by all thoughtful people in Britain about the American aggressive plans in the Far East. The visit of the Labour Party delegation to China was welcomed by the rank and file of the Labour movement because of the strong feelings of friendship which they have towards the Chinese people, and because of the profound opposition in Britain to America's aggressive policy towards the Chinese People's Republic. Attlee's attempts on leaving China to indulge in anti-Soviet and anti-Communist slanders have been coldly received, since this does not contribute to the cause of peace and international understanding.

Nevertheless, the pressure of public opinion, as well as the growth of the Anglo-American antagonism, resulted in Attlee at the Labour Party Conference making strong criticisms of American policy in the Far East, and in particular calling for the admission of the Chinese People's Republic to the United Nations, and for the withdrawal of Chiang Kai-shek from Taiwan.

Yet at the same time he and the National Executive showed that they were still not prepared to make a real break

with American policy. For they opposed a resolution which condemned the SEATO Pact, the aggressive war alliance knocked together by the U.S. to interfere in the internal affairs of Asian countries and prepare for war against them. In spite of Executive opposition, however, this resolution received 2,570,000, as against 3,669,000 votes.

Both the T.U.C. and the Labour Party Conference reflected the tremendous feeling in Britain in support of banning atomic weapons and for a reduction in arms. At both Conferences resolutions on these questions were passed unanimously, the Executive not daring to oppose them. The Labour Party Conference also instructed its leaders to protest against the refusal of the Security Council to investigate the American aggression against Guatemala.

There was also a strong protest against British colonial policy at both Conferences. At the Trades Union Congress, the Fire Brigades Union moved a resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire in Kenya and Malaya and the granting of the demands of the colonial peoples. This was supported by the National Union of Mineworkers, and received such support from the Conference that only by a discreditable manoeuvre and the point-blank refusal of the Chairman to allow a card vote, did the platform escape defeat.

### II.

Nor was the opposition to right-wing policy confined to foreign issues. On issues of home policy also the right-wing were challenged to a greater extent than for years.

The platform at the Trades Union Congress suffered four defeats at the hands of the delegates. In view of the control and influence which they exert over the Congress, it must be understood that to defeat the platform is a comparatively

(Continued on page 4)

# POLICE VIOLENCE IN IRAN

## Growing Support for Victims of Iranian Reaction

From the first half of last month to date the Teheran newspapers have been carrying sensational reports about the arrests of "subversive elements", the purging of government offices and the banning of "suspicious" organisations. During the past few days the authorities have carried out mass round-ups in Teheran, Abadan, Meshed and other towns. People prominent in the Iranian Peace Society have been subjected to repressive measures. Feverish preparations are being made to blacklist all people suspected of belonging to progressive organisations—for example, some 300 industrial and office workers of the Central Railway Board have been blacklisted. The administration has dismissed many primary and secondary school teachers accused of "harmful propaganda". A number of customs officers from southern ports have been arrested. Hussein Falemi, former Foreign Minister in the Mossadeq government has been sentenced to death. As is known he played an important role in the nationalisation of oil.

Not a day passes without fresh facts about this orgy of reaction, about the intensified terror, tortures and executions being made public. It has come to light, for instance, that during the interrogation of quite innocent people the police under the command of Brigadier General Azmud have poured hot and cold water on the heads of the arrested, whipped them and driven needles under their finger nails. In a state of semi-consciousness the arrested are compelled to sign cooked up "statements". According to reports from people guarding the prisoners, these "interrogations" are, as a rule, attended by U.S. officers attached to the Central Police Office.

Quite recently, on October 4, a provocative trial of members of the armed forces opened in the First Teheran Division. In connection with this trial some 600-700 people have been arrested. The military court openly stated that "by the time repressive measures are finished the total number of arrests will reach 1,000". Those arrested are charged with the gravest crimes: treason, espionage, violation of internal security and so on.

Terror has intensified, especially during the past few days. And this is not an accident. As is known, on October 4 a special Majlis committee endorsed the oil

agreement between Iran and the so-called "international consortium". Playing a decisive role in this "consortium" the American oil companies from now on will, in conjunction with their junior British partners, have complete control over Iranian oil.

