

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

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PEOPLES CONTINUE THE FIGHT AGAINST PARIS AGREEMENTS

The Paris agreements, ratified by the parliaments of Britain, France and a number of other West European countries, have as their aim the revival of German militarism and the inclusion of Western Germany in aggressive military blocs. Their ratification enables the Bonn revenge-seekers and their American patrons to set about the formation of a 500,000-strong regular army and to equip it with all types of modern weapons. At the same time the West German monopolies get the opportunity of gearing the economy to military production. The ratification of the Paris agreements not only creates a new situation in Europe, but also radically changes the whole international situation. It still further aggravates tension in the relations between various countries and intensifies the danger of a new war.

In the statements of their leading bodies and in the speeches of Party leaders the Communist Parties of Western Europe—most consistent defenders of the national interests of their countries—have shown with the utmost clarity that the ratification of the Paris agreements carried out under brazen pressure from U.S. reactionary forces, is in glaring conflict with the interests and the will of the peoples.

"The French people do not and never will consent to this policy of sacrificing the national interests, the policy of war preparations. Never will they let themselves be drawn into an aggressive war against the Soviet Union", read the statement of the French Communist Party in connection with the ratification of the Paris agreements by the Council of the Republic. These words expressed the will of all French patriots, the will of all honest people in the countries of Europe, fighting for peace and national independence.

Unalterably pursuing a policy of peace and of ensuring the security of the peoples, the Soviet Union repeatedly drew the attention of the Governments of the Western powers, and primarily of Britain and France, to the danger of reviving German militarism. The Soviet Union repeatedly pointed out that the actions of the Western powers were incompatible with the obligations assumed by them under the Paris agreements and treaties. As

Ratification of the Paris agreements by no means signifies the end of the struggle of the masses against the resurrection of German militarism. It will develop with even greater vigour. Condemning the provocative imperialist actions directed towards the revival of German militarism and, consequently, the aggravation of the international situation, the peoples are more and more strongly demanding the unification of the efforts of all European countries, irrespective of their social and political system, the establishment of a general European system of collective security, and the preservation and consolidation of peace. This clearly expressed will of the peoples is a powerful factor, one which today cannot be ignored.

However, the imperialist powers and first and foremost the ruling circles of the U.S.A., intend to continue their "positions of strength" policy; they do not wish to heed the will of the peoples. Fearful of the achievements of peaceful construction in the countries of the socialist camp, the success of the working-class movement in Europe and the national liberation movement in Asia, the American reactionaries and their European lackeys are intensifying their preparations for unleashing another war. It is just for this purpose that they put together military blocs and groupings aimed against the countries of the socialist camp, as well as against the national liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries. The favourite trump card of imperialist propaganda is still the long since exposed false allegation of the "Communist menace", with the help of which the imperialist governments count on enmeshing their peoples in lies and then involving them in war with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other countries of the socialist camp. Seeking to paralyse the peoples' will to struggle for peace, the propagandists of imperialism employ the reactionary theory that the result of a future war would be "the end of world civilisation".

In our time, when the production of thermo-nuclear weapons has developed considerably, it would be wrong to belittle the consequences of an atomic war, such as is being prepared by the U.S. imperial-

On the Eve of the 85th Anniversary of Lenin's Birth

The memory of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the great founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the leader and teacher of the working people of the world, is deeply revered. In these days peace-loving peoples of all countries are preparing to widely celebrate the 85th anniversary of his birth.

SOVIET UNION

Talks and lectures on V. I. Lenin's life and revolutionary activities are being held in factories and mills, on construction sites, in collective farms and MTS, in offices and educational establishments. In the Moscow City Committee of the Party a special Lenin anniversary lecture was delivered for agitators and propagandists. The philosophy section of the Board of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge has issued methodological advice and material for lecturers. Moscow's Central Lenin Museum is flooded with visitors.

A few days ago a statue of Lenin was erected on the central platform of the Leningrad Railway Station.

In Moscow, Leningrad and other cities, places connected with the memory of Lenin are these days attracting endless streams of Soviet people.

Ulyanovsk, Lenin's birthplace, is particularly rich in such places. Every day sees more and more guests arriving there from all parts of the Soviet Union and from many other countries. A living example of the practical realisation of Lenin's immortal behests is the growth of this city of his birth. Not far away the world's longest electrical transmission cable—from Kuibyshev to Moscow—is today being built.

