

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

Bucharest. Organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties

No. 45 (313)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1954

PRICE 3d (8 cents)

The Banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution is Invincible!

The Soviet people and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 37th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which ushered in a new era in world history—an era of the collapse of capitalism and the triumph of Socialism.

Thirty-seven years ago the working class of Russia, in alliance with the working peasantry, unfurled the banner of the proletarian revolution, overthrew the rule of the capitalists and landlords and established the first Socialist State in the world. The working class and the working peasantry of Russia were victorious because a powerful Communist Party, tested and tempered in political battles, formed and forged by Lenin, stood at their head. At a sharp turn in the history of Russia and the whole turn in the history of mankind, Lenin, who combined theoretical power with enormous practical and organizational experience of the proletarian movement, defined, with the perspicacity of genius, the path of the liberation of the working class and the working peasantry from social and national oppression, the path of achieving the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Great October Revolution was a triumph for the Leninist theory of socialist revolution.

At every new anniversary of the October Revolution the inexhaustible creative force of the people, who have taken power into their own hands, the creative force of Socialism, stands out clearly and in an ever-increasing diversity of forms before the whole of mankind.

This mighty force is manifested in all its grandeur in the gigantic labour successes of the Soviet people—the builders of Communism. Inspired and guided by the Communist Party, the Soviet people are going forward, rapidly and irresistibly. In 1953 the gross output of heavy industry in the USSR was 30 times the 1913 figure. This year Soviet industry has attained a new and higher level. New works, factories, electric power stations and mines have been put into commission. For the first time in the history of mankind—in the Soviet Union—an atomic power station has been built for industrial purposes.

On the base of a powerful socialist industry the biggest and most mechanized agriculture in the world has been established in the USSR. In place of 25 million small or infinitesimal individual peasant households the USSR now has 93,000 collective farms, over 9,000 machine and tractor stations and about 5,000 state farms. The Soviet people are now steadfastly carrying out the programme laid down by the Communist

the October Revolution have now become a tremendous force arousing millions and millions more labouring people to selfless struggle for freedom and happiness.

The 37 years that have passed since the Great October Socialist Revolution have provided striking confirmation of the great living force of the ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. The victory of the October Revolution signified a radical change in the history of mankind, in the liberation movement of the world proletariat and the national-liberation movement of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries. In almost all countries of the world Communist Parties have been set up under the influence of the October Revolution. Applying in a creative manner the wealth of experience accumulated by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union they have become tempered and have developed into a powerful irresistible force. These Communist Parties now constitute a millionfold army of foremost fighters for the cause of the working class and the whole of the working people.

The world-historic victory of the Chinese people's revolution and the victory of the working people of the People's Democracies represent great triumphs for the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The Communist Party of China and the Communist and Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies, which have led the peoples of their countries to victory, are confidently guiding them along the path opened by the Great October Socialist Revolution, along the path of peace and Socialism.

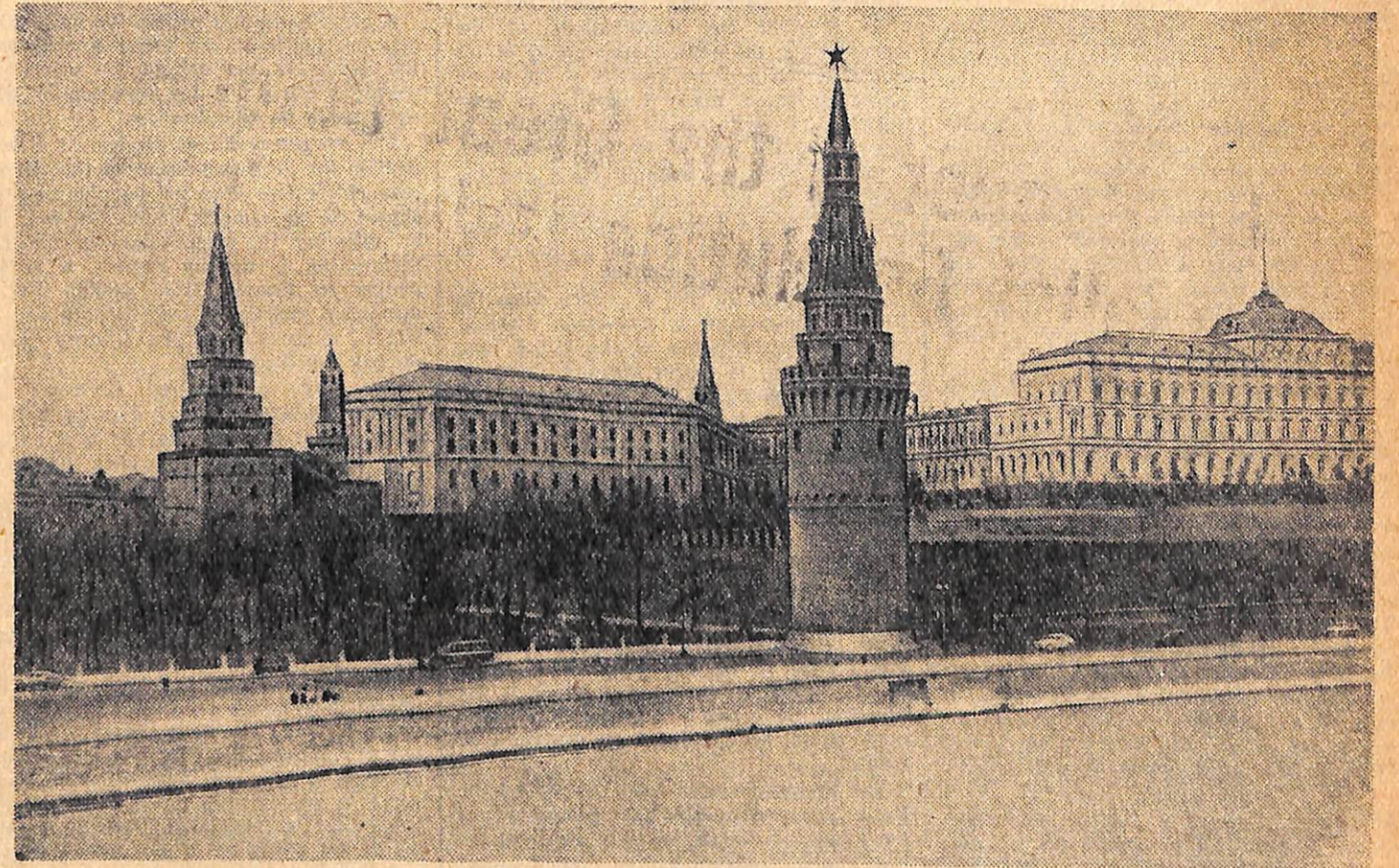
The inviolable fraternal friendship between the peoples of the countries of the democratic camp is a living embodiment of the creative force of Socialism and a bright manifestation of proletarian internationalism. New, socialist relations, based on full equality, mutual respect for national interests and the genuine desire to help each other and to achieve a further all-round upsurge of economy and culture, have been established between the peoples and states of this camp.

The peoples of the democratic countries headed by the Soviet Union are united by a common desire for creative labour and peace. Since the very first days of the October Revolution the Soviet state announced as the main principle of its foreign policy the struggle for peace and the security of the peoples. Throughout the course of 37 years the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people have struggled with unflagging energy, consistency and determination, for the cause of peace, for peaceful co-operation between peoples, for the development of business relations with all

the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and its allies more and more. Fearing the growing sentiments of the peoples for peace and their increasing sympathies towards the Soviet Union, imperialist reaction tries to camouflage its aggressive designs by talk of peace and falsehoods about the imaginary threat from the USSR. But however much the international aggressive circles may camouflage their anti-popular designs they will not succeed in misleading public opinion. The peoples put their trust in deeds and facts, not words.

What is the real nature of the deeds and aims of U.S. leading circles and their allies? In Europe they continue to knock together closed military groupings and are seeking once more to carry out the schemes for West German rearmament which have been turned down by the peoples. At the separate meetings in London and Paris the ruling circles of the U.S.A., Britain and France agreed, against the will of the peoples, to revive the Hitler Wehrmacht and convert Western Germany into a hotbed for a third world war. In Asia the U.S. ruling circles have concocted SEATO, an aggressive military bloc, they are stepping up acts of provocation against the People's Republic of China and attempting to aggravate international tension in this part of the world. In colonial and dependent countries the international aggressive circles are endeavouring to suppress the national-liberation movement and are dealing ruthlessly with the democratic and patriotic forces. All this is done for the sake of preparing a new war, for the sake of realising the insensate idea of establishing world domination that is harboured by the U.S. imperialist circles.

The predatory schemes of the imperialist aggressors are directed against the most cherished and vital interests of the peoples. The peoples are becoming more and more conscious that the plot of the Western rulers in London and Paris represents an immense danger for the destinies of peace. An active struggle against the resurgence of German militarism and formation of aggressive military groupings is gaining strength in France, Italy, Britain, Western Germany, in all countries of Europe and other continents. Immediate, vigorous action by the peoples is the decisive prerequisite for thwarting the anti-popular designs of the warmongers. The destinies of peace are in the hands of the peoples. The peoples brought about a ceasefire in Korea, extinguished the war conflagration in Indo-China and frustrated the Bonn and Paris agreements. A powerful, mass peace movement can frustrate all the plans of the aggressors, can uphold and strengthen the cause of peace. Peace



The Moscow Kremlin

Peoples All Over the World Celebrate 37th Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution

CHINA

The millionfold Chinese people are preparing to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in a fitting manner. In Peking a celebration meeting of representatives of the population of the capital will be held. In factories and offices branches of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society are holding meetings, lectures and talks devoted to this outstanding date. Members of delegations that have visited the USSR are addressing meetings at enterprises and in educational establishments on the life of the Soviet Union.

Photographic exhibitions showing the successes of the Soviet Union have been organized in many offices, enterprises and

HUNGARY

With great enthusiasm the Hungarian working people are preparing to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Socialist emulation in honour of this remarkable date and of the local elections has developed with renewed force in the enterprises. The workers are enthusiastically working to overfulfill plans, produce more coal and mass-consumption goods, to complete as soon as possible the building of houses and improve the conditions of life and the standard of living.

The first to undertake celebration shifts were the miners of Tokodaitár. The workers in the enterprises of the food industry have joined in socialist emulation. In October the workers of the cheese dairy in Banzalak have produced 10 wagonloads

KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Intense preparations to mark the 37th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution are under way up and down the territory of the Republic. Factory and office workers are taking an active part in emulation to ensure greater output. Lectures and meetings devoted to the forthcoming celebrations are being held in factories, offices, villages and schools. Soviet films are shown in town and countryside. Photographic exhibitions about the Soviet Union have been opened in the streets in many towns; holiday concerts are being arranged and people are learning Soviet dances and songs for the occasion.

fresh proof of the aggressive character of the North Atlantic Treaty.

Everyone who carefully follows the march of events can see that the Soviet Union desires peace and that it cannot but desire it wholeheartedly because it is the country of Socialism.

The Soviet Union conducts a policy of peace because no one there is interested in unleashing a war of conquest. In the country of Socialism there are no capitalist exploiters or monopolies who cold-bloodedly regard war as a means of increasing their profits and enslaving other peoples.

The Soviet Union conducts a policy of peace because there the power is in the hands of the people who have a profound hatred of war.

The Soviet Union conducts a peace policy since, by virtue of the socialist nature of its economy, it does not and cannot know either crises of overproduction or the unemployment arising from them, whereas in the capitalist countries war policy and war preparations are regarded as a means for surmounting crises.

The Soviet Union fights for peace because the land of Socialism does not and cannot cherish the desire to dominate other countries which is usually characteristic of the relations between capitalist powers; on the contrary, its relations with other countries are based on the principle of equality of all nations and respect for their sovereignty.

It should also be added that the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union is an

the creature of this side of things. In his broadcasts and merely stresses certain economic aspects of the agreements, which he falsely presents as favourable for the French economy.

But when he is compelled to speak of West German rearmament, which he knows quite well will lead to a fresh arms drive, M. Mendès-France tries to make people believe that he intends to conduct parallel negotiations with the Soviet Union, while Churchill and Eisenhower declare that it is first of all necessary to ratify the London and Paris agreements.

★

The whole conduct of the French rulers and their British and American bosses is contradictory and hypocritical.

For example, their entire strategy is based on the pretended superiority of the U.S.A. in thermo-nuclear weapons, while at the same time the Anglo-French memorandum on disarmament contains a paragraph on banning atomic weapons.

This shows the duplicity of the Western rulers who are determined to pave the way for war by rearming Western Germany and at the same time are talking of "negotiations", "disarmament" and "peace through strength".

However it is facts alone that count. French patriots realise that the Soviet Union, by accepting the Anglo-French draft as the basis of discussion on disarmament, by exerting ever-increasing efforts to reach a

in the great Soviet Union the embodiment of the greatest victory of the cause for which the Paris Communards fought and perished, greet the October Socialist Revolution as a decisive turn in the liberation movement of the world proletariat. The great land of victorious Socialism, on the march towards Communism, imbues them with confidence of their own victory.

At the same time the French workers and all patriots see in the Soviet Union a country whose friendship is essential for the security and independence of France.

This is why the celebration of the 37th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution is closely linked up in France with the fight for preventing the resurgence of German militarism and ensuring the triumph of the policy of national independence, peace and mutual understanding between peoples, a policy which makes it possible to go forward along the path of arms reductions.

The French Communist Party is devoting tireless efforts to organise this great struggle of the masses.

Headed by Maurice Thorez, the Party resolutely takes into its hands the defence of the great national interests and is straining every effort to ensure the militant unity of the working class, an essential prerequisite for the unification of all national forces to prevent the ratification of the London and Paris agreements and win victory for peace.

of establishing a system of collective security in Europe on the basis of the latest Soviet proposals.

GERMAN MILITARISM—DEADLY ENEMY OF POLAND

The Polish public are closely following the endeavours of the Western powers to rearm Western Germany. They resolutely condemn the London and Paris agreements envisaging the revival of German militarism—a grave menace to all Germany's neighbours and to the cause of peace in Europe.

Expressing the opinion of all Polish patriots the newspaper "Zolniez wolnosci" writes that the Polish people are fully aware of the real meaning of the so-called "safeguards", "control" and "undertakings not to resort to aggression" on which the Bonn officials and their Western patrons have had so much to say lately. They know that German militarism has always been and will always be a deadly, irreconcilable enemy of Poland, the enemy of Poland's existence as a sovereign state. The establishment of a united, democratic, peace-loving Germany is therefore a question of principle for our people. That is why any Soviet proposal on this question is in line with our national foreign policy.

ceived from the world public show that widespread is the idea, among the most diverse and distant peoples, of the peaceful, agreed settlement, through negotiation, of all problems which today divide the world.

But the forces, continues the resolution, which are opposed to a relaxation of interna-

all provincial and local committees to put forward and support every initiative which expresses the will of the Italian people to struggle against the armament of Germany, against ratification of the Paris agreements, to struggle for the unity and security of all peoples in Europe.

We Must Frustrate American Plan for Rearming Western Germany

The British Congress for World Security recently held in London was attended by representatives of various political and mass organisations and cultural and religious bodies.

Opening the Congress Gordon Schaffer, the chairman, described it as the broadest and most representative peace congress in the history of the British peace movement. Stressing that the principles of good neighbourly relations and peaceful coexistence guarantee peace and security, he pointed out that to secure peace in Europe it is necessary to frustrate the American plan for rearming Western Germany, to build up a system of collective security and to secure a ban on weapons of mass destruction and a reduction of armaments.

John Elton, Chairman of the British Co-ordinating Committee for a Peaceful Settlement of the German Problem, bitterly criticised the London and Paris agreements

on West German rearmament. Professor Burhop, well-known British atomic scientist, stressed that the hopes of the people the world over for averting an atomic war are becoming stronger day by day. Councillor Dixon, member of the Coventry City Council, and Taylor, worker representative from Shardlow's engineering works in Sheffield, Mrs. S. Davies, prominent in public life, John Burns, President of the Fire Brigades Union, and others who spoke at the Congress denounced the T.U.C. and Labour Party leadership for their policy of support to West German rearmament.

The Rev. Bryn Thomas declared on the instructions of Wandsworth Peace Committee (London) that the peoples of Germany and France do not want the Hitler military machine to be revived, and that they can justly count on support of the British people.

Economic Relations of New Type—Relations of Friendship and Fraternal Co-operation

The Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in an era of deep-going transformations in history. It radically changed class relations and for the first time in history brought to power the workers and peasants. This had a powerful effect on the relations between states.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism pointed out that Socialism would be an epoch of peace and fraternity between the peoples. From its very inception the Soviet state, the first socialist country in the world, proclaimed the principle of peace and friendship between peoples as the basic principle of relations between countries, and has consistently fought against the imperialist policy of oppression of other peoples.

After World War II, when a number of countries dropped out of the capitalist system, the great camp of democracy and Socialism emerged and socialist relations have been established between the countries of this camp.