Quite naturally, therefore, the "agreement" between the Zahedi Government and the "international consortium" is regarded by all honest Iranians as a betrayal of the national interests and the direct enslavement of the country. The movement of protest against this predatory "agreement" is assuming wide proportions. Numerous prominent personalities, deputies and various organisations are expressing sharp dissatisfaction at this enslaving "agreement" which runs counter to the oil nationalisation law. Quite recently a group of eminent priests, university professors, members of the former parliamentary fraction of the "National Movement" and representatives of certain parties forwarded a protest to the Majlis and the Senate.

Iranian patriots more vigorously and resolutely oppose the proposed ratification of the oil agreement, the involvement of the country into U.S.-projected aggressive military blocs, the trampling down of elementary civil liberties, the orgy of police violence and brutality of reaction.

Fearing the intensification of this just struggle, reaction goes to any lengths to suppress the voices of protest against the anti-national line of the Zahedi Government. On orders from the American imperialists it is undertaking a widespread offensive against the working class and the champions of peace, throwing into prison loyal sons and daughters of the people and instituting "court proceedings" against them. This hullabaloo about the imaginary "Communist menace" is required by the reactionaries for the sole purpose of diverting the people's attention from their anti-democratic policy and the real conspiracy of U.S. aggressive circles against the national interests of Iran.

All honest people throughout the world condemn with profound indignation and anger the police terror in Iran and raise their voices in defence of the victims of Iranian reaction. They demand an end to the rabid witch-hunting of people whose sole "crime" is that they are genuine patriots of their country.

## APPEAL

*of Democratic Organisations in Iran to all Democratic and Progressive Organisations, Persons and Press*

On the orders of the imperialists the Iranian reactionary forces have arrested more than a thousand sons of our people during the last few weeks, including about 500 officers and non-commissioned officers of the army, security troops and police, preferring false and absolutely groundless charges against them. Judging by the fury of the official Government representatives the lives of those arrested are in grave danger. The military prosecutor has already demanded the death sentence for the first group of prisoners.

The Iranian reactionary forces, acting on imperialist orders, believe that this bloody massacre will enable them to pave the way for ratifying the enslaving oil agreement with the so-called international consortium

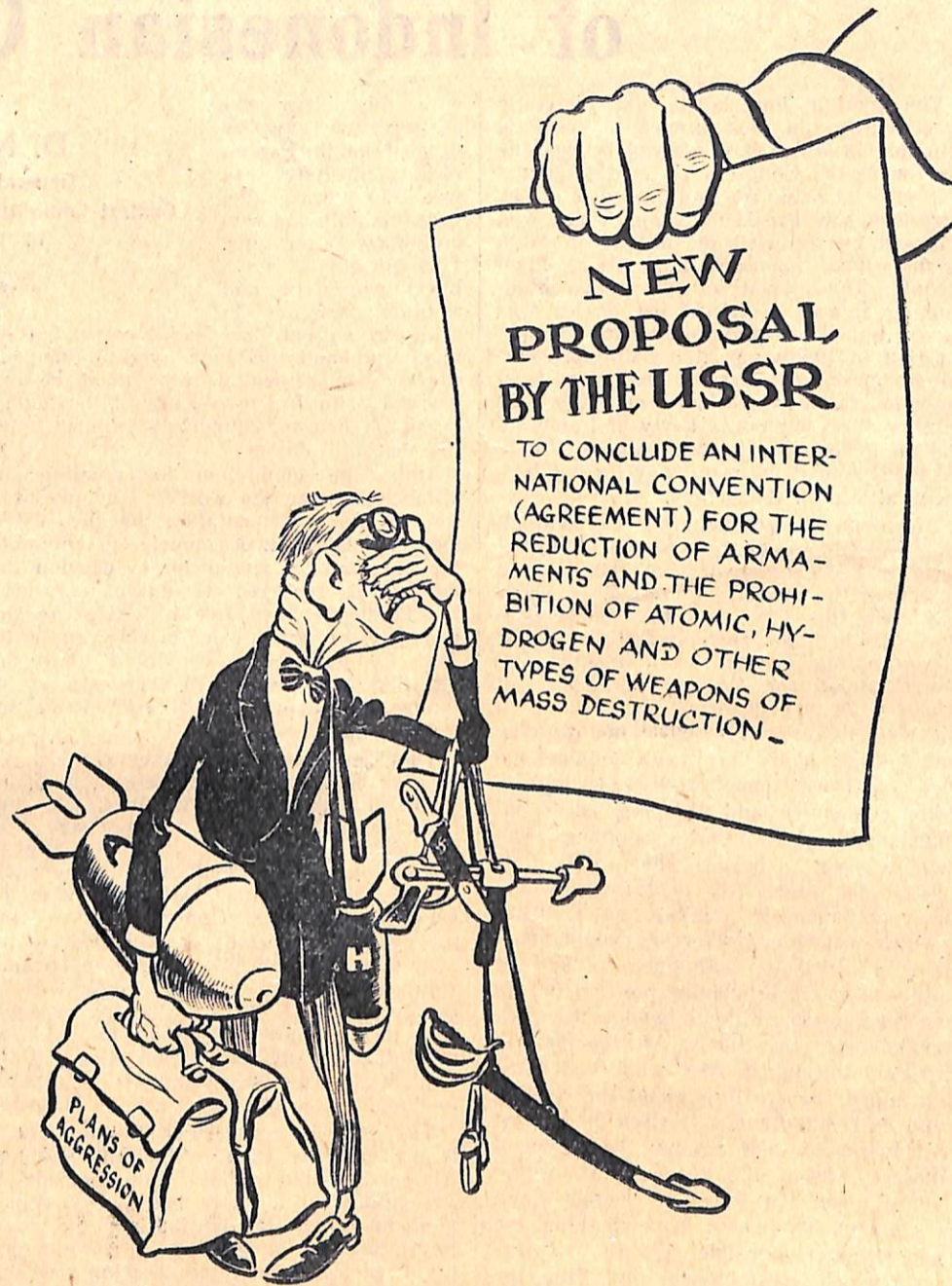
The civil and military personnel of diverse political views and convictions who have been arrested during the past few weeks are guilty of nothing more than not desiring to deliver their country into the bondage of the colonisers. And in the eyes of the agents of imperialism, they deserve the death sentence for this.