Many excursion parties are flocking to the Lenin Memorial Museum in Kazan, where they show great interest in learning about the period Lenin spent in Kazan, where he began his revolutionary activities. The flow of visitors to the Kiev and Lvov branches of the Central Lenin Museum has also increased considerably.

The workers at many Soviet industrial establishments have undertaken to mark the anniversary with fresh labour achievements.

POLAND

HUNGARY

All over the country lectures are being held on Lenin's life and activities, widely featuring his teaching on socialist construction, socialist industrialisation, the collectivisation of agriculture and the worker-peasant alliance. All Party organisations are preparing to hold anniversary meetings. Representatives of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party will deliver lectures on Lenin's immortal teaching at the biggest industrial establishments in the country.

RUMANIA

Meetings of Party activists and propagandists on the Lenin anniversary have taken place in most regions, attended by Party regional committee members, activists from the state and Party apparatus, tutors and heads of Party consultation centres, teachers at faculties of social sciences, propagandists and students at Marxism-Leninism universities and evening schools. Lecturers of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party delivered reports on the subjects: "Lenin—great genius of progressive mankind" and "Leninism—banner of the working people of our country in the struggle for building Socialism and in defence of peace".

During this period the V. I. Lenin—J. V. Stalin Museum in Bucharest is flooded with visitors.

BULGARIA

Reports and lectures on the topic "Leninism—invincible banner in the fight for peace, democracy and Socialism" will be organised at enterprises, offices, educational establishments and in the villages. Amateur theatrical groups attached to public libraries are arranging anniversary entertainments.

MOUNTING DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES TO CURB ATOM MANIACS

Over 400 Million Chinese People Demand Ban on Atomic Weapon

The collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal has been completed in China. Altogether 400,505,997 citizens of the People's Republic of China have signed the Appeal.

People of diverse political views and convictions, patriots representing all nationalities, actively participated in the campaign. Among them were workers and

peasants, women and youth, government employees, officers and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army. In putting their signatures to the Appeal the sons and daughters of China have once again shown their firm will and determination to uphold peace, to fight against the threat of atomic war, for the prohibition of atomic weapons and the cessation of their production.

Italian Peace Supporters Intensify Their Activity

The National Peace Committee meeting in Rome on April 7 reviewed the initial results of the signature campaign and the preparatory work for the World Peace Assembly. Addressing the meeting, Professor Adamoli, Secretary of the Committee, reported that "the Italian Peace Movement has achieved good results during these past two months". Representatives of mass democratic organisations reported on measures which were being or would be taken in support of the struggle for peace. Maria M. Rossi, Chairman of the Italian Women's Union, said that Italian women planned to hold numerous peace demonstrations in the first week of May, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the end of the second world war. F. Santi, Secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labour and Member of

Parliament, pointed out that the keynote of the coming May Day would be the struggle against atomic war preparations and for the destruction of thermo-nuclear weapons.

The Committee resolved to hold a "Youth for Peace Day" on April 17 in support of the signature campaign.

The Peace Committee in Florence Province, which had 323,470 signatures to its credit, urged all peace supporters in the province to increase their efforts and complete the campaign by May 8. In order to achieve the goal of collecting 650,000 signatures, the Committee decided to hold a week of struggle for peace and for the successful collection of signatures between April 17 and 25.

Signature Campaign in Chile

The Chilean working people are enthusiastically supporting the Vienna Appeal. Groups of peace committee representatives opened the signature campaign on April 3.

Among the first who signed were outstanding personalities of various political, religious and public circles: Senator Luis Bossay, Chairman of the Radical Party; Deputy Rafael A. Gumucio, Chairman of

for the Homeland; Salvador Allende, Chairman of the People's Front and Vice-President of the Senate; Baltasar Castro, Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies; Pablo Neruda, poet; Benedito Chuaqui, Chairman of the Writers' Trade Union; Senators Eugenio González and Carlos A. Martínez, members of the Peo-

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Unalterably pursuing a policy of peace and of ensuring the security of the peoples, the Soviet Union repeatedly drew the attention of the Governments of the Western powers, and primarily of Britain and France, to the danger of reviving German militarism. The Soviet Union repeatedly pointed out that the actions of the Western powers were incompatible with the obligations assumed by them under international agreements and treaties. As far back as the end of last year, for example, the Soviet Government declared in Notes to Britain and France that it could not reconcile itself to the fact that the British and French Governments were pursuing a course which clearly runs counter to the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of 1942 and the Franco-Soviet Treaty of 1944. It declared that by their actions they had cancelled out these treaties and converted them into a screen with which to conceal their aggressive foreign policy from the public. With the ratification of the Paris agreements Britain and France transform themselves from allies of the USSR into allies of the German militarists.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Council of Ministers of the USSR the other day submitted for the consideration of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR proposals to annul the Anglo-Soviet and Franco-Soviet treaties. With the ratification of the Paris agreements, these treaties are rendered null and void and cannot serve the aims for which they were concluded.