Today the camp of democracy and Socialism, which comprises one-third of mankind, has become a mighty force exerting a decisive influence on the entire international situation.

The vanguard of this camp is the great Soviet Union, the land of victorious Socialism, which is now gradually going over to Communism. Following the path of the Great October Socialist Revolution the European countries of people's democracy are successfully building Socialism. The People's Republic of China, a vast country with a population of 600 million, has successfully completed her reconstruction and embarked on the building of Socialism.

The powerful force of the camp of democracy and Socialism is determined by the common path of the social-economic development of its countries, from the community of their ideology and final goal. Some 900 million people are fighting beneath one

banner, the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the banner of peace and fraternity between peoples.

The countries belonging to the camp of Socialism believe that peaceful coexistence of the socialist and capitalist systems is possible, that countries with different economic systems can co-operate for a long period of time, and that all this is possible by virtue of the basic fact that all peoples, irrespective of their social systems, are deeply interested in preserving durable and lasting peace.

I.

A vivid expression of the socialist relations existing between the countries of the democratic camp is the fraternal co-operation which prevails in the economic sphere.

The relations of a new type which have been established between these countries are based on the inviolable principles of the mutual satisfaction of their interests and fraternal mutual aid to achieve an all-round economic upsurge.

The chief and decisive factor in the establishment and development of such relations is the Soviet Union and its fraternal aid to the people's-democratic countries of Europe and Asia.

The Soviet Union, a great industrial power with first-rate technique and the most highly mechanised agriculture in the world, with its rich experience in building the new economy and socialist culture, gives considerable aid to the countries of people's democracy in the building of Socialism.

Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej
Member, Political Bureau,
Rumanian Workers' Party
Chairman, Council of Ministers,
Rumanian People's Republic

Trade relations between the democratic countries are constantly developing.

In the world capitalist market foreign trade is a method of amassing maximum profits for the monopolists by means of economic and political enslavement of other peoples. In the world democratic market foreign trade is an important means to the economic development of the democratic countries. Full equality of parties, mutual respect and mutual benefit are the fundamental basis of the foreign trade of the countries of the socialist camp.

The volume of trade of the world democratic market is constantly growing—the direct result of the steadily increasing production of the democratic countries. The new market does not experience the difficulties of selling, the crises and the decline that are characteristic of the capitalist market. The volume of trade between the countries of the democratic camp is also continuously rising. Between 1948 and 1952 it increased more than 3 times. Whereas in 1938 the trade of the USSR with the European countries—now People's Democracies—was only 1.5% of its foreign trade, in 1953 trade with these countries totalled 40% of Soviet foreign trade. During the same period trade between the USSR and China rose from 4% to 18% of the foreign trade of the USSR.

The great all-round development of economy in the people's-democratic countries is expressed in the growth of the volume of their foreign trade. Between 1946 and 1952 there was an increase in the volume of the foreign trade of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria ranging from 3 to 13 times. Compared with 1947 the volume of foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic increased some 17.7 times. By 1952 the volume of the foreign trade of Rumania increased 14.45 times as compared with 1946.

This bears no comparison with the state of affairs on the world capitalist market, where the volume of foreign trade is roughly equal to the 1929 figure.

An important feature of the new world market is the planned nature of the foreign trade of the countries of the democratic camp. While, due to the operation of the law of competition and anarchy of production, the world capitalist market is torn by sharp contradictions and is subjected to uncontrolled conjunctural fluctuations and crises, the economic plans of the countries of the socialist camp are drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the law of planned and proportionate development of the national economy and take into account the relations of economic co-operation. The co-ordination of the plans of the socialist camp on the basis of mutual agreement and long-term economic treaties enables the countries of the democratic camp to use their resources more rationally. Long-term economic agreements ensure to these countries the goods they need and guarantee the sale of their own goods on the foreign market. Stable and lasting economic links create clear prospects for the development of the national economies and represent an important condition for socialist upbuilding in the people's-democratic countries.

Fair trade exchange, stable prices and calculations on the basis of the Soviet rouble, the most stable currency, guarantee the interests of all sides on the democratic market.

The great superiority of the international relations of the new type over capitalist relations follows from the fact that they are motivated not by the drive for maximum profits but, in conformity with the basic economic law of Socialism, by the common aim of the fullest possible satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of the working people. Thanks to this, the relations between the countries of the socialist camp are characterised by friendly co-operation and mutual aid while the law of the jungle reigns in the capitalist world.

The adventurist policy of the U.S. aggressive circles impairs and disorganises

the trade of capitalist countries, gives rise to serious economic and financial difficulties for the dependent countries and aggravates the poverty of the masses, which leads to an even greater shrinking of the world capitalist market.

A situation has been created in the capitalist world in which the capitalist countries, including the Western powers, have been forced to cut down their production and import those goods which the U.S.A. compels them to buy on enslaving terms.

In its drive to monopolise foreign markets and world resources of raw materials U.S. imperialism destroys the many-sided, historic economic relations and seeks to replace them by one-sided relations between these countries and the U.S.A.

The U.S. monopolies try to convert even the West European countries into suppliers of raw materials and semi-finished goods for U.S. industry. We now have a situation in which the share of manufactured goods in the exports of such an industrial country as France dropped from 50.7% in 1937 to 29.8% in 1951, while the share of raw materials and semi-finished goods rose from 35.2% to 47.7%.

II.

Owing to the fraternal economic co-operation of the democratic countries and, particularly, to the aid given by the USSR, the people's-democratic countries have been able to abolish their economic backwardness and the one-sided nature of their economic development, which was a legacy from capitalism.

As is known, the great imperialist powers, which built and developed their heavy industry by plundering and enslaving other peoples, are pursuing a policy of keeping the under-developed countries in the position of agrarian and raw material appendages.

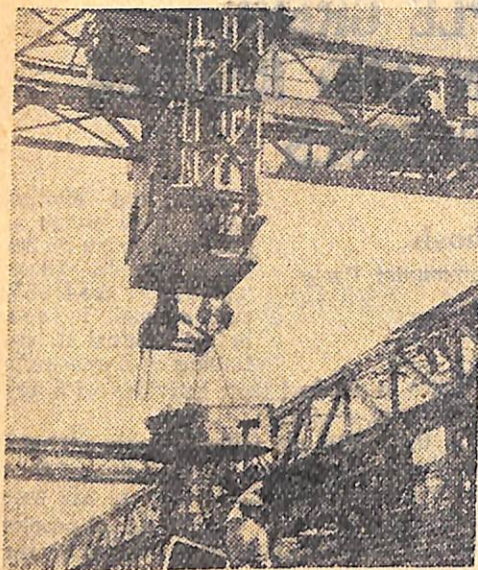
The full impact of the disastrous consequences of this imperialist policy was also felt in the past by those countries which have now dropped out of the imperialist system.

Ten years ago a relatively poorly-developed industry and backward agriculture were distinguishing features of Rumania and other European countries, where power is now in the hands of the working people. The imperialists doomed Rumania, in which foreign capitalists owned more than 90% of the oil industry and from 70% to 90% of the remaining industries, to the status of an agricultural appendage of the Western powers, and Rumania itself had to pay tribute to these powers for the simplest industrial equipment. All attempts to wrest any of the country's wealth from the imperialist trusts was immediately put a stop to by Standard Oil, Royal Dutch Shell and similar concerns by methods similar to those now applied in Iran, Venezuela and other countries.

With the establishment of the rule of the working people the people's-democratic countries obtained the opportunity to develop along the lines of industrialisation, to increase their agricultural production and step out on the path of socialist transformation of agriculture, to develop their natural wealth, to increase their national income and improve the living standards of the working people. At present the volume of the industrial output of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania is more than three times the prewar level. Czechoslovakia has considerably increased industrial production per capita of the population; Poland is now one of the main industrial countries of Europe; in Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria more than half the revenue comes from socialist industry. In our country there are now new branches of industry such as, for instance, electro-machine building, the manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements, oil and mining equipment and machine tools for the metal-working industry, the dyestuffs industry, and so on. The technical base of our industry has been enlarged.

The share of manufactured goods in the foreign trade of the people's-democratic countries is becoming greater year by year. At the present time, in addition to oil, agricultural and timber products, Rumania exports equipment for the oil industry, electric

(Continued on page 3)



The working people of the Korean People's Democratic Republic are enthusiastically working to rehabilitate the war-ravaged national economy. Photo: The 12-ton crane has been put into service at the iron foundry in Hwanhow. It was rehabilitated within a brief space of time.

Results of Local Elections in Mongolian People's Republic

The Mongolian newspapers have reported on the results of the local elections held on October 24.

Of the total electorate 99.98% voted and 99.99% of the votes were cast for the candidates of the bloc of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and non-party people.

Out of the 32,140 deputies elected 31.59% are Party members and 68.41% are non-party people. Women comprise 21.89% of the deputies.

Success of Democratic Forces in Guadeloupe

The democratic forces of Guadeloupe have achieved another big success in the election to the General Council held at the end of October. In the Basse-Terre district alone out of the total of 15 seats the Communists and Progressists won six and the Socialists three.

Such was the reply of the population to the French colonisers who last December unlawfully dissolved the previous General Council.

Seeking to suppress the democratic movement the colonial authorities stepped up the terror still more during the election. Republican Security Companies replaced the "unreliable" gendarmerie. They were used to suppress strikes and to take part in the "voting". Specially recruited gangsters destroyed the ballot-boxes and replaced them by boxes containing prepared voting papers. They did not allow "suspicious" characters to come to the electoral stations. As the magazine "France Observateur" admitted, "swindling has become the government norm".

Creative Application of Experience of CPSU—Guarantee of Successes and Victories of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

Since the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the glorious Soviet Army in May 1945 our people have been uninterruptedly marching along the road of building Socialism. In a short period of less than ten years the working people of the Czechoslovak Republic have attained remarkable successes and scored numerous victories in socialist upbuilding in industry, agriculture, science and culture. These achievements are due to the efforts of our working people and the selfless fraternal assistance of the powerful Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, organiser and inspirer of all the successes and victories of our people, has always been guided in its activity by the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. It has persistently engaged in creative study of the experience gained by its teacher—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The rich history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia—the bitter struggle against opportunists and traitors within the Party, the fight for its Bolshevisation, for making the Party a genuinely Marxist-Leninist party—is graphic testimony that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always been a brilliant example and a reliable support for our Party.

Backed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and basing itself on creative assimilation of the experience of the CPSU, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has become a genuinely advanced and organised vanguard of the working class, the recognised leader of the working people and the tried and tested organiser of all their victories.

Now the working people of our country are working to carry out the important decisions taken by the Tenth Party Congress which based its work on the experience of the CPSU and, in particular, on the decisions of the XIXth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the decisions of the subsequent Plenums of the C.C. of the CPSU. The creative application of the experience acquired by the Soviet Union is of invaluable assistance to us in the continued development of socialist construction. Under the leadership of the Party the efforts of our people are now directed towards a rapid development of the entire national economy, particularly towards a substantial increase in agricultural production, towards a constant raising of the material and cultural standards of the working people.

In its activity to realise the tasks of socialist construction our Party relies on the experience of the CPSU, which brings home with full force the importance of constantly strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, with the working class playing the leading role. The indestructible worker-peasant alliance is the chief prerequisite for and a guarantee of the successful development of socialist construction in the People's Democracies.

The Party has carried out a great deal of work to ensure that all our cadres have a correct understanding of the decisive significance of the worker-peasant alliance for the destinies of the people's regime. Previously, some of the rural Party branches and regional and district committees made grave errors in building up agricultural producer co-operatives. Sometimes they did not observe the strictly voluntary principle in building producer co-operatives and did not try to convince peasants, on the basis of their own experience, of the superiority of co-operative farming. These mistakes were due to an underestimation of the significance of the worker-peasant alliance. They have now been overcome in the main.

ened its contact with the masses. Stronger political and educational work among the masses is a task of prime importance for the Party. This work is of even greater urgency at the present time, during the preparations for the elections to the National Assembly, due to take place on November 28. The Party is well aware that the successful advance of socialist construction depends on the development of the creative initiative of the masses, which now finds expression in socialist emulation to honour the 37th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The policy of our Party corresponds to the vital interests of the millionfold masses and finds unanimous support among them. The Party has constantly displayed concern to raise the standard of living of the working people. This is clearly illustrated by the fact that since summer last year the country has seen two substantial reductions of state retail prices for manufactured goods and foodstuffs. Now retail prices are 15% lower than in the summer of 1953; at the same time real wages have risen by more than 20%. The fact that, compared with the average for 1929-1932, the span of life of men has increased by 10 years and of women by 12 years in the Czech regions and in the Slovak regions by 14 and 15 years respectively is also striking testimony of the radical improvement in our present life compared with that in capitalist Czechoslovakia.

In order to satisfy the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of society our Party is rallying the working people for struggle to expand production of consumer goods, to improve the quality of the goods produced and to ensure an abundance of foodstuffs.

Czechoslovakia has a highly developed industry which is the main factor for the advance of the entire national economy. Thanks to Soviet aid and the experience of Soviet industry our industrial enterprises have organised the production of new kinds of goods, including the most complex machines not produced previously in our country. During the past five years the output of the engineering industry, the core of the whole of industry, has increased more than three times. On the basis of Soviet experience the working people of our country learn how to organise socialist industry better, apply advanced methods of labour, practice economy and open up production reserves by making better use of technique. This helps to strengthen industry, raise production and labour productivity and more fully to satisfy the requirements of the population for manufactured goods.

The September (1953) and the February-March (1954) meetings of the Central Committee of the CPSU outlined a great programme for the continued development of agricultural production in the USSR. Basing itself on the basic economic law of Socialism the CPSU has embarked on the thorough-going realisation of the extremely important task of raising agricultural production in the country to a new, unprecedentedly high level. Within a brief space of time the Soviet people have achieved splendid successes in this respect. The aims set before Soviet agriculture provide a powerful stimulus for raising agricultural production in Czechoslovakia.

Agriculture holds an important place in the country's economy. The yields of most agricultural crops have risen and the head

Antonin Novotny

First Secretary of C.C. Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

which depends first of all on small and middle peasants going over from individual farming to large-scale socialist co-operative agricultural production. Every day small and middle peasants in our country are becoming more and more convinced of this from their own experience. By establishing and strengthening agricultural co-operatives they, on the example of the Soviet collective farmers, take the path of creating large-scale co-operative agriculture. By the end of last year co-operatives and state farms were cultivating 44% of the arable land and providing 51% of the total grain and 46% of the total meat supplies.

The XIXth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stressed that it was essential to continue the formation of co-operatives in the countryside, thus ensuring the development of large-scale farming. This, however, does not mean that the raising of agricultural production now depends only on the co-operatives. The Party and the Government also give support to the small and middle peasants. They see to it that small and middle peasants raise the output of crop-farming and animal husbandry.

At the same time the Party is carrying on extensive explanatory work to convince the peasants that collective farming in the co-operatives is the only correct path which can assure a constant rise in the material and cultural standards of the working peasants. An important task of the working class, under the leadership of the Party, is to educate the working peasants, render them all-round support and aid, especially through the machine and tractor stations, and to guide them in the transition period to large-scale socialist production.

A substantial rise in overall agricultural production is now the main link in the development of the country's national economy. The XIXth Party Congress decided that this aim had to be achieved within the next two or three years. Relying on the experience of the CPSU, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has energetically begun to fulfil the main tasks of agricultural production, the first and foremost among them being the further raising of yields and the full utilisation of every hectare of land. A substantial rise in crop production, especially the extension of the fodder base, is the main path of advancing animal husbandry.

The employment of advanced Soviet agricultural science and agrotechnique is of immense significance for the advance of our agriculture. It can be seen, for example, that in recent time the Czechoslovak countryside has been applying Soviet experience in popularising advanced farming methods through district agricultural exhibitions, making use of the experience of mechanisation of agricultural works and advanced methods of raising the productivity of animal husbandry and studying Maltsev's method of improving soil fertility.

The many delegations from our country who have visited the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow this year have become graphically convinced of the achievements of the Soviet people, led by the CPSU, in the struggle for an advance in agriculture. Members of the delegations are now, in their reports and talks, passing on to the working people in our country the knowledge and experience they have acquired. The CPC is doing everything possible in order that co-operative members and working peasants may creatively assimilate the experience of Soviet agriculture and give it wide practical application in the conditions obtaining in our

side activity of the Party, its leading organs and its organisations. The correct and consistent realisation of the leading role of the Party on all sectors is the decisive factor in the building of Socialism. The XIXth Congress of the CPC brought to the fore questions of collective leadership in Party activity, the development of inner-Party democracy, criticism and self-criticism, work with activists and improving the style and activity of Party organisations.