In the name of the peoples of Iran we appeal to all democratic and progressive organisations, persons and press for help, filled with hope that they will lift their voice in defence of the lives of the deserving sons of our country.

At the price of the blood of our finest sons the imperialists want to make the black gold flow to their markets.

Deliberately blinding themselves to the facts, certain reactionary newspapers in the U.S.A. are asserting that there is "nothing new" in the Soviet proposals submitted to the present General Assembly session.

(Press item)



I don't see anything and I don't want to...

Drawing by J. Novak

## French People Oppose London Agreements

The French people have been stepping up their fight day by day against the ratification of the London agreements which provide for the rearmament of the German revenge-seekers.

Large democratic organisations called on all French men and women to urge that members of Parliament turn down the London agreements. The Bureau of the General Confederation of Labour urged the working people to make a success of the day of struggle for peace on October 31, called for by the Peace Movement. The French Union of Veterans' Associations expressed the wish, on behalf of its three

million members, that the German problem be settled by the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe. In the Drôme Department 18 political and public personalities, including several Mayors, sent a letter to Mendès-France protesting against the new plan for West German rearmament. Similar demands are laid down in an address signed by the leaders of the De Gaullist, Socialist and Communist organisations and trade unions in Aix. Six deputations, comprising nearly one hundred people representing 85,000 railwaymen, visited the Foreign Ministry and voiced their protest against West German rearmament.

## West German Trade Unions Condemn London Decisions

The Third Congress of the Amalgamated Trade Unions of Western Germany was held early in October.

In view of the hostile attitude shown by the West German working class towards the policy of remilitarisation pursued by the Adenauer Government the right-wing trade union leaders moved a resolution denoun-

cing the London decisions on West German rearmament. The Congress resolution adopted by a majority vote reads in part: "As regards the internal development of the Federal Republic, the remilitarisation and formation of the German army envisaged by the London decisions represent the danger of establishing a militarist state."

## POLITICAL NOTES

# RETURN OF THE "PRUSSIAN SPIRIT"

The inhabitants of the West German town of Recklinghausen were quite surprised recently to hear the deafening sounds of the "Glory of Prussia" march. Some 800 "führers" of district "Stahlhelm" organisations, from all parts of the Bonn state, were marching through the streets carrying black-white-and-red flags. When the ominous procession was over, Kesselring, fascist war criminal, former Nazi Field Marshal and now head of the "Stahlhelm", appeared on the tribune. Like every ardent German revenge-seeker, he lavished praise on the Prussian method of military training and on the "finest traditions" of the Wehrmacht. Other "führers" made speeches in keeping with the tone set by Kesselring.