By this act the Soviet Government once more demonstrated to the whole world the firmness of its peaceful foreign policy. By its decision the Soviet Government again showed that it, as hitherto, is resolutely opposed to all militarist forces in Europe and anywhere in the world, and to any attempt at preparing and unleashing another war.

The workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all the honest, ordinary people of France and Britain cannot but see that, by the signing and ratification of the Paris agreements, the ruling circles have betrayed the vital interests of their peoples, renounced treaties sealed with blood in the struggle against Nazi enslavement, and trampled upon the national honour and dignity of their countries.

The peoples do not and never will forget the suffering and privation brought to them by German militarism. The vast majority of the population of Europe and of the whole world are actively taking their stand against imperialist preparations for a new war. In their own interests and those of the German people themselves, the peoples of Western Europe and, primarily, those of France, Italy and Britain, categorically reject the Paris agreements and will do everything in their power to prevent the agreements from coming into effect. They stand for a peaceful settlement of the German problem, and for the establishment of a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany. Nor have the German people forgotten the grave lessons of their history. Proof of this is the mass movement against the revival of militarism in Western Germany and the consistent fight of the German Democratic Republic—the mainstay of peace-loving forces among the German people—against the aggressive drivings of the Bonn revenge-seekers.

Just for this purpose that they are these days attracting endless streams of Soviet people. Ulyanovsk, Lenin's birthplace, is particularly rich in such places. Every day sees more and more guests arriving there from all parts of the Soviet Union and from many other countries. A living example of the practical realisation of Lenin's immortal behests is the growth of this city of his birth. Not far away the world's longest electrical transmission cable—from Kuibyshev to Moscow—is today being built.

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POLAND

Active preparations are under way for the Lenin anniversary in towns, villages and particularly at places connected with Lenin's stay in Poland from 1912 to 1914.

The Lenin Museum in Poronino is being reorganised and the Cracow Lenin Museum is acquiring new exhibits illustrating Lenin's close ties with the Polish working-class movement.

A Lenin Museum is also being organised in Bialy Dunajec, near Poronino, where Lenin and Krupskaya lived for a long period. Warsaw's Lenin Museum is about to open.

A number of new books about Lenin's life and revolutionary activities are being prepared for the press by the Książka i Wiedza Publishing House.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