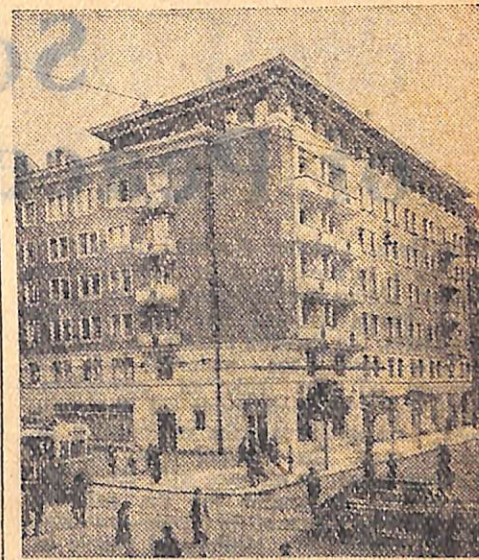
In spite of the successes achieved there are still many shortcomings in Party work. From the experience of the CPSU, the CPC clearly realises these shortcomings. The experience of the CPSU has helped our Party to understand the immense importance of consistently applying the Leninist principle of collective leadership as the basic principle in the carrying through of all important questions of Party policy. The CPC has at the same time clearly realised that the question of collective Party leadership is closely bound up with that of training cadres, with the ideological work of the Party, with enlarging the ranks of Party activists, with developing criticism and self-criticism. The Party leadership is trying hard to ensure that these main principles are strictly observed in the activities of all Party organs and organisations.

The Communists of Czechoslovakia are guided by the Rules of the Party in their daily work. The Rules of the CPC are based on the Rules of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted at the XIXth Congress of the CPSU. Two years have passed since the Rules were adopted by the National Conference of the CPC. At the XIXth Congress additions were made to the Rules on questions of collective leadership, leading Party organs, and giving Party organisations the right to control the activities of factory managements. The Rules of the Party are becoming firmly rooted in the life of all Party organisations and Party members. Ideologically and organisationally our Party is now firmer and more united than ever before; the unity of the Party ranks is constantly strengthening and becoming tempered; Party activists, who have become tempered and have acquired a great deal of experience, are improving their work.

From the experience of the CPSU the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is drawing countless conclusions and lessons and at the same time it constantly bears in mind that Party work is lively and creative work and cannot tolerate stereotyped methods. Our Party is conscious of the fact that the full utilisation of the rich experience of the CPSU is incompatible with dogmatism and ready-made formulas, but requires the creative application of acquired knowledge, having regard to the conditions prevailing in our country.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has acquired fresh and valuable experience in carrying out the decisions of the latest meetings of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Of invaluable help to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia at present is the experience of the CPSU in improving Party work in lower Party organisations, in developing Party work among the masses, particularly in the countryside. Better Party work in the countryside and lively work with people—this is the guarantee for a mighty upsurge of agriculture in Czechoslovakia.

The full utilisation and creative application of the invaluable experience of the CPSU gives our Party the opportunity of avoiding many shortcomings and many difficulties. The conclusions drawn by the



The towns and cities of people's Bulgaria become more beautiful every year. Photo: A new dwelling house in Sofia.

Melioration Work in Poland

In conformity with the programme laid down by the second meeting of the C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party for cultivating neglected meadows and pastures and making them highly productive, wide-scale melioration work has been under way in Poland this year covering 6,000 places. In the eastern districts of the Lublin Region, for instance, this work covers an area of 70,000 hectares and thousands of peasants are taking part in the work. A big canal—the Wieprz-Krzna—will be built here. The melioration work in progress on the Kuwasy marshes in the Bialystok Region, on 16 large tracts of meadowland covering an area of 50,000 hectares in Szczecin Region and on an area of 18,000 hectares in the Zielona-Gora Region is highly important for increasing the productivity of the meadows and pastures. Similar work is also being carried out on marshes covering an area of 20,000 hectares in the Lodz Region and on the Moscieca-Blota marshes in the Gdansk Region.

Thanks to the mass political work that has been widely carried out by the Party and mass organisations the peasants are taking an active part in this job. The peasants of 700 villages in the Gdansk Region voluntarily worked 1,200,000 work-days over a period of six months. On the call of the Regional Board of the Polish Youth Union 30,000 young patriots are taking part in this work.

The peasants in the village of Radziechowice, Radomsko District, have become graphically convinced of the enormous benefit derived from melioration work. Previously they gathered a yearly average of not more than 10 centners of hay per hectare and now the yield is over 70 centners. Today the cows in Radziechowice are the best in the Region—they give the highest milk yields and are the best fed.

Appeal by Confederation of Working People of Latin America

In connection with the persecution of the working people and trade union leaders of Brazil carried out by the Café Filho Government the Confederation of Working People of Latin America (CWPLA) has made an appeal to all affiliated trade union bodies of Latin America. Condemning the coup d'état carried through in Brazil under the "leadership of U.S. Government ruling circles", the Confederation has taken a vigorous stand against

General Council held at the end of October. In the Basse-Terre district alone out of the total of 15 seats the Communists and Progressists won six and the Socialists three.

Such was the reply of the population to the French colonisers who last December unlawfully dissolved the previous General Council.

Seeking to suppress the democratic movement the colonial authorities stepped up the terror still more during the election. Republican Security Companies replaced the "unreliable" gendarmerie. They were used to suppress strikes and to take part in the "voting". Specially recruited gangsters destroyed the ballot-boxes and replaced them by boxes containing prepared voting papers. They did not allow "suspicious" characters to come to the electoral stations. As the magazine "France Observateur" admitted, "swindling has become the government norm".

Despite all this, reaction failed. The election showed that the population of Guadeloupe was not afraid of police threats and are determined to fight for bread and democratic liberties.

(Continued from page 2)

motors, certain machine tools, carbon black, caustic soda and complex equipment for cement, brick and tile factories etc.

None of the people's-democratic countries could have made such a jump without the assistance of the Soviet Union. History knows of no other case when a great industrial power so effectively helped a whole series of small and large states to build their own industries as the USSR is doing. It is typical that between the period from 1948 to 1953 deliveries of industrial equipment and machinery from the USSR to the people's-democratic countries increased more than ten times.

American monopolies are flooding the markets of the under-developed countries with all sorts of inferior goods, while the export of machine tools and other equipment essential to the industrial development of these countries is absolutely insignificant. Of the total value of American exports to India, which in 1951 was 463 million dollars, the cost of machine tools amounted to no more than 0.5 million dollars, and the value of machine tools exported to Indonesia amounted to 0.1% of the total American exports to that country.

The so-called American "aid" and the loud talk about a U.S. "civilising mission" shroud the most cynical colonial activity and are a cover for the policy of retarding the economic expansion of backward countries with the object of plundering their natural wealth and exhausting their productive forces. The United Fruit Company monopoly, for instance, which has cornered the export of bananas from the Latin American countries, receives a 600% profit on invested capital. And in general the American monopolies receive from 3 to 5 times more profits from capital invested abroad than they do from home-invested capital. These colossal profits are squeezed out by the ruthless exploitation of the population in the under-developed countries. Tens of millions of people in the colonial and dependent countries of Africa, Asia and South America suffer the pangs of constant hunger.

Foreign monopolies, appropriating a considerable part of the wealth created by the

are now directed towards a rapid development of the entire national economy, particularly towards a substantial increase in agricultural production, towards a constant raising of the material and cultural standards of the working people.

In its activity to realise the tasks of socialist construction our Party relies on the experience of the CPSU, which brings home with full force the importance of constantly strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, with the working class playing the leading role. The indestructible worker-peasant alliance is the chief prerequisite for and a guarantee of the successful development of socialist construction in the People's Democracies.

The Party has carried out a great deal of work to ensure that all our cadres have a correct understanding of the decisive significance of the worker-peasant alliance for the destinies of the people's regime. Previously, some of the rural Party branches and regional and district committees made grave errors in building up agricultural producer co-operatives. Sometimes they did not observe the strictly voluntary principle in building producer co-operatives and did not try to convince peasants, on the basis of their own experience, of the superiority of co-operative farming. These mistakes were due to an underestimation of the significance of the worker-peasant alliance. They have now been overcome in the main.

Of particular importance for successful socialist construction is the Marxist-Leninist principle of the decisive role of the popular masses in history, a principle confirmed by life and the practical work of the CPSU. Our Party has constantly strength-

complex machines not produced previously in our country. During the past five years the output of the engineering industry, the core of the whole of industry, has increased more than three times. On the basis of Soviet experience the working people of our country learn how to organise socialist industry better, apply advanced methods of labour, practice economy and open up production reserves by making better use of technique. This helps to strengthen industry, raise production and labour productively and more fully to satisfy the requirements of the population for manufactured goods.

The September (1953) and the February-March (1954) meetings of the Central Committee of the CPSU outlined a great programme for the continued development of agricultural production in the USSR. Basing itself on the basic economic law of Socialism the CPSU has embarked on the thorough-going realisation of the extremely important task of raising agricultural production in the country to a new, unprecedentedly high level. Within a brief space of time the Soviet people have achieved splendid successes in this respect. The aims set before Soviet agriculture provide a powerful stimulus for raising agricultural production in Czechoslovakia.

Agriculture holds an important place in the country's economy. The yields of most agricultural crops have risen and the head of cattle increased above the 1948 level. But agriculture does not yet meet the demands made on it. To ensure a continued rise in agricultural production is an important and vital task the fulfilment of

begun to fulfil the main tasks of agricultural production, the first and foremost among them being the further raising of yields and the full utilisation of every hectare of land. A substantial rise in crop production, especially the extension of the fodder base, is the main path of advancing animal husbandry.

The employment of advanced Soviet agricultural science and agrotechnique is of immense significance for the advance of our agriculture. It can be seen, for example, that in recent time the Czechoslovak countryside has been applying Soviet experience in popularising advanced farming methods through district agricultural exhibitions, making use of the experience of mechanisation of agricultural works and advanced methods of raising the productivity of animal husbandry and studying Maltsev's method of improving soil fertility.

The many delegations from our country who have visited the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow this year have become graphically convinced of the achievements of the Soviet people, led by the CPSU, in the struggle for an advance in agriculture. Members of the delegations are now, in their reports and talks, passing on to the working people in our country the knowledge and experience they have acquired. The CPC is doing everything possible in order that co-operative members and working peasants may creatively assimilate the experience of Soviet agriculture and give it wide practical application in the conditions obtaining in our country.

The basis of the successes and the rapid progress made along the path leading our people forward to Socialism is the many-

build their own industry; they have refused American "aid" and are trying might and main to avoid it.

Under these conditions the view that is voiced more and more frequently in under-developed countries—the opinion that the situation can only be improved if the national economy is developed first of all on the basis of indigenous resources and if there is an expansion of trade relations with all countries on mutually advantageous terms—is quite a legitimate one. These countries are displaying increasing interest in the development of relations with the countries of the democratic camp.

III.

Economic co-operation among the countries of the socialist camp is many-sided. Not only foreign trade, credits and co-operation with a view to helping particular countries to develop their national resources in the interests of the whole camp of democracy, but also scientific and technical aid, specialisation of cadres and exchange of production experience—all these are different forms of economic co-operation between the USSR and the People's Democracies.

The scientific and technical aid the USSR is rendering to the People's Democracies takes the shape of complex deliveries of equipment for entire enterprises and the passing on of experience of the more advanced production methods, of assisting to develop a raw material base by organising prospecting and introducing up-to-date methods of coal-mining, oil and ore-extraction etc.

The technical aid given by the USSR enables the People's Democracies to effect tremendous savings, makes the construction and commissioning of industrial units cheaper, facilitates rapid assimilation of production methods. Polish automobiles, Rumanian tractors and Hungarian locomotives are produced according to Soviet blueprints and Soviet technology.

Co-operation between the people's-democratic countries themselves is acquiring an ever-greater significance. For example, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, in addition to the USSR, helped Ruma-

liening and becoming tempered; Party activists, who have become tempered and have acquired a great deal of experience, are improving their work.

From the experience of the CPSU the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is drawing countless conclusions and lessons and at the same time it constantly bears in mind that Party work is lively and creative work and cannot tolerate stereotyped methods. Our Party is conscious of the fact that the full utilisation of the rich experience of the CPSU is incompatible with dogmatism and ready-made formulas, but requires the creative application of acquired knowledge, having regard to the conditions prevailing in our country.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has acquired fresh and valuable experience in carrying out the decisions of the latest meetings of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Of invaluable help to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia at present is the experience of the CPSU in improving Party work in lower Party organisations, in developing Party work among the masses, particularly in the countryside. Better Party work in the countryside and lively work with people—this is the guarantee for a mighty upsurge of agriculture in Czechoslovakia.

The full utilisation and creative application of the invaluable experience of the CPSU gives our Party the opportunity of avoiding many shortcomings and many difficulties. The conclusions drawn by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia from Soviet experience enables it to organise its activities correctly and successfully to develop socialist upbuilding in people's-democratic Czechoslovakia.

larly worked 1,200,000 work-days over a period of six months. On the call of the Regional Board of the Polish Youth Union 30,000 young patriots are taking part in this work.

The peasants in the village of Radziechowice, Radomsko District, have become graphically convinced of the enormous benefit derived from melioration work. Previously they gathered a yearly average of not more than 10 centners of hay per hectare and now the yield is over 70 centners. Today the cows in Radziechowice are the best in the Region—they give the highest milk yields and are the best fed.

Appeal by Confederation of Working People of Latin America

In connection with the persecution of the working people and trade union leaders of Brazil carried out by the Café Filho Government the Confederation of Working People of Latin America (CWPLA) has made an appeal to all affiliated trade union bodies of Latin America. Condemning the coup d'état carried through in Brazil under the "leadership of U.S. Government ruling circles", the Confederation has taken a vigorous stand against the ruthless persecution of the trade union and democratic movement in Brazil and appealed to all affiliated bodies to express their solidarity with the Brazilian working people.

place not without its attendant difficulties. And it is precisely towards elimination of such difficulties—particularly the disparity between the development of industry and agriculture—that the Party and the Government in our country are now directing their efforts. The other People's Democracies, in whose economies such disproportions have also appeared, are also mobilising their forces to eliminate them.

The draft directives for the development of agriculture within the next two or three years, which will be submitted to the Second Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party, are a vast programme for ensuring an all-round increase of agricultural output. The implementation of this programme will lead to a new upsurge of the economy and to a considerable improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people.

In this sphere we are also conscious of the fraternal support of the Soviet Union, which supplies us with different types of agricultural machinery, fertilisers and numerous goods of mass consumption.

The efforts of the countries of people's democracy for improving the well-being of the working people are also expressed in the structure of their foreign trade, in the increased share of deliveries of machines and agricultural products as well as mass-consumption goods.

The ability of the people's-democratic system to eliminate the disparity in the economy on the basis of a scientific evaluation of its causes and the ways to eliminate it, the fact that they belong to the socialist camp and above all the constant help of the great Soviet Union—all this imbues us with confidence in our victorious march onward to Socialism.

The fraternal co-operation that prevails in the economic sphere between the USSR and the People's Democracies provides further proof of the superiority of Socialism over capitalism.

The growth, strengthening and flourishing of the world democratic market are in striking contrast to the disintegration, shrinking and further disorganisation of the world capitalist market.

In present conditions the capitalist market is no longer a single all-embracing market. Parallel with it there is the world democratic market which also holds out another prospect—that of developing and expanding international trade between all countries of the world irrespective of their social systems, based on mutual interests and equality—a prospect which the Soviet Union and the people's-democratic countries are fighting for. Ever-increasing sections of the public in capitalist countries look with favour upon this prospect.

However, U.S. imperialist circles, who have reached an impasse both in their foreign and in their home policies, turn aside from this prospect. They are plotting new acts of provocation and military gambles.

This is why the possibilities for extending international economic relations are inextricably bound up with the struggle of the peoples for peace and security.

For 37 years, from its very inception, the Soviet Union has headed this great struggle. It has firmly and steadfastly marched along the path of strengthening international intercourse in keeping with its unshakable foreign policy—the policy of upholding and strengthening world peace and developing and strengthening international economic relations.

"Our experience", said the great Lenin in the first years of Soviet power, "has imbued us with the firm confidence that it is close attention to the interests of different nations alone that can obviate grounds for conflicts, put an end to mutual distrust, eliminate fear of intrigues, create confidence, in particular among workers and peasants speaking different languages, without which peaceful relations among the peoples and the successful development, to any appreciable extent, of all that is valuable in modern civilisation are absolutely impossible."

The relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, firmly cemented by full mutual confidence and respect, their sincere friendship and disinterested mutual assistance constitute a great and inspiring example in the eyes of the peoples of the entire world.

Soviet Union—Bulwark of Peace, Democracy and Socialism

The Great October Socialist Revolution signified a turning point in the history of mankind. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, created and nurtured by great Lenin, the Russian proletariat was the first to fulfil the historic task of throwing off the rule of capitalism, establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and abolishing the exploitation of man by man. The working class became the ruling class. In alliance with the working peasants it fought for the solution of the vital problems of its people—national and social questions. Millions of people in tsarist Russia who had been ruthlessly exploited and oppressed by the capitalists and the landlords threw off the chains of bondage. In the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies they created a genuinely democratic state power. The establishment of the Soviet state of workers and peasants was the decisive gain of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, pointed out J. V. Stalin, signified a radical change in the liberation movement of the world proletariat, a radical change in the methods of struggle and forms of organisation, in the life and traditions, in the culture and ideology of the exploited masses throughout the world.