The British newspaper, the "Daily Express", describing this meeting of Hitlerite degenerates in Recklinghausen, published an extract from the speech made at the rally by a certain L. Steuer, Deputy to the North Rhine-Westphalia Landtag from the Party of "Free Democrats", who without mincing matters declared that they wanted to inculcate the old spirit, the Prussian spirit, into the German people. The fact that they had lost the war, he said, didn't mean a thing... Trying to make the nature of the future Wehrmacht quite clear, Steuer explained that all talk of a democratic army was rubbish. A revival of the Prussian system was what they needed, he said, adding that the soldier must once again take first place in the Reich.

This meeting of 800 "führers" in Recklinghausen took place at the time that the French National Assembly was rejecting the "European Defence Community" treaty. Since then much has been done in Western Germany to give the "Prussian spirit" wide currency among the population in the Bonn state. The decisions of the London nine-power conference have inspired the Bonn revanchists. And this is quite understandable if it is taken into account that regardless of a worthless promise to submit voluntarily to a strict control the West German militarists, according to the decisions taken at the London conference, will be given the opportunity to arm freely, the right to enter the "high society" of the Atlantic bloc and the right to train West German soldiers in the Prussian manner.

And although the parliaments of the European powers—the participants in the London plot—have not yet given their agreement to the "West German defence contribution to the new European structure", feverish preparations for forming divisions of the new Wehrmacht are under way in the office of Blank, Bonn's virtual war minister. The far-seeing West German Marlboroughs, as admitted by the American newspaper "Die Neue Zeitung" published in West Berlin, have drawn up in advance the diverse variations of the plans for reviving the revanchist German army. The law for military service was prepared long ago and textbooks are ready for printing. Lists of officers have been compiled and mobilisation plans worked out. The battle-dress to be worn by the soldiers of the future Wehrmacht has been approved. In a word, everything has been provided for down to the last button on the soldier's greatcoat...

Work is in full swing, day and night, in the Bonn Blank Office. Adenauer's financiers are allocating millions of marks for enlarging its quarters. According to the American "Saturday Evening Post" the staff numbered 600 in July. A recent

report by Sefton Delmer, an English journalist, states that 230 officers of the Hitlerite General Staff are now working in the Blank Office.

The Frankfurt on Main newspaper "Abendpost" reported a few days ago that Krüwel, a General of the former German army who during the war replaced Field Marshal Rommel, Commander of the Afrika Corps, would be commander-in-chief of the new German armed forces. The former chief of the operations branch of the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht, General Heusinger, will be Krüwel's chief-of-staff and the former Colonel Fett the head of the military planning commission.

It is these strategists of the Bonn Reich who have been entrusted with the urgent job of revising the plans for training contingents of West German troops with a view to increasing their numbers. It is these people with a rich fascist past that have been entrusted with instilling the "Prussian spirit" among the West German youth. One of the Blank Office's main concerns is to carry out the ideological stupefaction of the younger generation of Germans.

The political lieutenants of the Krupp-Thyssen and Flicks have planned to raise 12 divisions in the initial stages. Furthermore, "special units" are to be formed. It is intended to bring the Bonn air force up to 1,500 aircraft. To begin with, the revived Wehrmacht will consist of 500,000 men. But even now the Bonn militarists, encouraged by their American patrons and the decisions of the London conference, are putting forward demands that their army be enlarged to 60 divisions within the next few years.

One of the champions of the "Prussian spirit", Neumayer, the present Bonn Minister of Law, declared without any beating about the bush: "We'll prove that in the long run the deciding factor is not the provisions of treaties or agreements, but the actual correlation of forces." It is because of this, apparently, that the American Senator Wiley, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Commission, loudly extolling the work of the London conference, recently said that the spirit of EDC had been regenerated in the new agreement, and the "New York Herald Tribune" noted with satisfaction that the U.S.A. was taking the consequences of German rearmament on trust.

All these facts prove, more clearly than any words, the real worth of the "London guarantees" which the propagandists from the U.S.A. State Department and their yes-men are continually plugging. These facts show with convincing clarity that there can be only one result if the London decisions are put into effect: the Wehrmacht hordes, whose bloody crimes are still fresh in the memory of the peoples of Europe, will once again appear on the frontiers of France, Belgium, Holland and other West European countries.