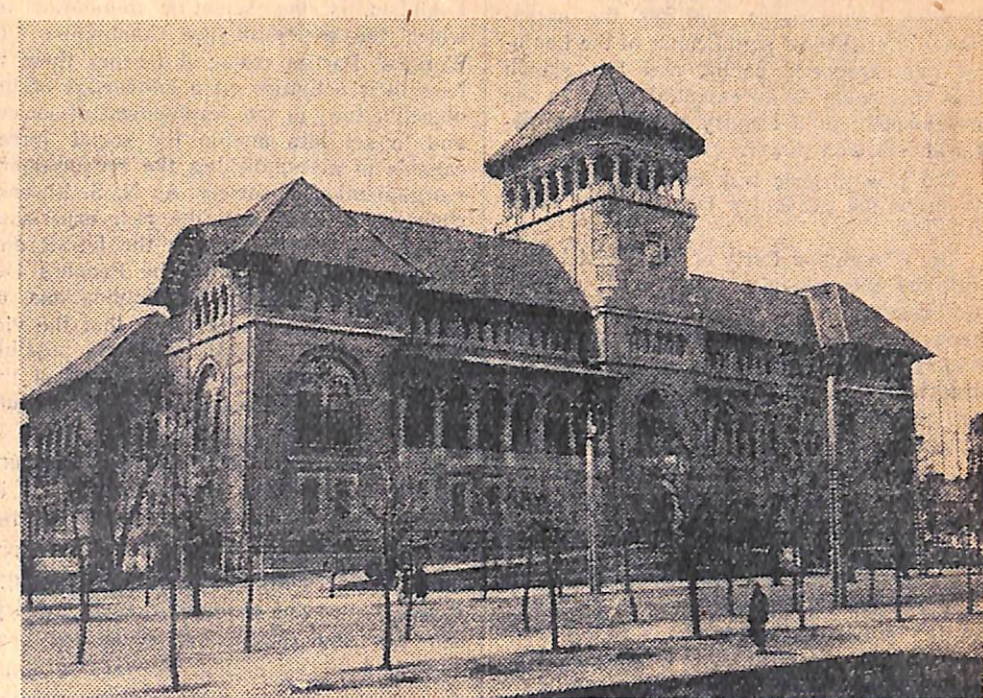
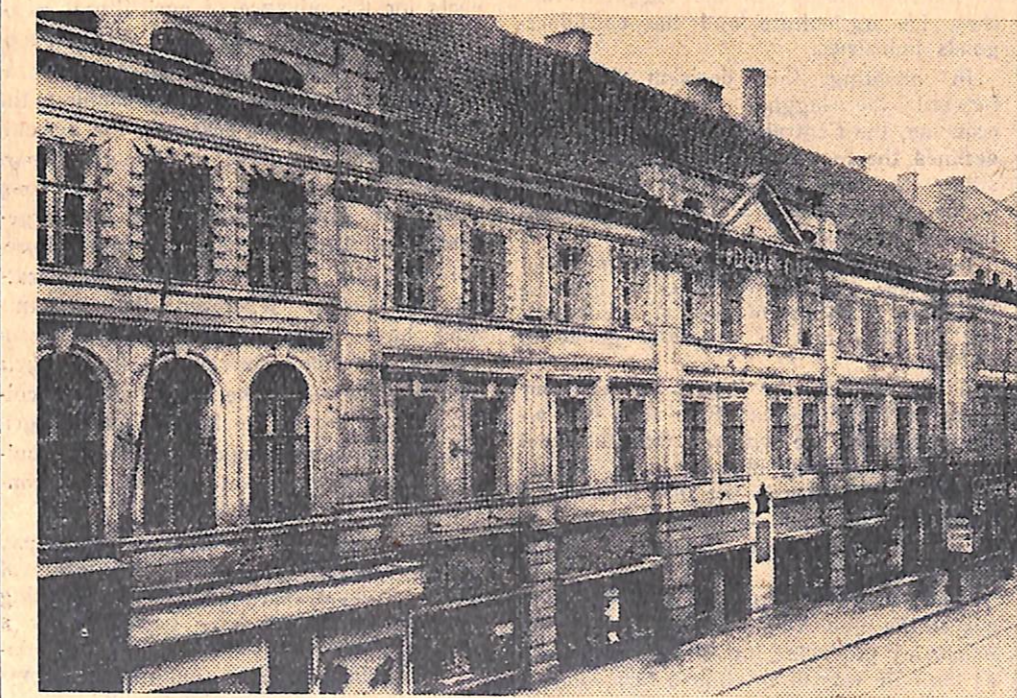
The keynote of the Czechoslovak working people's celebration of the Lenin anniversary is the slogan: "Under the banner of Leninism we shall build Socialism in our country!". On the eve of Lenin Day a celebration meeting will take place in Prague and similar meetings will be held in all regional cities. Functionaries from the Central Committee of the Communist Party, workers of regional Party committees and propagandists will make reports at meetings to be organised in district centres. Talks on Lenin's life and activities will be arranged in all schools and colleges. New exhibitions are opened in the Lenin Museums in Prague and Bratislava.

In our time, when the production of thermo-nuclear weapons has developed considerably, it would be wrong to belittle the consequences of an atomic war, such as is being prepared by the U.S. imperialists. But it would be even more erroneous to suppose that as a result of such a war "world civilisation" would perish. It is not "world civilisation" that would perish; what would perish is the already moribund and obsolete capitalist system. Arms have never been able to wipe out the laws of social development. The future of mankind depends not only on technique and its possibilities but, in the first place, on the character of social relations, on the condition and the level of the class struggle, on the outcome of the contest between the progressive and reactionary forces.

"Victory", wrote V. I. Lenin, "will be on the side of the exploited, because they have life on their side, the strength of numbers, the strength of the masses, the strength of the inexhaustible springs of all that is devoted, intellectually sincere, honest, of all that is driving ahead and awakening to build the new—of all that gigantic reserve of energy and talent that lies in what are called the 'common people', the workers and peasants."