I.

With the victory of the workers and peasants over one-sixth of the globe the prerequisites for real democracy were created for the first time. After winning power the working class began consistently to put into effect all the principles of genuine democracy. Can there be a more genuine democracy than that existing under conditions of the rule of the working class in alliance with the working peasantry, in which factories, land, banks and commerce have been transferred to the people and the exploitation of man by man abolished?

During the 37 years that have elapsed since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the kept pen-pushers of the capitalists have been strenuously spreading slander about Soviet democracy, speculating on the bourgeois-parliamentary illusions in the capitalist countries. The popular masses in these countries and the colonies, however, understand to an ever-increasing extent that socialist democracy is democracy of a higher type, a democracy that accords with the interests and aspirations of the working people.

Only under Socialism do the people enjoy real freedom. They have been freed from capitalist exploitation and the horrors of economic crises, from unemployment and capitalist oppression. In the Soviet Union such fundamental rights of the people as the right to participate in the work of democratic state organs, the right to work, to education and to leisure are consistently implemented. Real freedom is possible only where exploitation of man by man has been abolished.

In capitalist countries freedom exists only for the industrial and financial magnates and big landowners. The experience of these countries shows that the bourgeoisie observes the decisions of parliaments as long as they fall in, on all vital questions, with the desires of the industrial and financial magnates and big landowners. Dulles, U.S. State Secretary, is a typical representative of this bourgeois "democracy".

The U.S.A. organised military interven-

tion in the Soviet Union. The victory of Socialism was sealed by the Constitution of the USSR which became law on December 5, 1936.

Although colossal losses, tremendous damage and devastation were sustained as a result of the attack of German fascism on the Soviet country, the gigantic efforts of the Soviet people have enabled them to restore their national economy and outstrip the prewar production level during the period of the fourth Five-Year Plan. The XIXth Congress of the Communist Party outlined the programme for a gradual transition from Socialism to Communism. In doing this the Soviet people base themselves on the knowledge of the laws of economic development and the teachings on the building of a Communist society worked out by the Communist Party under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin. Basing itself on the creative forces of the people the Communist Party is guided by the basic economic law of Socialism in transition to Communism: the securing of the maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of the whole of society through the continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques. The task of the continuous improvement of socialist production in this way has led to a further advance of Soviet science and technique. The achievements of Soviet scientists in the use of atomic energy for peaceful construction, the gigantic power stations and the canal systems—such are the brilliant successes on the road to Communism.

To satisfy the constantly increasing requirements of society it is necessary to ensure a further substantial advance in agricultural production and the output of consumer goods. The decisions adopted recently by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for a further development of agriculture, light industry and the food industry represent a programme for creating an abundance of foodstuffs and mass-consumption goods within the next two or three years with a view to further raising the standard of living of the Soviet people. New areas of agricultural production have been opened up. Scores of thousands of young people are working in parts of the Kazakh SSR, Siberia, Central Asia and the Volga Area to bring millions of hectares of new land under cultivation. Up-to-date agricultural machines are being produced to ensure the quickest possible mechanisation of labour processes in crop-raising and stock-breeding. To secure the fulfilment of the decisions of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government in the shortest possible time big new combinats for processing agricultural products are now under construction.

Close attention is paid to Communist education to overcome the survivals of capitalism in the consciousness of Soviet people and to bring up a free man possessing a Communist consciousness. With a view to ensuring a further advance in the cultural standards of the Soviet people compulsory secondary (ten-grade) education has been introduced in the big towns. The road to the acquisition of knowledge and education, to all the

★
Walter Ulbricht
First Secretary, Central Committee,
Socialist Unity Party of Germany

★ ★

as a result of which the GDR pays not more than 5% of its revenue for this purpose.

At the same time the Soviet Union tried to ensure similar action by the Governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France in relation to the entire German people. However, the efforts of the Soviet Union have not met with understanding on the part of the ruling circles of these states. In the effort to ensure maximum profits for their monopolies, the only future they can see for the population of Western Germany is one of supplying aggressive American imperialism with mercenary troops. But the German people want their homeland to be unified into a peace-loving, democratic and independent state.

III.

The death-knell which sounded for the imperialist rulers in Russia in 1917 at one and the same time signified the beginning of the fight for peace and friendship between peoples. Following the instructions of Lenin, who in 1917 called on all peoples for an immediate cessation of war by concluding an armistice and declaring peace, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people have consistently struggled for a lasting peace throughout the course of 37 years.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party the first worker-peasant army in the world was steered in the flames of fierce battles. Supported by the peoples of the whole country the worker-peasant power of Russia repulsed all the imperialist attacks in bloody battles against an enemy with modern equipment. And when fascist Germany, having enslaved and plunged into war almost the whole of Europe, invaded the Soviet Union in its reckless drive for world domination, the Soviet Army and the Soviet state and social system reaffirmed their firmness, might and invincibility. The fascist invaders were smashed and representatives of Nazi Germany signed the act of unconditional surrender. The Soviet Union freed the peoples of Europe from fascism and saved European civilisation. No imperialist intrigues could prevent the peoples of Central and South-East Europe, who were liberated by the Soviet Army from the fascists and foreign oppression, from breaking with the capitalist system.

The European countries of people's democracy, the People's Republic of China, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the German Democratic Republic now belong to the great camp of Socialism and democracy. Over one-third of the world's population has been freed from capitalism. The struggle of the freedom-loving peoples of colonial and semi-colonial countries against imperialism is gaining in scope. The movement for peace and against aggressive pacts and other war preparations of the capitalist governments is developing in capitalist countries. The forces of peace and democracy are growing irresistibly.

For rapid and all-round development the

threaten the peoples with A and H-bombs. This is a policy of preparation for a new war, a policy directed against the vital interests of the peoples. The Soviet Union is straining every effort to ease world tension by means of negotiations and to settle outstanding issues. On the initiative of the Soviet Union the Berlin Conference was held; at this Conference only Comrade Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, put forward a constructive programme for lessening world tension, a programme in the interests of all peoples. Although the Western powers rejected the Soviet proposal for a peaceful settlement of the German question and the proposals that all the countries of Europe should conclude a general European treaty on collective security, they cannot but admit that the peoples of Europe welcome these proposals.

The efforts of the Soviet delegation at the Berlin Conference, aimed at reaching agreements that would lessen world tension, were successfully continued at the Geneva Conference. The perseverance with which the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam displayed their readiness to reach understanding with the other participants in the conference resulted in the conclusion of agreements which meant a remarkable success for the peace forces. The Geneva Conference showed that controversial questions can be solved by negotiations and that it is possible to reach agreement.

The Geneva Conference also showed that the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China are playing a leading role in ensuring world peace. It was at the same time irrefutable testimony to the fact that the "policy of strength" has suffered heavy defeat and is doomed to failure in the future too. The agreements reached in Geneva opened the way for the settlement of the German question and for negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty on collective security by all European countries.

In connection with the fifth anniversary of the German Democratic Republic Comrade Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, again put forward proposals on the reunification of Germany. He proposed the withdrawal of the occupation troops, that this question be settled without delay and that Germany be reunified in a united peace-loving, democratic and independent state.

The Paris agreements of the Western imperialist powers were a blow directed against the peaceful settlement of the German question, because the inclusion of Western Germany in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc and the revival of German militarism mean the conversion of Western Germany into the main centre of war in Europe. This is a threat to the very existence of the German nation and the peoples of Europe. The move of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic to open negotiations between the representatives of the two parts of Germany on the restoration of a united, peace-loving, democratic and independent Germany and to prepare for all-German, free and democratic elections, as well as the Soviet proposals for a Four-Power conference to settle the German problem by peaceful means, correspond to the will of the German people and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

INDIAN PEOPLE GREET THE SOVIET UNION AND REJOICE IN ITS SUCCESSES

★
Ajoy Ghosh
General Secretary, Communist Party
of India

★ ★

On the 37th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the working masses and the common people of India join the democratic forces all over the world

to greet the USSR and rejoice in its mighty achievements. They greet the victories which have been won by the forces of Socialism, democracy and peace with the USSR at the head. They renew the pledge to fight with redoubled vigour, together with the Soviet and all peace-loving peoples, for defeating the plans of the warmongers led by the aggressive imperialists of U.S.A., who are hatching new conspiracies against the freedom-loving peoples and against peace.

During the year that has passed, the friendship between the peoples of the two great countries—USSR and India—has become firmer.

The consistent championship by the USSR of the cause of Asian freedom and the right of the Asian peoples to decide their own fate, the unselfish aid given by the USSR to rebuild the economy of China, India's great neighbour, on a powerful industrial basis, the exchange of cultural and other delegations between the USSR and India, the warm welcome given to the Indian artistes and Indian films in the USSR, the offer of help by the Soviet Union, which if accepted, will strengthen India's economy

—these and similar events have made a deep impression on the Indian people. Those who slander the USSR and attempt to sow hatred against it are finding it increasingly difficult to conduct their activities with any measure of success.

In the USSR the toiling masses of India see a country, where, on the basis of final victory over capitalism, a society has been built which serves as a model to all peoples fighting against oppression, poverty and backwardness. In the USSR the progressive intelligentsia sees a country where art belongs to the people and which affords the fullest opportunity for the development of a genuine people's culture. In the USSR, the common man sees a land where living conditions constantly improve, which knows no unemployment and exploitation, which unites all races and nations in a great family.

A living embodiment of the immortal ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, the USSR stands in the forefront of the freedom-loving forces and shows the path to all.

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution, the harbinger of a new era!

Long live the USSR, the vanguard of progressive humanity!

USSR—True Friend of Oppressed Peoples

For thirty-seven years now, and each time with love, hope and belief in the future of mankind, all the working people of the world, all peoples who long for freedom, peace and happiness have greeted the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

★
Mohamed Ennafâa
Secretary,
Tunisian Communist Party

★ ★

And now, when the American and West European imperialists are nurturing their plans for anti-Soviet aggression, patriots in our country cannot fail to appreciate that an anti-Soviet crusade in the long run signifies war against all peoples who have already been liberated from the imperialist yoke or who are waging a struggle of liberation. The patriots in our country cannot fail to understand that the imperialist war plans signify intensified exploitation of the wealth of Tunisia and its people because the sponsors of the rearmament of Adenauer Germany—the united imperialists—are at the same time coming out as the ardent champions of the expansionist policy in Africa. Never will our people permit themselves to be drawn into an anti-Soviet aggressive war and they will fight might and main against the imperialist plans for expansion and war because they want to live in freedom and peace.

The October Revolution, carried through under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, shattered the chains of exploitation of man by man, gave the land to the peasants, and made possible the flowering of culture. It put an end to the yoke which weighed so heavily on the oppressed peoples of tsarist Russia and gave birth to the powerful Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—the homeland of free peoples.

In spite of the spate of falsehood disseminated by imperialist propaganda, our people, who have for long been oppressed by French imperialism, are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the living example of the genuine emancipation of the peoples and it was this example that inspired and continues to inspire our people to struggle against their oppressors.

True to the principles of the victorious revolution which gave it birth, the USSR is the most reliable bulwark of peace throughout the world, the true friend of all

just cause in Uno while the American and British imperialists, together with the French colonisers, took a stand against them.

And now, when the American and West European imperialists are nurturing their plans for anti-Soviet aggression, patriots in our country cannot fail to appreciate that an anti-Soviet crusade in the long run signifies war against all peoples who have already been liberated from the imperialist yoke or who are waging a struggle of liberation. The patriots in our country cannot fail to understand that the imperialist war plans signify intensified exploitation of the wealth of Tunisia and its people because the sponsors of the rearmament of Adenauer Germany—the united imperialists—are at the same time coming out as the ardent champions of the expansionist policy in Africa. Never will our people permit themselves to be drawn into an anti-Soviet aggressive war and they will fight might and main against the imperialist plans for expansion and war because they want to live in freedom and peace.

It is just because we love our country so much and because we want it to be free of the chains of colonialism that we

and the colonies, however, under the banner of an ever-increasing extent that socialist democracy is democracy of a higher type, a democracy that accords with the interests and aspirations of the working people.

Only under Socialism do the people enjoy real freedom. They have been freed from capitalist exploitation and the horrors of economic crises, from unemployment and capitalist oppression. In the Soviet Union such fundamental rights of the people as the right to participate in the work of democratic state organs, the right to work, to education and to leisure are consistently implemented. Real freedom is possible only where exploitation of man by man has been abolished.

In capitalist countries freedom exists only for the industrial and financial magnates and big landowners. The experience of these countries shows that the bourgeoisie observes the decisions of parliaments as long as they fall in, on all vital questions, with the desires of the industrial and financial magnates and big landowners. Dulles, U.S. State Secretary, is a typical representative of this bourgeois "democracy".

The U.S.A. organised military intervention against the government of Guatemala, which had been set up on the basis of lawful elections, because this Parliament and government sought to defend the national independence of the country from the encroachments of the American monopolies. In East Pakistan the government was simply removed under U.S. pressure. The government in British Guiana, formed by the People's Progressive Party on the basis of lawful elections, was overthrown. A law has been passed in Chile denying the right to vote to anyone whom the authorities consider to be a Communist. In the U.S.A. the Communist Party has been outlawed.

The Free German Youth Union has been banned in Western Germany and a campaign of repression against the Communist Party is under way there. Freedom of speech in the West German Parliament exists only to the extent that it is permitted by the ruling circles of industrial and financial magnates. "Western freedom" is such that the deputies of the West German Bundestag were not even given the opportunity to express their views on foreign policy problems prior to the Paris Conference. An understanding of "western freedom" may be gathered from the demands of the American and British rulers to submit Western Germany to a fifty-year occupation by American, British and French troops and to draw it, against the will of the people, into the North Atlantic Military Pact.

These facts testify that the bourgeoisie brazenly trample on democratic freedoms. Corruption and bribery of deputies and party leaders—such are the symptoms of this degeneration of bourgeois democracy. Against this background the democracy of the working people as put into practice in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies shines forth all the brighter. It shows the working class and the working people the way to genuine freedom.

II.

In the struggle to ensure the victory of Socialism, and as a result of the economic transformations carried out in the USSR, the face of Soviet economy has undergone a change. The capitalist economic system has been completely eradicated. A new working class, emancipated forever from every kind of exploitation, has made its appearance. The Soviet peasantry, too, has become a new, collective farm peasantry which has rid itself of all and every form of exploitation. Such a working class and such a peasantry have never before been known in the history of mankind. The intelligentsia has also undergone changes. It has become a new intelligentsia, one that has sprung from the people, an intelligentsia with close ties with the workers and peasants, an intelligentsia which serves the cause of Socialism. The exploiting classes have been eliminated for

two or three years with a view to further raising the standard of living of the Soviet people. New areas of agricultural production have been opened up. Scores of thousands of young people are working in parts of the Kazakh SSR, Siberia, Central Asia and the Volga Area to bring millions of hectares of new land under cultivation. Up-to-date agricultural machines are being produced to ensure the quickest possible mechanisation of labour processes in crop-raising and stock-breeding. To secure the fulfilment of the decisions of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government in the shortest possible time big new combinats for processing agricultural products are now under construction.

Close attention is paid to Communist education to overcome the survivals of capitalism in the consciousness of Soviet people and to bring up a free man possessing a Communist consciousness. With a view to ensuring a further advance in the cultural standards of the Soviet people compulsory secondary (ten-grade) education has been introduced in the big towns. The road to the acquisition of knowledge and education, to all the treasures of culture, lies open before the working people, the builders of Communist society.

Having successfully built up Socialism, the Soviet people, now engaged in carrying out the gradual transition to Communism, have taught the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic how the problems of transition from capitalism to Socialism should be solved. The wealth of experience accumulated by the Soviet Union is of invaluable help to the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic in building the new life. The experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union teaches us how we should run a socialist planned economy, develop socialist science, technique and culture, organise industrial production and carry out socialist transformation in agriculture. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance functions on the basis of new relations between the countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism, relations based on friendship, equality and co-operation, the greatest amount of help being given by the Soviet Union.

The peoples of the camp of democracy and Socialism are building their bright future by joint efforts and are achieving great successes in economic and cultural upbuilding.

Invaluable help has been given by the socialist Soviet Union to the German people since 1945. From the very first day after the victory over Hitler fascism the Soviet people have helped the German people to build the new life. With the foundation of the German Democratic Republic, a democratic and peace-loving state, friendly to and showing respect for its neighbours, a state that is ready to co-operate with all peace-loving forces in the world, has emerged for the first time in German history. The economic assistance of the Soviet Union has been of exceptional importance for the progress of the German Democratic Republic. Soviet technicians, engineers, agronomists and scientists pass on to our people the benefit of their rich up-to-date experience and their knowledge.