That is why in France, Western Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and other countries the movement against the policy of remilitarising Western Germany, against the policy of reviving the Wehrmacht, a policy which is contrary to the vital interests of the peoples of Europe—not forgetting those of the German people—and incompatible with the reunification of Germany into a united, democratic, peace-loving state, is now flaring up with new vigour.

Jan MAREK

Facts Expose...

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the rabid with-hunting of people whose sole "crime" is that they are genuine patriots of their country.

## APPEAL

### of Democratic Organisations in Iran to all Democratic and Progressive Organisations, Persons and Press

On the orders of the imperialists the Iranian reactionary forces have arrested more than a thousand sons of our people during the last few weeks, including about 500 officers and non-commissioned officers of the army, security troops and police, preferring false and absolutely groundless charges against them. Judging by the fury of the official Government representatives the lives of those arrested are in grave danger. The military prosecutor has already demanded the death sentence for the first group of prisoners.

The Iranian reactionary forces, acting on imperialist orders, believe that this bloody massacre will enable them to pave the way for ratifying the enslaving oil agreement with the so-called international consortium that is in flagrant contradiction to the law on the nationalisation of the oil industry; they think it will enable them to clear the path for drawing Iran into the aggressive bloc consisting of Turkey, Pakistan and Iran, which the American imperialists are forming.

The civil and military personnel of diverse political views and convictions who have been arrested during the past few weeks are guilty of nothing more than not desiring to deliver their country into the bondage of the colonisers. And in the eyes of the agents of imperialism, they deserve the death sentence for this.

In the name of the peoples of Iran we appeal to all democratic and progressive organisations, persons and press for help, filled with hope that they will lift their voice in defence of the lives of the deserving sons of our country.

At the price of the blood of our finest sons the imperialists want to make the black gold flow to their markets.

May the stern protest of all honest people throughout the world resound in defence of those who fought in Iran for the cause of world peace and their independence!

May the conscience of the peoples brand and halt the upraised arm of the executioner!

their fight day by day against the ratification of the London agreements which provide for the rearmament of the German revenge-seekers.

Large democratic organisations called on all French men and women to urge that members of Parliament turn down the London agreements. The Bureau of the General Confederation of Labour urged the working people to make a success of the day of struggle for peace on October 31, called for by the Peace Movement. The French Union of Veterans' Associations expressed the wish, on behalf of its three

be settled by the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe. In the Drôme Department 18 political and public personalities, including several Mayors, sent a letter to Mendès-France protesting against the new plan for West German rearmament. Similar demands are laid down in an address signed by the leaders of the De Gaulle, Socialist and Communist organisations and trade unions in Aix. Six deputations, comprising nearly one hundred people representing 85,000 railwaymen, visited the Foreign Ministry and voiced their protest against West German rearmament.

### West German Trade Unions Condemn London Decisions

The Third Congress of the Amalgamated Trade Unions of Western Germany was held early in October.

In view of the hostile attitude shown by the West German working class towards the policy of remilitarisation pursued by the Adenauer Government the right-wing trade union leaders moved a resolution denoun-

cing the London decisions on West German rearmament. The Congress resolution adopted by a majority vote reads in part: "As regards the internal development of the Federal Republic, the remilitarisation and formation of the German army envisaged by the London decisions represent the danger of establishing a militarist state."

### Results of Local Elections in Sweden

Elections to the local organs of state power (landstings, municipalities and rural communes) took place in Sweden during the second half of September.

The biggest increase in votes was ob-

tained by the Communist Party, which polled 11% more votes than in the 1952 General Election. In the Stockholm municipal council, for example, the Party won 8 seats instead of 5.

way in the office of Blank, Bonn's virtual war minister. The far-seeing West German Marlboroughs, as admitted by the American newspaper "Die Neue Zeitung" published in West Berlin, have drawn up in advance the diverse variations of the plans for reviving the revanchist German army. The law for military service was prepared long ago and textbooks are ready for printing. Lists of officers have been compiled and mobilisation plans worked out. The battle-dress to be worn by the soldiers of the future Wehrmacht has been approved. In a word, everything has been provided for down to the last button on the soldier's greatcoat...