Peace-loving countries cannot regard with indifference the aggressive intrigues of the imperialists. In view of the heightened danger of a new war in connection with the stubborn endeavours of the reactionary circles in a number of countries to revive German militarism, the countries of the socialist camp are obliged to take the necessary measures to strengthen their defences in order to be in a position to counterpose their own united might to the forces of aggression.

As the most consistent and firm opponents of the policy of rearming Western Germany and incorporating it in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, a policy which leads to the perpetuation of the division of Germany and creates a direct threat to all peoples of Europe, the countries of the socialist camp categorically oppose the Paris agreements. They have been fighting for the unification of Germany on a democratic and peace-loving basis. This policy corresponds to the vital interests of all European countries and is wholeheartedly supported by all who cherish peace and security. The forces opposing the revival of German militarism are far more powerful than those that advocate the adventurist policy of remilitarising Western Germany.



To mark the approaching 85th anniversary of Lenin's birth. Above: (left to right) 1. Lenin Museum in Prague. It was in this building that the Prague Conference of the R.S.D.L.P. took place in January 1912, under Lenin's leadership. 2. Lenin and Stalin Museum in Bucharest.

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Exhibitions are being organised which reflect the achievements of the peoples of the Soviet Union who are putting into practice Lenin's behests on the building of Communism. All newspapers are publishing articles on Lenin's life and activities.

ALBANIA

Lectures and talks on Lenin's life and activities are taking place at factories, offices and in villages. A vast number of people are visiting the Lenin and Stalin Museum.

The press is widely featuring the great significance of the ideas of Leninism. For the occasion the State Publishing House has printed a number of Lenin's works in the Albanian language.

FRANCE

A mass meeting, with Comrade Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the French Communist Party, in the chair, will be held in Paris on April 21. Comrade Marcel Servin, Party Secretary, will make a report on the subject: "How the French working class and the whole French people are indebted to Lenin". Similar meetings are planned in many towns. In addition, hundreds of other meetings devoted to this notable day will be organised in blocks of streets and in the countryside. Talks on Lenin's life and activities will take place in Party branches.

In preparing for the anniversary *Apprendre*, bulletin of the C.C. of the French Communist Party, has published outlines of talks on Lenin's life and work for speakers in Party sections and branches.

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Spanish Patriots Demand Ban on Atomic Weapons

The Vienna Appeal finds support among the broadest sections of Spanish emigrés in Latin American countries. The Spanish Peace Committee in Mexico has already launched a signature campaign and published an appeal to the Spanish public. This was signed by outstanding Republican personalities, such as Dr. Giral, Ramon Ruiz Rebollo and Honorato de Castro; by the Socialists Jesus de la Vallina and Ignacio Ferretjans; by Spanish Communist intellectuals Wenceslao Roces, Juan Rejano and Jose Renau and by non-party writer Leon Felipe. The appeal was also signed by Manuel Ribas, Gregorio Jover, anarchists, and others.

In Uruguay, Spanish peace supporters have formed teams of peace envoys who are contacting other participating organisations and allocating areas for the joint collection of signatures. In Montevideo alone they have collected about 3,000 signatures. The Spanish Women's Union recently issued a manifesto which read in part: "We Spanish women, on seeing our home-

land turned into an armoury of lethal atomic bombs, are in duty bound to sign the Vienna Appeal and convince all other Spaniards to do so in order to express their desire for peace." "Spanish House" and the youth clubs "Lina Odena", "Ruben Ruiz Ibaruri" and "Luis Tuya" are also taking an active part in the campaign.

The canvassers describe moving episodes from their experiences. For example a widow, mother of two small children, declared on signing the Appeal: "I want neither war nor bombs. I want these accursed Yanks to cease treading on Spanish soil." Another Spanish woman said: "I sign the Appeal because I do not want war to start nor my sons or the sons of other mothers to be killed in it."

In the teeth of brutal repression by the Franco authorities the signature campaign is also proceeding in Spain. The newspaper *España Democrática*, published in Montevideo, wrote: "The Spanish people, like all other peoples, have begun to respond, both inside and outside Spain, to the Appeal of the World Peace Council."

CARRYING OUT THE GREAT LENINIST TEACHING ON THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE WORKING CLASS AND THE PEASANTRY

I.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin's greatest service to the revolutionary proletariat and all mankind was the fact that he elaborated the new brilliant theory of the socialist revolution. In the new conditions, in the period of the imperialist phase of capitalism, when the struggle to overthrow the power of the bourgeoisie confronted the proletariat as an immediate and practical task, Lenin developed the Marxist teaching on the dictatorship of the proletariat and showed how the proletariat could gain power and consolidate it. This is what is fundamental in Leninism, the basis of the entire Leninist teaching.