The outcome of the negotiations in August 1953 between the Soviet Government and the Government delegation of the GDR was a demonstration of great friendship and assistance on the part of the Soviet people towards the German people. The Soviet Union relieved the GDR of reparation payments and handed over the remaining 33 machine-building, chemical, metallurgical and other large-scale enterprises that had been in the possession of the USSR since 1945 on account of reparations. Apart from this the GDR was released from debts arising from the trans-

invaders were smashed and representatives of Nazi Germany signed the act of unconditional surrender. The Soviet Union freed the peoples of Europe from fascism and saved European civilisation. No imperialist intrigues could prevent the peoples of Central and South-East Europe, who were liberated by the Soviet Army from the fascists and foreign oppression, from breaking with the capitalist system.

The European countries of people's democracy, the People's Republic of China, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the German Democratic Republic now belong to the great camp of Socialism and democracy. Over one-third of the world's population has been freed from capitalism. The struggle of the freedom-loving peoples of colonial and semi-colonial countries against imperialism is gaining in scope. The movement for peace and against aggressive pacts and other war preparations of the capitalist governments is developing in capitalist countries. The forces of peace and democracy are growing irresistibly.

For rapid and all-round development the Soviet state needs peace, since it is only in peaceful conditions that the building of Communism can go ahead with the desired speed.

The causes of economic crises have been eliminated in the Soviet Union once and for all. This means that the Soviet state has no and cannot have any tendency to look for a way out of crises through war and military ventures, as is characteristic of capitalist countries. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government, which have put into practice national equality and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union, unwaveringly fight for equality of all peoples and nations in the world. The recognition of the equality of big and small nations and states and the recognition of the right of all peoples to self-determination and state sovereignty constitute an important principle of Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet people, true to the idea of proletarian internationalism, strengthen and develop friendly relations with the working people of capitalist and colonial countries and give them moral and political support in their struggle for national independence and peace.

The Soviet Union has constantly fought for the maintenance and strengthening of peace, for international co-operation and the development of trade with all countries irrespective of their social system. It proceeds from the fact that there are two social systems in the world: socialist and capitalist. The conclusion that coexistence of the two systems is possible follows from the Lenin-Stalin teaching on the possibility of building Socialism, as well as Communism, in one country taken singly. This teaching presupposes that the socialist system after its victory in one country will, for a certain historical period, inevitably develop in conditions of the simultaneous coexistence of the two systems. Business relations between the countries of both systems are possible provided they desire to co-operate, fulfil obligations undertaken and observe the principles of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The Soviet Union is of the opinion that there are no controversial or outstanding issues which could not be settled by peaceful means, on the basis of mutual agreements between the peoples. The USSR is guided by this principle in its relations with all countries.

Quite the opposite policy is carried on by the imperialist forces of the U.S.A. They are against the recognition of equality and independence, self-determination and the state sovereignty of peoples. Instead of settling controversial questions by negotiation they pursue the so-called "policy of strength", set up military blocs in Europe, the Middle and Near East, South America and the Pacific area, and

drawal of the occupation troops, that no question be settled without delay and that Germany be reunified in a united peace-loving, democratic and independent state.

The Paris agreements of the Western imperialist powers were a blow directed against the peaceful settlement of the German question, because the inclusion of Western Germany in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc and the revival of German militarism mean the conversion of Western Germany into the main centre of war in Europe. This is a threat to the very existence of the German nation and the peoples of Europe. The move of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic to open negotiations between the representatives of the two parts of Germany on the restoration of a united, peace-loving, democratic and independent Germany and to prepare for all-German, free and democratic elections, as well as the Soviet proposals for a Four-Power conference to settle the German problem by peaceful means, correspond to the will of the German people and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Now it is beyond the power of the Western states simply to reject the proposals of the Soviet Government, for the peace movement has become an unconquerable force. By their actions millions of people all over the world achieved a relaxation of international tension. The peoples have prevented the use of A and H-bombs and forced the conclusion of a cease-fire in Korea and the holding of truce talks which resulted in stopping the war in Viet Nam. Whoever tries to oppose the reunification of the 70,000,000-strong German people, torn asunder by the ruthless will of the imperialists, comes up against the might of the peace-loving peoples of all corners of the world.

The heaviest responsibility rests, however, on the German people themselves. The peace forces in Germany will answer the Paris agreements of the Western Foreign Ministers by fighting against German militarism and stepping up the patriotic movement of the people for the reunification of Germany and the conclusion of a peace treaty that would guarantee national sovereignty to a peace-loving and democratic Germany.

"There are not a few obstacles on the path to restoring the unity of the German state", said V. M. Molotov. "All these obstacles, however, will be overcome and the cause of uniting a democratic and peace-loving Germany will triumph if all German democrats and patriots tackle this thing in the right way." This must be the primary concern of the German working class and all German peace supporters.

The peace forces of Germany have good allies who give us their support. From the Elbe to the South China Sea, from the Pamirs to the Arctic Ocean nearly a thousand million people show their solidarity with the patriotic struggle of the German people.

The unprecedented united and organised peace movement is the biggest mass movement of our time. It is capable of frustrating the plans of the imperialist warmongers.

Today hundreds of millions of people throughout the world turn their eyes with gratitude, pride and joy to the heroic people who were the first to smash the yoke of capitalism in October 1917, to the people who have led their country to the triumph of Socialism and set an example for millions. The successes of the Soviet people in building a Communist society constitute the source of new strength for the working people of all countries in their struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism.

Long live the eternal and inviolable friendship of all peace-loving peoples with the Soviet Union!

the chains of exploitation of man by man, gave the land to the peasants, and made possible the flowering of culture. It put an end to the yoke which weighed so heavily on the oppressed peoples of tsarist Russia and gave birth to the powerful Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—the homeland of free peoples.

In spite of the spate of falsehood disseminated by imperialist propaganda, our people, who have for long been oppressed by French imperialism, are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the living example of the genuine emancipation of the peoples and it was this example that inspired and continues to inspire our people to struggle against their oppressors.

True to the principles of the victorious revolution which gave it birth, the USSR is the most reliable bulwark of peace throughout the world, the truest friend of all oppressed peoples. During the past few years when the Tunisian people resisted the terror of the colonisers with all their strength, they were able to appreciate to the full the significance of the role of the USSR for the cause of all peoples struggling for national liberation. Our people could not forget, in particular, that the Soviet Union was the only great power to support their

Feelings of Love and Admiration for USSR

★
Ali Yata

Secretary,
Moroccan Communist Party

★ ★

This year again the Moroccan people will not be able to mark the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution on a nationwide scale and in a fitting manner as is the case in most countries.

Morocco is in the throes of the fascist-like regime that has deprived the country of the elementary freedoms of assembly, speech and organisation, the regime under which thousands have been thrown into prisons and concentration camps or exiled.

But if the colonisers are still in a position to impose these ruthless bans on the Moroccan people they are absolutely powerless to stop them entertaining profound feelings of friendship and gratitude to the Soviet Union. They are entirely unable to prevent them cherishing the most profound admiration, born of understanding. What accounts for these feelings and this admiration?

The Moroccan people have embarked on a bitter struggle for their national independence which they have defended throughout 13 centuries and which French imperialism snatched from their hands by force of arms in 1912.

In this difficult struggle the Moroccan people see that their enemies receive material help and enjoy moral support without which they would have already been defeated. This help and support come from the U.S.A. which supplies the enemies of the Moroccan people with cannons and dollars, supports them at Uno and approves their crimes in the

from the imperialist... waging a struggle of liberation. The patriots in our country cannot fail to understand that the imperialist war plans signify intensified exploitation of the wealth of Tunisia and its people because the sponsors of the rearmament of Adenauer Germany—the united imperialists—are at the same time coming out as the arrant champions of the expansionist policy in Africa. Never will our people permit themselves to be drawn into an anti-Soviet aggressive war and they will fight might and main against the imperialist plans for expansion and war because they want to live in freedom and peace.

It is just because we love our country so much and because we want it to be free of the chains of colonialism that we Tunisian Communists warmly greet the 37th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Revolution and gratefully hail the glorious Soviet Union to which this revolution gave birth.

Long live the 37th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live the Soviet Union, true and reliable friend of freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples!

country, as for example the forced coup d'état in August 1953 as a result of which the Moroccan Bey was overthrown. Moreover, the Moroccan people

see, with a heavy heart, how the U.S.A. takes a direct part in exploiting them, in plundering their wealth and in enslaving them. Trampling on the elementary rights of the Moroccan people the U.S.A. has occupied a part of their territory and built big war bases designed for aggression.

These facts show Moroccan patriots that the American rulers, in spite of their anti-colonial demagogy, cannot honestly help them restore their national independence.

At the same time they see that the USSR which liberated the former tsarist colonies—now highly developed Republics—deeply respects the independence of all nations, big and small. The USSR defends every just cause. The Moroccan people have seen how from 1951 the Soviet Union has come out against their imperialist oppressors at each session of the General Assembly.

This is why the country which is now celebrating the 37th anniversary of its Great October Socialist Revolution is dear to Moroccans. This explains why they admire this country.

This is why, despite the official prohibitions which will be swept aside by struggle and unity, they exclaim:

Long live the friendship of the Moroccan and Soviet peoples!

Long live the USSR!

Unity in Peaceful Foreign Policy of Countries of Democratic Camp

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which shattered the foundations of imperialism, is the greatest event in the history of mankind. With its victory one-sixth of the world broke with the capitalist system and the first socialist power emerged; the October Revolution showed the sole correct path to the emancipation of the working people from capitalist bondage and gave a mighty stimulus to their liberation struggle. The 37th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is a great festival not only for the Soviet people but also for all working people of the world.

From its very inception Soviet power has raised aloft the banner of struggle for peace and co-operation between the peoples.

In World War II the USSR shouldered the main burden of struggle against German fascism and Japanese militarism and liberated the oppressed peoples from the fascist yoke. The emergence of the People's Democracies struck another heavy blow against the capitalist system. The proclamation of the People's Republic of China is the biggest event since the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The formation of the democratic camp is an event of paramount international significance. New relations have been established between the countries of this camp, relations of fraternal co-operation and mutual assistance, based on the principles of equality, respect for national interests, independence and state sovereignty of every member-state. These new relations have become possible as a result of profound revolutionary changes that have taken place in these countries. After capitalist slavery was abolished, the economic laws of capitalism—the laws of exploitation and plunder, competition and anarchy of production—lost their validity in these countries. The relations between the states of the socialist camp are defined by the laws of Socialism prevailing in these countries. The unity between these countries is based on the community of interests of the working people who, by breaking the shackles of capitalism, have boldly stepped onto the path of Socialism. These new relations are the embodiment of the Marxist-Leninist principle of proletarian internationalism.

The community of vital interests of the peoples of the democratic camp has brought about the unity of their peace-loving foreign policy.

With the fraternal help of the Soviet Union the peoples of the People's Democracies have upheld their freedom and independence and repulsed all the intrigues of the imperialists who were seeking to re-establish, by hook or by crook, their domination in these countries. The People's Democracies, helped by the USSR, have rehabilitated their national economies and begun to build Socialism. For the past ten years they have registered unprecedented achievements in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life.

The new type of international relations is brilliantly expressed in the treaties of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance signed between the countries of the socialist camp. The documents on the Soviet-Chinese negotiations which took place recently in Peking are vivid testimony to the new, fraternal relations and co-operation between the countries of the socialist camp. These documents make it clear that the Great Powers—the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China—act as a united front both in economic construction and in international politics.

★
Encho Staikov
Member, Political Bureau,
Central Committee,
Communist Party of Bulgaria

Of great importance for the rapid economic advance of the People's Democracies is the new, socialist division of labour effected on the basis of equality and having regard to the interests of a particular country. Relying on the friendly support of other states of the democratic camp each of the People's Democracies can concentrate on developing those branches of its economy for which conditions are most favourable.

Economic co-operation between the countries of the democratic camp finds brilliant expression in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance founded in 1949. Co-ordination of the economic plans of the countries in the socialist camp is of immense significance for the all-round development of their national economies and for the improvement of the well-being of the working people.

The new world democratic market formed after the disintegration of the single world market as a result of World War II differs radically from the capitalist market. Inequality, plunder, exploitation, oppression of small nations by the big capitalist powers—these are the characteristics of the capitalist world market. Things are different in the socialist camp, where trade relations are based on the voluntary economic rapprochement of free and equal peoples who help each other to develop their economies. The all-round economic co-operation which manifests itself in the mutual supplies of raw materials, machines, in the granting of credits, in conclusion of long-term trade agreements, in scientific and technical aid and co-operation in training cadres—all has become possible only between socialist countries.

The creative forces of the peoples who were suppressed under capitalist rule are flourishing under the fraternal co-operation and friendship of the countries of the socialist camp. Learning from the great cultural achievements of the Soviet Union the peoples of these countries are developing their culture, national in form and socialist in content.

The big successes of the countries of the democratic camp in the strengthening of political, economic and cultural co-operation, the unity of their foreign policy provide convincing proof of the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system.

★

Unity in the foreign policy of the countries of the democratic camp is fully manifest also in their attitude towards the states of the imperialist camp. The chief object of the foreign policy of the democratic countries is to work for the preservation and strengthening of peace and promotion of co-operation among the peoples. And this is quite understandable. The domination of capitalism has been liquidated in the countries of the democratic camp, gone forever is the policy of plunder and war to enslave other peoples. In these countries power is in the hands of the peoples to whom the policy of military gambles and seizure of foreign territory is altogether alien.

The ruling circles of capitalist countries use all means of propaganda such as the press, radio, the cinema and so on to poison

notorious "aid" under the Marshall Plan ruins the economy of other capitalist countries and actually turns them into vassals of the American imperialists.

To deceive the peoples and justify the arms drive the U.S. monopolists loudly insist that as the world is divided into two camps it is impossible to find a settlement of controversial international problems that would be acceptable to both sides. Proceeding from the Leninist principle of the possibility of coexistence of the different social systems the countries of the democratic camp strive to develop peaceful relations and economic co-operation with all countries.

By means of economic "blockade" the U.S. monopolists attempted to obstruct socialist upbuilding in the democratic countries. But these attempts not only did not weaken but in fact strengthened the economy of socialist countries. This "blockade" has turned against capitalist countries themselves. It has led to their further enslavement by U.S. monopolies, to an aggravation of their difficulties and even greater disorganisation of capitalist economy. It is not surprising therefore that business circles and far-sighted public figures and statesmen in the capitalist countries demand with increasing urgency the extension of economic relations with the democratic countries.

The U.S. aggressive circles are out for world domination. For this purpose they indulge in a frenzied arms drive, extend the network of war bases, knock together aggressive blocs which are directed against the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the liberation struggle of the peoples, and want with the help of the so-called West European Union to rearm Western Germany and bring it into NATO.

The Soviet Government has put forward a number of proposals aimed at lessening world tension, at a peaceful settlement of controversial international problems, a general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction. In its Note of July 24 the Soviet Government suggested to the Governments of France, Great Britain and the U.S.A. that an all-in European conference be held to consider the question of establishing a system of collective security in Europe. Recently the Soviet Government again forwarded to the Governments of France, Great Britain and the U.S.A. a Note in which it set out concrete steps to strengthen peace, establish collective security in Europe and solve the German problem. In Geneva the representatives of the great Chinese people put forward concrete proposals for preserving and strengthening peace in Asia.

The peoples of all countries responded to the Soviet and Chinese proposals with keen interest and inspiration.

The end of the war in Korea and the establishment of peace in Indo-China clearly showed the results of the people's struggle against the adventurist policy of the imperialist aggressors. The agreements reached in Geneva reaffirmed that there are no such controversial international problems that cannot be settled by means of negotiations and agreements. The Berlin and Geneva Conferences open up broad vistas for further negotiations and agreement on the main international questions. In spite of this the governments of the capitalist countries, with the U.S.A. at the head, are again widely resorting to the "positions of strength" policy and, in defiance of the peoples' will, try to remilitarise Western Germany.

Whether peace will be preserved or man-

Hungarian People on Path of Growing Well-Being

I.

Ten years ago, in the autumn of 1944, the Soviet Army, which fought under the glorious banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution, began the liberation of Hungary. Ten years ago the first organs of people's-democratic power were set up in our country. During the years that have elapsed since the liberation the Hungarian working people, led by the Party of the working class and following along the path of the October Revolution, have not only rehabilitated the country's national economy but have scored tremendous successes in the radical transformation of society, in the building of Socialism. The past decade has been a historical period of strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, liquidating the landlord and capitalist classes and building big socialist industry. It was a period that saw the beginnings of socialist transformations in the countryside, a period during which the Hungarian people made great strides along the path of freedom and peaceful, creative labour.

The rapid social and economic development of the people's-democratic Hungary has been accompanied by an increase in the well-being of broad sections of the working population to a level unprecedented in the country's history. In their creative labour the Hungarian working people have adhered to the counsel of Lenin and Stalin who pointed out that freedom alone was not enough for the working people, that the winning of freedom must be accompanied by the continuous improvement of the living and cultural standards of the broad working masses.