Work is in full swing, day and night, in the Bonn Blank Office. Adenauer's financiers are allocating millions of marks for enlarging its quarters. According to the American "Saturday Evening Post" the staff numbered 600 in July. A recent

facts show with convincing clarity that there can be only one result if the London decisions are put into effect: the Wehrmacht hordes, whose bloody crimes are still fresh in the memory of the peoples of Europe, will once again appear on the frontiers of France, Belgium, Holland and other West European countries.

That is why in France, Western Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and other countries the movement against the policy of remilitarising Western Germany, against the policy of reviving the Wehrmacht, a policy which is contrary to the vital interests of the peoples of Europe—not forgetting those of the German people—and incompatible with the reunification of Germany into a united, democratic, peace-loving state, is now flaring up with new vigour.

Jan MAREK

### Facts Expose...

**Health Protection à la Bonn** There is a women's hospital in Bremen (Western Germany)

which occupies a former bomb shelter where only half the patients can enjoy even scanty daylight. The other half have to be content with artificial light.

The air is unbearable. In this "hospital" 1,800 patients were treated in 1953.

While deeply concerned with the setting up of a new 500,000-strong Wehrmacht, the Adenauer Government has never given a thought to improving the health services in Western Germany.

## What the T.U.C. and Labour Party Conference Showed

(Continued from page 3)

rare occurrence, and signifies a great achievement under the pressure of the broad masses.

The first of these issues was the age of retirement. The second was an even more important issue, that of rents.

The General Council of the T.U.C. was also defeated on two resolutions concerned with taxation on the workers. Both the T.U.C. and Labour Party Conference also called for an increase in old age and other pensions, and benefits, though at the T.U.C. the right-wing leaders succeeded in getting endorsement for their policy of agreeing to an increase in the contributions paid by the workers in exchange for increased benefits.

On the vital issue of wages, a resolution at the Trades Union Congress moved by the Electrical Trades Union expressed opposition to any form of wage restraint and expressed support for any efforts made to improve wages and conditions. The General Council tried to distort the meaning of this resolution, but nevertheless it received 3,002,000 votes against 4,564,000.

Whereas last year the General Council opposed a resolution calling for more East-West trade and secured its defeat, this year they were afraid to oppose a similar resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Another exceedingly important debate at the Trades Union Congress dealt with the issue of world trade union unity. The important Amalgamated Engineering Union moved a resolution calling for the International Confederation of Free Trade

Unions to bring about joint discussions with the World Federation of Trade Unions with a view to reaching agreement on a common programme of economic demands. In opposing this resolution, Arthur Deakin, on behalf of the General Council, indulged in a wild and at times almost incomprehensible anti-Communist tirade, in the course of which he declared that the I.C.F.T.U. had been established to fight Communism.

Despite the fact that the annual conference of the Mineworkers had gone on record for world trade union unity, a majority of the miners' delegation decided to vote against the A.E.U. resolution. Similarly, in spite of two successive annual conference resolutions in favour of unity, the Building Trades Workers' Executive voted against the resolution. It was lost by 1,886,000 to 5,996,000. Later, however, the feelings of the workers for international unity were more correctly reflected in the vote for a motion moved by the miners condemning the General Council for refusing an invitation from the Soviet trade unions to send a delegation. This received 3,110,000 against 4,262,000.

### III.

There is not the slightest doubt that both the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party Conference reflect the rising feeling amongst the British workers for peace and social advance. Some of the capitalist newspapers, in the face of all the facts, try to comfort their readers by talking about a "setback for the left", "the end of the left fight", and so on. This is utter nonsense.

The real lesson of the two conferences is that the right-wing grip is being weakened, and the left is growing stronger.

What is now needed above all is unity between all the forces of the left, which if it were achieved would make impossible the carrying through of the right-wing policy, and could bring about a change in Labour Party policy which would sweep the Tories from office and decisively win the next General Election. Those who do not understand this are not aware of what is going on among the workers in the factories, pits, shipyards and working class organisations, who are showing by their deeds that they want unity behind a progressive policy.

Above all the need stands out for unity in action to be achieved between the Communist Party and the left in the Labour Party.

The Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party Conference reinforce the urgency of this. If all the rank and file of the Labour movement, all the forces of the left, including the Communist Party, work together for a common immediate policy, the whole progressive fight will be strengthened. If this unity is not achieved, there is danger of wavering, disintegration and setbacks.

At our 23rd National Congress we gave a pledge to the British working people, which I now repeat: "From this National Congress of the Communist Party, we give this solemn pledge to every member of the Labour Party, the trade unions and the Co-operative movement—that we will work in the closest unity with them that it is possible to secure, so that their immediate demands and socialist aspirations can be won. We will place the full resources of our Party and of the 'Daily Worker' alongside those of every section of the Labour movement desirous of defeating the policies

of the employers, the Tory Government and the reactionary Labour leaders."

The political situation at home and abroad, the results of the Brighton Trades Union Congress and the Scarborough Conference of the Labour Party, together with the rising movement of all sincere leftward-moving and thinking members of the Labour Party, trade unions and Co-operative organisations, now face the Communist Party with great tasks, but even greater opportunities.

The bitterest enemies of the Communist Party cannot deny the role that it has played in the fight of all working people and their families in Britain to improve their standards of living, defend peace, and strengthen the mass developments towards ending capitalism in Britain, and establishing Socialism.

The Communist Party has been the driving force in every phase of political campaigning, but a great challenge now faces every member of the Communist Party, which we are confident will be accepted. It is the supreme necessity of working for a larger, stronger and more influential Communist Party.

This is not because we Communists need it for some private or personal aims, but because the working people of Britain need it as never before.

We need not hesitate to declare that the Communist Party and the "Daily Worker" played a tremendous part in all the annual conferences of the trade unions and at the Brighton Trades Union Congress on all the major issues with which the workers have been confronted.

We know of course that these votes are not only due to Communists. On the contrary, the position is that many trade unionists who are members of the Labour Party played an outstanding part in the struggle against the reactionary policies of the right-wing Labour leaders.

In fact more and more the majority of trade unionists are opposing the right-wing

policies of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party, as the agendas and proceedings of the Brighton and Scarborough Conferences so clearly revealed.

It is the Communist Party and the "Daily Worker" which have initiated and led the mass campaigning amongst the workers which has been so strikingly reflected in both Conferences.

At Brighton everyone could see that it was the members of the Communist Party whose activity for their fellow trade unionists had led them to be elected to represent their trade unions, who advanced on behalf of their unions policies, ideas and suggestions which are in the best present and future interests of the working people and their families.

They were able to do this most effectively not just because of their individual capabilities, but above all because they are members of an independent working-class political party—the Communist Party—inspired and guided by the ideas of Marxism and dedicated to the supreme aim of establishing Socialism in Britain.

It is impossible for me to write about the Brighton Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party Conference without my mind going back to our own Party Congress in April. On re-reading the report which I presented to that Congress on behalf of our Executive Committee, I now believe that it was a mistake not to have given far more attention to the independent role of the Communist Party and the burning need for building a stronger Communist Party than was done in that report, and I write this bearing in mind all the special interventions which were made during our Congress proceedings on the Communist Party by many members of our Executive Committee.

In our desire to assist all the movements to the left on the part of the workers, it is essential that at the same time we avoid giving the impression that we are content to act, or are acting as a kind of Ginger

Group within the rest of the British Labour Movement.

The Communist Party has its distinctive and leading role to play inside the Labour movement. We should never allow this to be forgotten, for the fundamental difference between ourselves and other Labour organisations is that everything to which we put our hands is not only to win victories in the struggle for immediate demands, but through this activity, to help to increase class consciousness, sharpen the class struggle, win new allies, and strengthen the Communist Party itself, so that rapid advances can be made for the ending of the capitalist system in Britain, and beginning the construction of Socialism in our country.

In the immediate situation, this calls for a far more effective and constant public appearance of the Communist Party in every aspect of its activity, with the closest possible relationship being established between our fight for immediate demands and the fight for the realisation of our programme, "The British Road to Socialism".

It would be contrary to the interests of the working class if this basic fact was not clearly presented to them. It is in fact the only way in which the Communist Party can itself organise more militant activity and help the entire Labour movement to do so, as well as numerically increase its membership and mass influence on a really significant scale.

This is the chief lesson we have to learn from what took place at Brighton and Scarborough not only for the members of the Communist Party, but the trade unions and Labour Party as well. If it is truly assimilated, then next year it will be possible to carry forward the advances which were made at the Trades Union Congress and Labour Party Conference to new and greater success for peace, national independence and social advance.

### EDITORIAL BOARD