As the people's-democratic Hungary goes over from capitalism to Socialism and the forms of socialist property spread to an ever-greater part of the means of production, the basic economic law of Socialism comes more and more into play in the national economy of the country. This law demands the maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of the whole of society. The improvement of the people's well-being is the mainspring of the social and economic development of the country. The raising of the material and cultural standards of the working population is the primary objective of the entire activity of the Party and the people's-democratic Government.

Our achievements in improving well-being become particularly obvious if we compare the present living conditions of the Hungarian working people with their life in the old, fascist Hungary. The Hungary of landlords and capitalists was known as a country of chronic unemployment, as a country of high infant mortality and where tuberculosis was rife to a disastrous extent. Though Hungary was mainly an agricultural country most of the working people rarely ate meat or drank milk and the consumption of sugar per head was one of the lowest in Europe. A substantial majority of the rural population were poor peasants and semi-proletarians who lived in abject poverty. Hungary was justly called the country of three million beggars.

The ravages of war, the rule of the Nazis and postwar inflation worsened even these miserable living conditions. In 1945-46 the standard of living of the working people was scarcely 50-60% of the prewar level.

In its tenth year of existence the people's-democratic Hungary knows neither poverty nor unemployment. In the first

★

Andor Berei
Member, Central Committee,
Hungarian Working People's Party
Chairman, State Planning Board,
Hungarian People's Republic

★ ★

ments of which were considerably raised in 1951, envisaged a further considerable raising of living standards.

It turned out, however, that it was wrong to raise these assignments since this was done as part of a drive for excessive industrialisation of the country, which was based on unrealistic considerations and led to serious disproportions in the national economy. Agricultural production and the output of mass-consumption goods greatly lagged behind the development of heavy industry. In these circumstances it was impossible to carry through the planned improvement in the standard of living; and there was even a deterioration in living conditions between 1951 and 1953.

But the Hungarian Working People's Party soon realised the erroneous nature of a policy of excessive industrialisation, and at its meeting in June, 1953, the Central Committee laid great emphasis on the fact that this policy had led to a violation of the requirements of the basic economic law of Socialism. At its June and subsequent meetings the Central Committee, with a view to strengthening the close bonds with the masses of working people and consolidating the alliance of workers and peasants, laid down as the focal point of Party policy the steady improvement of the living conditions of the broadest sections of the people, and, to achieve this end, a rapid development of agriculture and increased output of mass-consumption goods.

The building of Socialism in Hungary entered a new stage. The Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party endorsed and continued this policy of the new stage. Delivering the report of the C.C. to the Congress, Comrade Rakosi pointed out that "we link up the development of the productive forces of the national economy most closely with a steady improvement in the living standards of the working class and the whole people, and this means that in our society the basic law of Socialism is implemented more and more consistently and to an ever-greater extent".

The decisions taken by the Hungarian Working People's Party and the new programme of the people's-democratic Government based on them was a powerful impetus for improving the well-being of the population. In the 16 months that have elapsed since last year's June C.C. meeting it has not only been possible to make good the temporary fall in the standard of living, but to raise it above the highest level hitherto reached.

This year we can use a much greater portion of the national income (about 70%) than in previous years for the immediate needs of the population. This provides a basis for substantially raising the income of the people. As a result of wage rises for particular categories and an increase in the number of industrial and office workers, their total income was 15.8% higher during the first six months of 1954 than in the corresponding period last year. Furthermore, in the second half of 1953 and the beginning of 1954 there have been

This concern is expressed in the considerable increases in allocations for housing, for maintaining and expanding cultural and social establishments. Whereas in 1953 only 6.2% of capital investments were earmarked for housing 11.1% have been allocated for this purpose in 1954. This year the state and individuals are building about 40,000 apartments; accommodation in creches is estimated to increase 20%, and the number of hospital beds by 8%.

III.

It would, however, be wrong to draw the conclusion that now we are already in a position to satisfy, in abundance, the requirements of the broad masses of the Hungarian people and that the Hungarian workers, peasants and the intelligentsia have all they need. A decade is too short a period to rectify the anti-popular crimes of the exploiters in the course of many centuries. And because of this alone the present living and cultural standards of the Hungarian people still leave much to be desired. Not only is it necessary to preserve the living standards already achieved, but great efforts must be made by the Party and the Government to ensure that the material and cultural requirements of the Hungarian working people can be satisfied to the greatest possible extent.

This was stressed by the meeting of the C.C. of the Party held early in October. It denounced the harmful views manifested among certain leading economic cadres. Confronted with the difficulties arising from the rapidly growing demand for consumer goods, they failed to realise that the only way to surmount the difficulties is by a further increase of production of mass-consumption goods and by a corresponding regrouping of industry. On the contrary, they asserted that the recent rise in the standard of living was too great and that a certain lowering of purchasing power was necessary. The C.C. of the Party noted once again that successful socialist construction based on close bonds between the Party and the broad masses and on a firm worker-peasant alliance is possible only provided the Party invariably adheres to the policy of continued raising of the living standards of the working people.

At the same time the C.C. combated the erroneous conceptions and illusions cherished by those who divorce the aim defined in the basic economic law of Socialism from the means necessary to carry it through—from the continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques. The C.C. condemned the harmful manifestations of leniency, passivity and liberalism towards those who violate the plan and labour discipline. The improvement of the well-being of the people, the C.C. pointed out, can be placed on a firm basis only on condition that, on the one hand, correct proportions in the national economy are set up and regrouping of the national economy in favour of the manufacture of consumer goods accomplished and, on the other, a rapid development of agricultural production, simultaneously with a speedy advance of industrial production whose growth has slowed down considerably in the past year, becomes a reality. It is expanded reproduction alone which can provide the solid commodity stocks necessary for the satisfaction of the growing purchasing power of the population. Continuously growing labour productivity and lower production costs alone can create the possibility for a further cut in prices of mass-consumption goods and for making available a great amount of

of the democratic camp has brought about the unity of their peace-loving foreign policy.

With the fraternal help of the Soviet Union the peoples of the People's Democracies have upheld their freedom and independence and repulsed all the intrigues of the imperialists who were seeking to re-establish, by hook or by crook, their domination in these countries. The People's Democracies, helped by the USSR, have rehabilitated their national economies and begun to build Socialism. For the past ten years they have registered unprecedented achievements in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life.

The new type of international relations is brilliantly expressed in the treaties of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance signed between the countries of the socialist camp. The documents on the Soviet-Chinese negotiations which took place recently in Peking are vivid testimony to the new, fraternal relations and co-operation between the countries of the socialist camp. These documents make it clear that the Great Powers—the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China—act as a united front both in economic construction and in questions of international politics.

The unity of interests of the democratic states enables them, whenever necessary, to solve among themselves the most difficult problems by way of negotiation, problems which would have been left unsolved under the domination of capitalism.

Fraternal co-operation between the countries of the democratic camp is particularly manifest in the economic sphere. Fully independent they build, on a voluntary basis, the closest mutual economic relations, each and every country being an integral part of the single world socialist economic system. Economic co-operation between the countries of the democratic camp develops on the basis of full equality, mutual advantages and respect for mutual interests. It stems from the very essence of Socialism and excludes any infringement on the interests of small nations to the benefit of big nations.

This greatly facilitates socialist construction in the individual countries of people's democracy. As we know, the Soviet Union had to rely on its own forces, without any help from outside, to carry through industrialisation and defend its economic independence from the capitalist world. The countries of people's democracy have more favourable conditions in this respect. In their socialist construction they rely on mutual help and the disinterested support of the great Soviet Union.

and friendship of the countries of the socialist camp. Learning from the great cultural achievements of the Soviet Union the peoples of these countries are developing their culture, national in form and socialist in content.

The big successes of the countries of the democratic camp in the strengthening of political, economic and cultural co-operation, the unity of their foreign policy provide convincing proof of the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system.

The unity in the foreign policy of the countries of the democratic camp is fully manifest also in their attitude towards the states of the imperialist camp. The chief object of the foreign policy of the democratic countries is to work for the preservation and strengthening of peace and promotion of co-operation among the peoples. And this is quite understandable. The domination of capitalism has been liquidated in the countries of the democratic camp, gone forever is the policy of plunder and war to enslave other peoples. In these countries power is in the hands of the peoples to whom the policy of military gambles and seizure of foreign territory is altogether alien.

The ruling circles of capitalist countries use all means of propaganda such as the press, radio, the cinema and so on to poison the minds of the masses with chauvinism, nationalism, hatred and enmity towards the peoples. In socialist countries the working people are brought up in the spirit of respect for other peoples, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, friendship and co-operation between peoples, in the spirit of struggle against the incendiaries of war. These countries have adopted special laws which describe war propaganda as the gravest of crimes.

The community of interests of the democratic countries makes the socialist camp a single entity. Sovereign states of the socialist camp have one and the same point of view on all important international problems. Such unity in foreign policy and close political co-operation are possible only between countries of the new, socialist type.

While the most sincere relations, fraternal co-operation and mutual aid are features of the countries of the democratic camp, the imperialist camp is rent by irreconcilable contradictions. Under the guise of "aid" and "co-operation" the ruling circles of the U.S.A. force upon their "allies" and other capitalist countries unequal and enslaving treaties and deprive them of any possibility of pursuing independent home and foreign policies. U.S. monopolists unceremoniously oust their "allies" from their markets, spheres of influence and colonies. The

Dawn of a New Era

Larby Bouhali

Secretary, Algerian Communist Party

riably upheld the rights of the peoples, including the right of the peoples of North Africa to self-determination.

It was on the initiative of the Soviet Union that the Geneva Conference was held, a conference at which the USSR, with the People's Republic of China, insistently upheld the national rights of the peoples of Indo-China.

The October Revolution began in the struggle against imperialist war—war for which the peoples alone pay the price. Since then the USSR has never ceased its struggle against the warmongers, for collective security and for guaranteeing to

an-in European conference be held to consider the question of establishing a system of collective security in Europe. Recently the Soviet Government again forwarded to the Governments of France, Great Britain and the U.S.A. a Note in which it set out concrete steps to strengthen peace, establish collective security in Europe and solve the German problem. In Geneva the representatives of the great Chinese people put forward concrete proposals for preserving and strengthening peace in Asia.

The peoples of all countries responded to the Soviet and Chinese proposals with keen interest and inspiration.

The end of the war in Korea and the establishment of peace in Indo-China clearly showed the results of the people's struggle against the adventurist policy of the imperialist aggressors. The agreements reached in Geneva reaffirmed that there are no such controversial international problems that cannot be settled by means of negotiations and agreements. The Berlin and Geneva Conferences open up broad vistas for further negotiations and agreement on the main international questions. In spite of this the governments of the capitalist countries, with the U.S.A. at the head, are again widely resorting to the "positions of strength" policy and, in defiance of the peoples' will, try to remilitarise Western Germany.

Whether peace will be preserved or mankind will again be thrown into the abyss of a war of extermination depends on the peoples' struggle. If the peoples take the cause of peace firmly into their hands and actively fight against the threat of a new war, peace will be preserved and consolidated.

The peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies corresponds not only to their national interests but also to the interests of all peoples. Despite the frantic anti-Communist propaganda of the U.S. imperialists the peoples of the world are becoming increasingly convinced that the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist camp constitute a powerful international factor which exerts an increasingly greater influence on the course of world events.

The movement of the peoples for peace, which is developing on an increasingly wide scale, is a serious warning to the aggressors. It shows that the peoples who have experienced the horrors of two world wars no longer want war and are ready to fight with all their strength to prevent it. The peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the democratic camp headed by it is directed in its entirety to the accomplishment of this noble task. This peaceful policy enjoys the full approval and support of the peoples throughout the world.

the peoples a just and lasting peace. The strengthening of the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, which has recently found such graphic expression, is not only a guarantee of peace but is also a model of fraternal relations between free peoples.

The Algerians, still enchained by imperialism, who see their country humiliated and their national culture stifled, who suffer from poverty, unemployment and hunger, who are conscious of the threat represented by the London and Paris agreements, regard the Soviet Union as the unshakable bastion of peace and the independence of peoples. That is why they express their profound gratitude to the USSR and its glorious leader—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Long live the glorious October Socialist Revolution!

requirements of the whole of society. The improvement of the people's well-being is the mainspring of the social and economic development of the country. The raising of the material and cultural standards of the working population is the primary objective of the entire activity of the Party and the people's-democratic Government.

Our achievements in improving well-being become particularly obvious if we compare the present living conditions of the Hungarian working people with their life in the old, fascist Hungary. The Hungary of landlords and capitalists was known as a country of chronic unemployment, as a country of high infant mortality and where tuberculosis was rife to a disastrous extent. Though Hungary was mainly an agricultural country most of the working people rarely ate meat or drank milk and the consumption of sugar per head was one of the lowest in Europe. A substantial majority of the rural population were poor peasants and semi-proletarians who lived in abject poverty. Hungary was justly called the country of three million beggars.

The ravages of war, the rule of the Nazis and postwar inflation worsened even these miserable living conditions. In 1945-46 the standard of living of the working people was scarcely 50-60% of the prewar level.

In its tenth year of existence the people's-democratic Hungary knows neither poverty nor unemployment. In the first half of 1954 the real wages of factory workers were 57% more than in the old Hungary. The "three million beggars" of the countryside have received land and the prospects of a more prosperous life have opened up before them. The average real income of a peasant family in the first half of this year was 50% up on the level of the last year before the war. In 1953 18% more bread and 75% more sugar was consumed per head than in 1938.

People's democracy ensures the Hungarian working people social benefits which were quite out of the question before. The state meets the whole cost of social insurance which is enjoyed by 62% of the population. The working people have guaranteed holidays.

The great transformations that have taken place in the country can also be seen from a comparison of the cultural standards of the old and the new Hungary. Three times more copies of books are published than before the war. There are now 10,300 public libraries as against a few hundred before the liberation. Some 1,800 state-financed houses of culture are in being. The number of cinemas is 2,900 as against 410 in 1935. In the old Hungary most of the children went through only 4 or 6 classes; people's rule has introduced compulsory 8-grade education. Under the Horthy regime there were 12 students per 10,000 people while now the figure is 38. In the old higher educational establishments there were very few students of worker-peasant origin. Now they constitute 55% of the total.

II.

Right from the establishment of people's-democratic power the Hungarian Communists have attached great importance to the raising of living standards. As far back as 1947, while drawing up the three-year plan for the rehabilitation of the national economy, the Communist Party made it clear that it considered the development of production, capital investments and construction not as an end in itself but as a means for making the life of the people easier, finer and happier.

In line with this the central task of the three-year plan was to ensure that the considerably deteriorated living standards of the working people reached and surpassed the prewar level. We fulfilled and even overfulfilled this task in 1949. The 1950-54 reconstruction plan, the assign-

that "we link up the development of the productive forces of the national economy most closely with a steady improvement in the living standards of the working class and the whole people, and this means that in our society the basic law of Socialism is implemented more and more consistently and to an ever-greater extent".

The decisions taken by the Hungarian Working People's Party and the new programme of the people's-democratic Government based on them was a powerful impetus for improving the well-being of the population. In the 16 months that have elapsed since last year's June C.C. meeting it has not only been possible to make good the temporary fall in the standard of living, but to raise it above the highest level hitherto reached.

This year we can use a much greater portion of the national income (about 70%) than in previous years for the immediate needs of the population. This provides a basis for substantially raising the income of the people. As a result of wage rises for particular categories and an increase in the number of industrial and office workers, their total income was 15.8% higher during the first six months of 1954 than in the corresponding period last year. Furthermore, in the second half of 1953 and the beginning of 1954 there have been three price reductions which have meant a reduction of almost 8% in the prices of consumer goods. Consequently the real wages of industrial and office workers have increased almost 20% since June, 1953.

The incomes of the working peasantry have also increased to the same extent, to say the least. Since June, 1953, delivery quotas have been reduced considerably, and previous arrears of deliveries or debts either wiped out or reduced; purchase prices for individual agricultural products have been increased; the rates charged for work done by machine and tractor stations have been reduced; the tax on peasants' incomes has been lowered and there is now a free veterinary service. The state provides the peasants with substantial credits for housing, for the erection of silage barns and for developing the personal plots of the producer co-operative members. These allowances and benefits to the peasants amount to about 5 billion forints. It is obvious that this substantial improvement in the position of the peasants at the same time gives them considerably greater incentives, increases their productive enthusiasm, contributes to the development of agricultural production and thus makes for an increase in the well-being of the working class.

The substantial improvement in the well-being of the working people in town and countryside is to be seen in the increased consumption of the population, in the rapidly growing retail trade turnover. In the first half of this year retail trade turnover was 26% up on the turnover for the same period in 1953. Consumer co-operatives in the countryside sold 43.4% more goods than in the first six months of last year and the peasants are bringing increasing quantities of agricultural produce to the free market.

There are distinct changes, too, in our cultural development. Visits to the cinemas this year were up more than 30% over last year and have reached a record level. More visits are being paid to the theatres. Books are in much greater demand and at the same time more and more books are being lent out by libraries. This shows how concern for the satisfaction of the cultural needs of the working people is inseparable from the improvement of their material well-being.

the Party invariably adheres to the policy of continued raising of the living standards of the working people.

At the same time the C.C. combated the erroneous conceptions and illusions cherished by those who divorce the aim defined in the basic economic law of Socialism from the means necessary to carry it through—from the continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques. The C.C. condemned the harmful manifestations of leniency, passivity and liberalism towards those who violate the plan and labour discipline. The improvement of the well-being of the people, the C.C. pointed out, can be placed on a firm basis only on condition that, on the one hand, correct proportions in the national economy are set up and regrouping of the national economy in favour of the manufacture of consumer goods accomplished and, on the other, a rapid development of agricultural production, simultaneously with a speedy advance of industrial production whose growth has slowed down considerably in the past year, becomes a reality. It is expanded reproduction alone which can provide the solid commodity stocks necessary for the satisfaction of the growing purchasing power of the population. Continuously growing labour productivity and lower production costs alone can create the possibility for a further cut in prices of mass-consumption goods and for making available a great amount of better quality goods for the customers.

The decision taken by the C.C. at the recent meeting stresses that the entire economic policy of the country must be subordinated to the policy of the new stage. Consequently, it is imperative, in the management of the economy and in economic planning, to carry out much more consistently than before the key task of improving the well-being of the people, as well as the necessary regrouping and increasing of production, which is a decisive factor for the realisation of this task. The Lenin thesis to the effect that the economic plan is the second Party programme has now assumed a concrete form. We must turn the economic plan into a programme for the realisation of the policy of the new stage, that is, above all, into a programme for improving the living and cultural standards of the people and ensuring the necessary conditions for this purpose.

Our country and our Party are marching along the path of the Great October Revolution and the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and are learning from their experience when they carry out the task of improving the well-being of the people in the particular conditions of their country, when they promote the creative forces, initiative and activity of the masses and draw the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, the broadest sections of non-party people into work to realise the policy of the new stage in socialist construction. The Central Committee adheres to the Lenin teaching and the teaching of the great continuer of his cause—Stalin—when it energetically opposes all who want not the satisfaction but the limitation of the demands and requirements of the working people.

The achievements of the past decade, including the successes of the Hungarian people's democracy, provide further irrefutable proof of the immense superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system. We have all the prerequisites to ensure that in future the Hungarian people's democracy, by still more consistent improvement of the material and cultural standards of the broadest sections of the working people, will register further big successes and with ever-greater energy show the countless possibilities and resources which are opened up by Socialism for ensuring a prosperous and happy life for the people.

The Birth of Something New

In a southern corner of the Weihe Valley (Shensi Province), on the banks of a small stream, lies the village of Wangmang, with just over 150 households. I have been there several times during the past couple of years.

My first visit was in winter 1952 when, together with representatives of the County Committee of the Communist Party, I went there to help the peasants organise a co-operative.

The agrarian reform was carried through in the village in the spring of 1950, and soon afterwards mutual-aid teams were set up. Two years had gone by, the consciousness of the peasants had matured and they organised a producer co-operative. The initiator of this co-operative, Pu Chung-chi, in conjunction with workers from the Party County Committee, got out a plan for bringing 14 households into the co-operative for a start and increasing the number to about 40 in a year's time. Furthermore two other, smaller co-operatives would be set up in the village after a year had passed, and it was estimated that in three years' time 80% of the households would be covered by co-operatives.

In 1953 I lived about 30 li from Wangmang and often heard how things were going in the village. At first the news was quite pleasant. The peasants in the co-operative headed by Pu Chung-chi exchanged low-breed bulls for sturdier mules; then they used modernised ploughs to till the land and this enabled them to reap an average of 560 chin of wheat per mu, almost double the yield obtained by peasants using ploughs of the old type, and one-third more than the harvest gathered by the mutual-aid teams. I was told that even the most hard-up co-operative member, Yi Ling-wa, had cleared his debts and paid in his share to the co-operative in cattle valued at 600,000 yuan. His family had enough wheat to last them until the rice harvest was in, a thing that had never happened before. It was a good example of the advantages of co-operative life.

Later on, however, the situation deteriorated. Co-operative member E Chen-hsian, a former well-to-do middle peasant, began to declare that it was better in the mutual-aid team than in the co-operative and that it was better to be a peasant working on one's own than a member of a team. Some of the other co-operative members were influenced by this talk and their work began to suffer. The seeds of discord began to ripen in the co-operative and this had a bad effect on the autumn harvest—it was worse than the summer one.

After the harvest had been shared out there was a general meeting of the co-operative members to discuss the results of the work done. At this meeting E Chen-hsian attacked Pu Chung-chi, chairman of the co-operative, and declared that he was leaving the co-operative, believing that his example would be followed by those peasants whom he had tried so hard to confuse.

However, three of the waverers expressed regret that their bad behaviour had told on the autumn harvest and reduced their income.

Nevertheless, when the yearly income was distributed each co-operative member received more than he had the preceding year and this immediately influenced the co-operative members who had been uncertain. It turned out that there was no one willing to follow E Chen-hsian's lead.

Last winter a mass movement developed

Lui Ching
Chinese Writer

Union, of people's representatives and of the Women's Union. I was also present at talks with the old men. I heard lots of speeches made by peasants who recalled their former bitter lot. When people spoke of their future happy life their eyes lit up brightly.

The people in the locality where I was then working did nothing but talk of the fact that Wangmang village had already delivered the grain surplus sold to the state. It was with great admiration that eye-witnesses told how the inhabitants of Wangmang were busy enlarging the old co-operative and organising a new one. I remembered Pu Chung-chi, of how we had drawn up a three-year plan in the first year of the co-operative, and I hurried off to the village. When I met Pu Chung-chi I could see that his face was radiant with joy.

When I asked him about the plan and its fate he replied: "More than 80% of the households will be in co-operatives within two years instead of three." "See you don't go to extremes this time", I warned the chairman. "We won't", said Pu Chung-chi, energetically pressing his thin lips together. "People have begun to think differently now. And if they have made up their minds which path is the right one, then there's no doubt we'll manage, no matter how difficult co-operative matters are."

"Our people, Comrade Lui Ching", said Pu Chung-chi to me, "don't want to let some of the peasants who are well known for their extreme proprietary tendencies into the co-operative. These peasants came along to see me, feeling quite hurt and began to complain and assure me they'd reform. They're afraid now that they'll be too late to join the co-operative. What do you think, should we shut the co-operative door on them? Personally I think we should take them in."

Pu Chung-chi laughed with an air of satisfaction and I agreed with him. Then I asked about E Chen-hsian and was told that he had recently shut himself up at home and stopped in his room for days on end. When it was essential for him to be present at some meeting or other he tried to make himself scarce in the farthest corner. And middle peasant, Yi Ming-i, who at one time had been a waverer, openly spoke of his joy at a meeting that he had not left the co-operative with E Chen-hsian.

"Let him return then" I proposed. "A middle peasant's path to Socialism is inevitably a tortuous one."

"Yes, we want him to come back", said Pu Chung-chi. "When we're through with our organisational work he'll put in his application."

Some time later I found out that all four co-operatives in Wangmang had combined into one which had been called, in honour of the day on which the Communist Party of China came into being: "First of July United Agricultural Producer Co-operative". Pu Chung-chi had been elected chairman. I also discovered that E Chen-hsian, blushing with shame, had admitted his errors at a general meeting and had asked to be re-accepted into the co-operative.

Not long ago, I again received an invitation to visit Wangmang. The co-operative had sent similar invitations to many leaders of mutual-aid teams and co-operatives and

when I arrived at the village I found that over 10,000 people had already gathered there and were studying the co-operative farming with great interest. Many of the guests wrote down the Rules of the co-operative and the statute on the work of its management in their notebooks. A co-operative member, standing at the agricultural implements store by the side of a horse-drawn plough, gave explanations to the guests. Other guests were interested in the sowing and harvesting times for wheat and the extent of the yields. They also asked about the quantity of fertilisers used at sowing time and in feeding the crops. In the building where bean noodles are made I was surprised to see the immense interest taken by visitors in this subsidiary branch of agricultural production. In the stables I saw with what intense interest the peasants listened to the old stockman who was telling them of his work and the income he earned. In the western part of the village, near a huge heap of earth, one of the Wangmang peasants was telling the visitors that the co-operative had brought 2,500 cartloads of earth that spring to strew in the cattle-sheds. At one side of a square crowds of people were examining some walls. It turned out that these were not just ordinary walls but high rows of bricks made of unfired clay intended for building kans (a kan is the heated stove-couch found in the dwellings of North China) and for putting up walls. If the total number of used bricks and those still stored in the square is counted, we arrive at the substantial figure of 125,000. Many of the guests were highly surprised on hearing this figure.

And it was not only the guests who were surprised at the production successes achieved by this village. Some of the inhabitants were also astonished. In the village streets I heard one old man saying that now such things are possible in China as have never been heard of in thousands of years.

A mid-day meeting took place and a letter from the members of the co-operative to Chairman Mao Tse-tung was read out. It said that 83% of all the homesteads in the village were now in the co-operative and that 60% of the inhabitants had surplus grain. Whereas there had been only 60 children in the elementary school after the liberation, now there were more than 130. A credit co-operative had been set up in the village and the peasants were no longer prey to the outrageously high rates of interest that used to be charged by the money-lenders. More than 97% of the peasants were members of the supply and marketing co-operative, it added.

Guests and leaders of mutual-aid teams also spoke at the meeting. They expressed their resolve to follow the example set by the First of July Producer Co-operative.

After the meeting the tractors of the Stalingrad Works demonstrated their might to the Chinese peasants on a field near the village. When clouds of dust arose behind the ploughs, there was a thunder of applause and cheers were heard from the crowd. The work of 24-row sowers and 28-disc harrows was also demonstrated.

At the request of those present there were several demonstrations of the way the machines work. I heard many of the peasants say: "We can't go on living in the old way. There is no room for the machines to turn round on the bit of ground belonging to an individual peasant!"

"Eh!" said another. "We must work still harder, get more bumper yields so as to have more surplus grain to sell to the

In Defence of Communist Party of Germany

The campaign conducted by the Bonn authorities to ban the Communist Party of Germany is giving rise to strong protests from the German public.

Workers and employees, trade unionists, Social Democrats, supporters of Christian parties and non-party people are becoming increasingly aware that by means of the anti-Communist trial fixed for November 23, Adenauer is seeking, in Hitler-fashion, to use anti-working-class terror to make sure of a clear run for his war policy.

Over 4,000 workers from enterprises in Lower Saxony have signed a statement in which they expressed themselves against this trial that is aimed at banning the Communist Party. Similar statements have been made by over 400 people of Gelsenkirchen, by trade unionists of Gross-Zimmern, 155 people from Gröpelingen (a district of Bremen), Hamburg shipbuilding workers and others. Josef Duerr, chairman of the Vöhringen commune in Württemberg, the chairman of the joint production council of a big textile mills in Krefeld (Social Democrat), and Jakob Benz, member of the board of the Social Democratic Party branch in Neuluseim (Northern Baden) have called for joint action by the Social Democratic and Communist Parties to stop the trial.

In Rünthe a meeting of a local miners' trade union passed a protest resolution which says on behalf of its thousand members: "The experience of the past showed us that the banning of the Communist Party might be followed by the banning of the Social Democratic Party and the dissolution of our trade unions. To prevent another national disaster we demand that the Federal Constitutional Court respect the Constitution and stop the trial against the Communist Party."

Success of Indian Communist Party in Elections in Malabar

The Communist Party has scored fresh success in the recent local election in Malabar district (Madras). Out of the 48 seats the Communists won 18. The National Congress candidates won 15 seats.

Particularly outstanding success has been achieved by the Party in Northern Malabar where 10 Communist candidates have been elected. The remaining 12 seats were distributed between the other 3 parties whose candidates contested the elections as Independents.

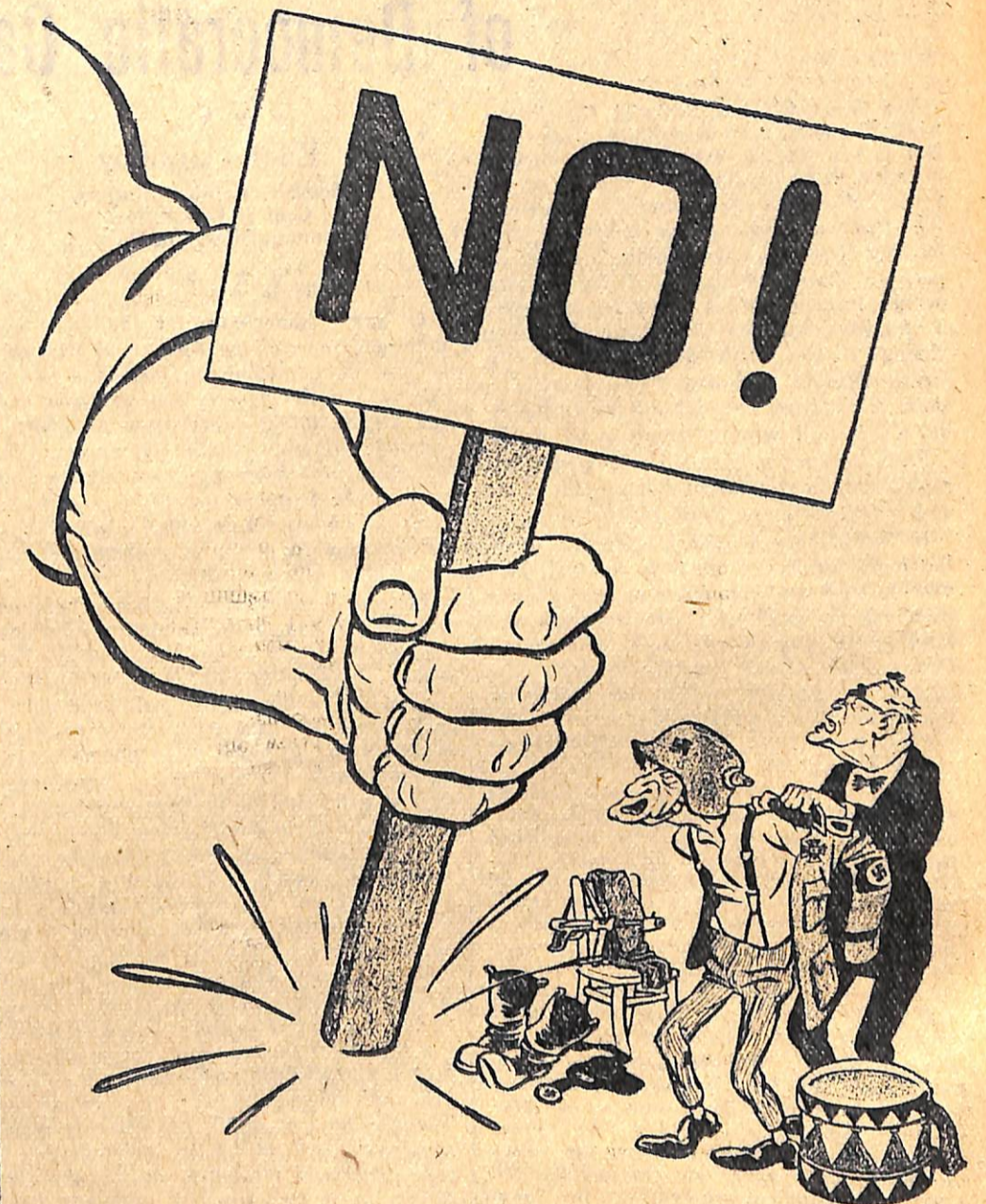
Against Terror in Iran

The world public is voicing ever-stronger condemnation of the criminal massacres of Iranian patriots. The Secretariat of the W.F.D.Y. has released a press statement expressing resolute protest against the terror in Iran.

The statement reads that over 4,000 citizens—mainly young people—have already been jailed. In the past few weeks over 500 citizens were arrested and are now threatened with death. Some of the arrested have been shot after terrible tortures and a framed trial. Their only "crime" is the desire to see their country free and the national wealth placed in the service of the people.

On behalf of the 85 million W.F.D.Y.

The peace-loving peoples are fully determined to prevent the revival of German militarism and the implementation of the London and Paris agreements which have as their aim the rearmament of Western Germany. Resolutely and firmly the peoples say "No!" to all attempts to rearm the revanchist Wehrmacht.



Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

Revanchist Wehrmacht and Anglo-American "Guarantees"

The separate meetings of the Western powers in London and Paris which culminated in the signing of a series of agreements and protocols on the arming of Western Germany have evoked legitimate alarm and apprehension amongst wide sections of the world public. And this is hardly surprising: under the guise of the so-called "West European Union" Western ruling circles are trying to speed up West German rearmament, to resurrect the Hitler Wehrmacht and to pave the way for the inclusion of the Bonn revanchists in aggressive military blocs.

That is why, while making a lot of noise about the "success" of the London and Paris conferences, those responsible for the hullabaloo are resorting to misinformation and camouflage.

Going all out in their efforts to humbug public opinion, the American advocates of the Wehrmacht and their yes-men are asserting that the so-called "guarantees" given in the London and Paris agreements in the shape of Eden's commitment to retain four British divisions on the continent, the "supervision" of West German rearmament and Adenauer's pledges that

present rulers in Washington have rendered to the revanchist Adenauer clique.

This moving concern shown by U.S. aggressive circles for a speedier resurrection of the West German revanchist army can by no means be explained by humane considerations. Assigning Western Germany the role of a springboard and a source of cannon fodder for another world war, the American monopolies are seeking to wax rich on the American arms deliveries for the Wehrmacht now being revived. It is no accident that after the signing of the London and Paris agreements armament shares went up on the New York Stock Exchange. Is this not the reason why the American "Atlantic Monthly", transported with joy, has recently widely reported that there is a well-financed and properly organised lobby in New York and Washington, linked up with the biggest branch of American industry—war? This is the reason why the question of greater American arms deliveries to Bonn was one of the main topics discussed in the Washington negotiations with Adenauer during his recent visit to the U.S.A.

begin to suffer. The seeds of discord began to ripen in the co-operative and this had a bad effect on the autumn harvest—it was worse than the summer one.

After the harvest had been shared out there was a general meeting of the co-operative members to discuss the results of the work done. At this meeting E Chen-hsian attacked Pu Chung-chi, chairman of the co-operative, and declared that he was leaving the co-operative, believing that his example would be followed by those peasants whom he had tried so hard to confuse.

However, three of the waverers expressed regret that their bad behaviour had told on the autumn harvest and reduced their income.

Nevertheless, when the yearly income was distributed each co-operative member received more than he had the preceding year and this immediately influenced the co-operative members who had been uncertain. It turned out that there was no one willing to follow E Chen-hsian's lead.

Last winter a mass movement developed throughout the country to study the general line of the Communist Party in the transition period.

In the countryside this took the shape of explaining to the peasants the advantages of the various forms of co-operation and the need for the peasants to sell their grain surpluses to the state. In doing this the peasants helped the socialist industrialisation of the country and prevented the kulaks and tradesmen exploiting peasants in need of grain.

I took part in this movement too and was present at many meetings of the Party branches and of the New-Democratic Youth

spoke of his joy at a meeting that he had not left the co-operative with E Chen-hsian. "Let him return then" I proposed. "A middle peasant's path to Socialism is inevitably a tortuous one."

"Yes, we want him to come back," said Pu Chung-chi. "When we're through with our organisational work he'll put in his application."

Some time later I found out that all four co-operatives in Wangmang had combined into one which had been called, in honour of the day on which the Communist Party of China came into being: "First of July United Agricultural Producer Co-operative". Pu Chung-chi had been elected chairman. I also discovered that E Chen-hsian, blushing with shame, had admitted his errors at a general meeting and had asked to be re-accepted into the co-operative.

Not long ago, I again received an invitation to visit Wangmang. The co-operative had sent similar invitations to many leaders of mutual-aid teams and co-operatives and

the money-lenders. More than 97% of the peasants were members of the supply and marketing co-operative, it added.

Guests and leaders of mutual-aid teams also spoke at the meeting. They expressed their resolve to follow the example set by the First of July Producer Co-operative.

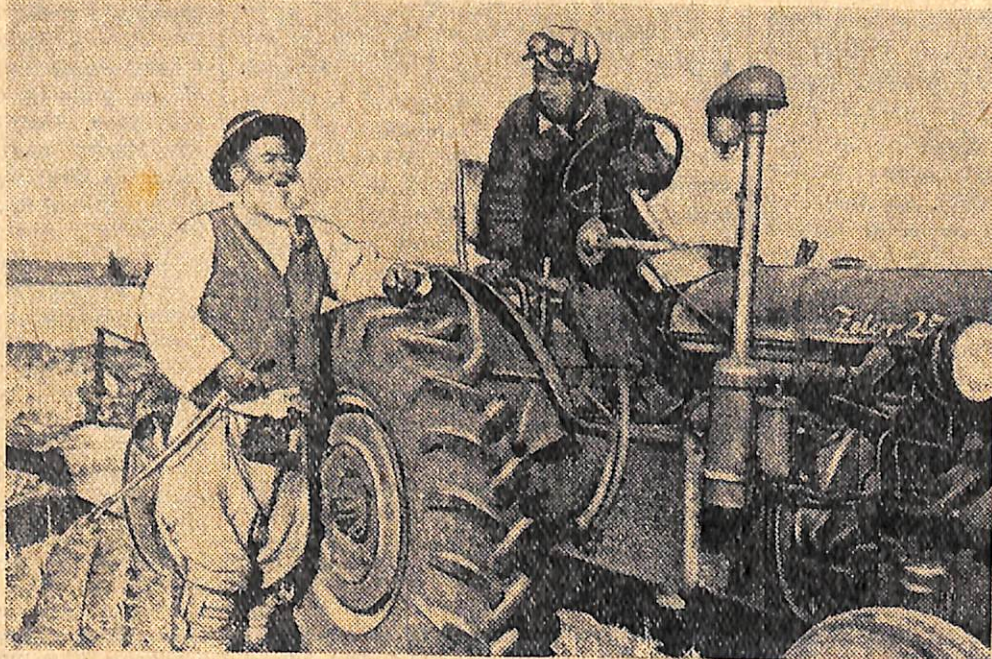
After the meeting the tractors of the Stalingrad Works demonstrated their might to the Chinese peasants on a field near the village. When clouds of dust arose behind the ploughs, there was a thunder of applause and cheers were heard from the crowd. The work of 24-row sowers and 28-disc harrows was also demonstrated.

At the request of those present there were several demonstrations of the way the machines work. I heard many of the peasants say: "We can't go on living in the old way. There is no room for the machines to turn round on the bit of ground belonging to an individual peasant!"

"Eh!" said another. "We must work still harder, get more bumper yields so as to have more surplus grain to sell to the state. We really must produce machines ourselves!"

I was in the Soviet Union in 1951 and I know how extremely interested the Soviet people are in everything connected with China. All of us often repeat, with absolute conviction, the saying that has become so well known: "The Soviet Union's today is our tomorrow." And for the sake of this even happier tomorrow, the working people of our country, overcoming difficulties and obstacles, are marching forward along the path indicated by the Communist Party!

Peking



The network of state machine and tractor stations is extending in the Chinese People's Republic. Photo: tractors on the fields of the "Spark" co-operative (North-East China). An elderly member of the co-operative talking to a driver.

FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS

Fraternal Aid of USSR—Powerful Factor in Poland's Industrialisation

"Trybuna Ludu"—Organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party

The newspaper "Trybuna Ludu", organ of the C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party, regularly features articles on the fraternal co-operation between Poland and the Soviet Union. Recently it carried an article by Seweryn Bialer—"A powerful factor in Poland's industrial development"—dealing with the aid rendered by the USSR to the developing industry of the country.

In the course of the past decade people's Poland has put an end to the backwardness and weakness which were inherited from the bourgeois-landlord Poland and is now one of the most advanced countries in Europe in the economic respect. By quoting convincing figures Seweryn Bialer shows that in steel and pig iron production Poland has left Italy and Japan far behind; it also produces much more coal than these two countries. The output of the machine-building industry is more than twice that of the engineering factories of Italy. Poland is rapidly catching up with France in the output of such staple items of production as steel, pig iron, cement and power.

The article stresses the immense significance of the fraternal selfless aid of the USSR to Poland's industrialisation. Without Soviet aid and the co-operation of the USSR, the article reads, Poland could not

have become a highly developed industrial state in so brief a time.

The article shows that the Soviet Union, at highly favourable credit terms and at fair prices, supplies Poland with industrial equipment, machines, raw materials and

Trybuna Ludu

technical documents and gives it highly qualified technical aid. The history of industry, Seweryn Bialer points out, knows of no instance when a highly industrialised country not only did nothing to hinder the industrialisation of other countries, including small ones, but on the contrary gave them effective and fraternal help, as the Soviet Union does.

An essential feature of Soviet aid is that it serves to strengthen the economic independence of Poland and the other countries of people's democracy and makes possible not only the development but also the building of such branches of industry on which depends the advance of the entire national economy.

There is no branch of industry in which you do not find Soviet machines. For example, the Soviet Union is supplying in record

time 85% of the entire equipment and machinery for the V. I. Lenin metallurgical combinat in Nowa Huta. The extent of these supplies is shown by the fact that the remaining 15% of this equipment and machinery is being supplied by more than 100 industrial enterprises of the country.

Seweryn Bialer points to the various forms of aid rendered by the USSR and the high quality of Soviet supplies. "Soviet machines and equipment, as well as Soviet technical documents", he writes, "make the latest achievements of advanced technique available to our industry. Often one and the same new type of machine is put into operation simultaneously in Polish and Soviet factories."

Seweryn Bialer convincingly shows the striking difference between Soviet aid, which strengthens the economic independence of other countries, and American "aid", the instrument of enslavement and plunder of the peoples.

The article says in conclusion: To be faithful to friendship with the Soviet Union and strengthen this friendship in the interests of both peoples, in the interests of the entire socialist camp—this is the truth which has already deeply penetrated the consciousness and the heart of every man of labour in Poland.

ected. The remaining 12 seats were distributed between the other 3 parties whose candidates contested the elections as Independents.

Against Terror in Iran

The world public is voicing ever-stronger condemnation of the criminal massacres of Iranian patriots. The Secretariat of the W.F.D.Y. has released a press statement expressing resolute protest against the terror in Iran.

The statement reads that over 4,000 citizens—mainly young people—have already been jailed. In the past few weeks over 500 citizens were arrested and are now threatened with death. Some of the arrested have been shot after terrible tortures and a framed trial. Their only "crime" is the desire to see their country free and the national wealth placed in the service of the people.

On behalf of the 85 million W.F.D.Y. members, the statement says, we express our profound indignation and vigorous protest at the arbitrary anti-democratic steps taken by the Iranian Government.

The Secretariat calls on the youth of the world to address protest letters and telegrams to Prime Minister General Zahedi and the Majlis.

The W.I.D.F. has received a letter from the women's movement in Iran, describing the sufferings of Iranian patriots who are victims of brutal repressive measures. The letter reads that blood is flowing in the country. Several thousand people are languishing behind prison bars.

The W.I.D.F. calls on women's organisations and women throughout the world to send protests to the Iranian Prime Minister, to demand the release of the prisoners, the lifting of the state of emergency, and an end to the police raids and arrests and to express their solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Iranian people.

In cables to General Zahedi a group of prominent French actors and authors, including Jean-Paul Sartre, François Mauriac and Louis Aragon, demanded that the shooting of patriots be stopped.

NEWS IN BRIEF

★ A sanatorium for Asian students has been completed in the Western suburbs of Peking. It occupies an area of 76,000 square metres and is designed in the national Chinese style. Everything necessary for healthy and cultural rest and treatment is available.

★ At present there are 111 theatres in Poland, including over 60 drama theatres, 10 young people's theatres, 6 theatres for music and operetta, 5 opera houses and so on. In 1936 Poland had only 32 permanent theatres.

★ The savings of Czechoslovak citizens are increasing. The total amount deposited rose roughly 551 million crowns in the first half of the year. The number of savings books increased by 63,000 in January, 153,000 in February, and 140,000 in March.

★ In a number of Rumanian towns regional and district agricultural shows have been opened to demonstrate the results achieved by workers on the land in the current year. The shows demonstrate successes registered by the state farms and collective farms in crop-raising and stock-breeding.

The separate meetings of the Western powers in London and Paris which culminated in the signing of a series of agreements and protocols on the arming of Western Germany have evoked legitimate alarm and apprehension amongst wide sections of the world public. And this is hardly surprising: under the guise of the so-called "West European Union" Western ruling circles are trying to speed up West German rearmament, to resurrect the Hitler Wehrmacht and to pave the way for the inclusion of the Bonn revanchists in aggressive military blocs.

That is why, while making a lot of noise about the "success" of the London and Paris conferences, those responsible for the hullabaloo are resorting to misinformation and camouflage.

Going all out in their efforts to humbug public opinion, the American advocates of the Wehrmacht and their yes-men are asserting that the so-called "guarantees" given in the London and Paris agreements in the shape of Eden's commitment to retain four British divisions on the continent, the "supervision" of West German rearmament and Adenauer's pledges that the German militarists will exercise "self-restraint", will obviate the possibility of Bonn revanchists dominating the "West European Union".

The "New York Journal and American" recently devoted an editorial on the new Wehrmacht. It is difficult to say which takes pride of place in this article—dissimulation or insolent frankness. Doing its best to whitewash the designs of the aggressive Bonn clique, the "New York Journal and American" hastened to reassure its readers that they have absolutely nothing to fear because, as far as possible, this army will be set up on the same lines as the American armed forces. And to lend colour to their arguments the newspaper confides that a new olive-green uniform has been devised for the Bonn army. It includes an Eisenhower-style jacket, long trousers which are close-fitting at the ankle, and lace-up boots. There will be American-type steel helmets.

The newspaper, in revealing these details, seems to be making an appeal to historians not to forget to record that it was the American strategists who acted as god-father to the new Wehrmacht.

But, even without this, the freedom-loving peoples of the world will not forget the "services" rendered by the U.S. imperialist circles in remilitarising Western Germany, in urging forward its armament drive. Is there anyone unaware of the fact that the U.S.A. placed war orders with a number of West German firms to the tune of 7,760,000 dollars and that hundreds of West German factories are already producing arms and equipment for the new fascist Wehrmacht, with the help of the American Occupation Authorities? Is there anyone that does not know that the Bonn military units, disguised as various categories of "industrial police", "patrol" and "labour" detachments, which at present total 150,000, are now armed with American weapons? If on top of all this we consider that at the London nine-power conference a decision to set up a 500,000-strong West German army was taken under U.S. pressure then it is difficult to over-estimate the services the

present rulers in Washington have rendered to the revanchist Adenauer clique.

This moving concern shown by U.S. aggressive circles for a speedier resurrection of the West German revanchist army can by no means be explained by humane considerations. Assigning Western Germany the role of a springboard and a source of cannon fodder for another world war, the American monopolies are seeking to wax rich on the American arms deliveries for the Wehrmacht now being revived. It is no accident that after the signing of the London and Paris agreements armament shares went up on the New York Stock Exchange. Is this not the reason why the American "Atlantic Monthly", trans-ported with joy, has recently widely reported that there is a well-financed and properly organised lobby in New York and Washington, linked up with the biggest branch of American industry—war? This is the reason why the question of greater American arms deliveries to Bonn was one of the main topics discussed in the Washington negotiations with Adenauer during his recent visit to the U.S.A.

No innovation in the military uniform of the future "defenders of the West European Union" will win them the sympathy of the peoples of Europe, who are fully aware of the reasons behind the attempt of the West German revenge-seekers to legalise the Wehrmacht and give themselves the right to arm. These reasons, which are completely out of key with the official transatlantic campaign for calming the West European public, are more and more often voiced in Bonn. To the accompaniment of the praises lavished on the verbal restrictions allegedly imposed on the Wehrmacht by the Paris protocols Chancellor Adenauer makes a call to proceed "courageously and confidently to the supra-national new order in Europe". Vice-Chancellor Blücher urges that the thing is not "to speak of remilitarisation any longer but to act: silently and rapidly". The Bonn revanchists who have run amok are openly demanding the Anschluss of Austria, annexation of the Sudet region to Germany, they are already referring to the sovereign European states such as Switzerland, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Lichtenstein... as "a particular category of German states". Part of the personnel in the Blank Office has already begun to draw up, under the leadership of Hitler General Heusinger, a plan for the stationing of certain German contingents on Danish territory...

It is thus perfectly obvious already that the London "guarantees" are just about as trustworthy as those at one time given by Hitler. As everyone knows it meant nothing to him to promise in March, 1935, to use his new army solely "for defence and the preservation of peace".

The lessons of history teach that German militarism has always been the bitterest enemy of the peoples of Europe; it always sought to impose its domination over them. No matter what the uniform of the soldiers of militarist Germany—whether Kaiser's or Hitler's—they always carried violence and enslavement on their bayonets. Only the most naive can believe that flimsy "guarantees" and uniforms after the American cut will change the gangster nature of the Wehrmacht.

Jan MAREK

FACTS EXPOSE...

"Western Civilisation"—Christian Democratic Style

Some 2,795,000 Italian children are unable to attend school whereas there are 113,000 unemployed teachers in the country.

Democratic ruling circles: while declaring themselves the "champions of Western civilisation", they refuse education to millions and bread to tens of thousands of teachers.

EDITORIAL BOARD