Lenin's teaching on the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry is an integral part of the Leninist theory of proletarian revolution.

The question of relations between the proletariat and the masses of the working peasantry was studied by Marx and Engels, who pointed out that the peasants "find their natural ally and leader in the urban proletariat, whose task is the overthrow of the bourgeois order".

Proceeding from the ideas of the great founders of scientific Communism, Lenin made a profound analysis of the driving forces of the revolution and the allies of the working class in the revolution. He showed that there was a community of vital interests between the proletariat and peasant masses in the struggle to abolish the oppression of the landlords and capitalists, and pointed out that the worker-peasant alliance, under the leadership of the working class, constitutes a powerful social force capable of overthrowing the rule of the exploiting classes and accomplishing the revolutionary transformation of society.

In defining the means and ways of solving the question of relations between the working class and the peasantry, and the peasant question in general in the conditions of Russia, Lenin emphasised that the task the Russian Communists were tackling was one that would confront all working-class revolutionary parties in building a new society. "...It is for this society", Lenin said, "that we are helping to work out the forms of a worker-peasant alliance... We will solve this problem and will establish an alliance that is so stable that no force on earth will be able to dissolve it."

Developing Marxism, Lenin elaborated in all its aspects the question of relations between the proletariat and the peasantry at different stages of the revolutionary struggle. In the years when he commenced his theoretical and practical work, reformism dominated the working-class movement in the West; the enemies of revolutionary Marxism were spreading the false theory of the "reactionary character" of the peasantry. Lenin smashed to atoms these anti-scientific theories which sapped the militancy of the proletariat and were aimed at preventing it from accomplishing its historical mission of liberation, at isolating the peasants from their ally and leader, the working class, and forcing them to follow the bourgeoisie. Lenin showed that the peasantry was the natural ally of the proletariat in the struggle to overthrow tsarism and carry out the bourgeois-democratic revolution, which in Russia was then on the order of the day.

Lenin advanced the brilliant thesis that the proletariat is confronted with a historic task—to carry to completion the bourgeois-

To successfully accomplish the socialist transformation of the countryside by co-operation of small producers, it was necessary to develop large-scale industry. "Without it", Lenin pointed out, "there can be no thought of a real socialist foundation for our economic life."

How valid today are the words spoken by Lenin at the Xth All-Russian Conference of the R.C.P.(B) in May 1921! Criticising statements in which the decisive role of heavy industry was questioned, Lenin asked: How could anyone think that this main, fundamental aim, without which the material production basis of Socialism is impossible, had been relegated to second place?

Lenin's co-operative plan became the guide for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and drawing the peasants into the building of Socialism.

After Lenin's death, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by the Central Committee with Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, great continuer of Lenin's cause, at its head, upheld Lenin's teaching in the struggle against the sworn enemies of Socialism—the Trotskyists and Bukharinites—who endeavoured to undermine the revolutionary alliance between the working class and the working peasantry with a view to restoring capitalism.

Having routed the enemies of Socialism and blown to pieces all distortions of Marxist-Leninist teaching, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government transformed the Soviet Union into a great industrial power with a mighty heavy industry, created a stable material and technical base for the socialist reorganisation of agriculture and the development of the whole economy. On this basis the Communist Party and the Soviet Government put the Leninist plan for peasant co-operation into practice and carried through the collectivisation of agriculture.

The immense help rendered by the heroic working class—the guiding force of Soviet society—to the working peasantry, particularly the help given in production by the machine and tractor stations, equipped with a great deal of agricultural machinery, converted the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry into a close and inviolable friendship—the basis of the moral and political unity of the Soviet people.

The collectivisation of agriculture carried out in the USSR under the guidance of the CPSU led to the elimination of the exploiting class—the kulaks—and the victory of Socialism in the countryside; it was an event of immense historic significance. As J. V. Stalin said, it was a revolutionary upheaval equivalent in its consequences to the October 1917 Revolution.

The face of the Soviet countryside has changed as a result of the socialist transformation of agriculture, as have the tenor of life and the psychology of the peasants. The ocean of small individual peasant farms, with their primitive equipment and low productivity, has been replaced by large-scale, mechanised, socialist farming, with its production growing from year to year.

There are now 94,000 collective farms in the Soviet Union, 1,260,000 tractors working in its fields. More than 80% of the main agricultural work in the collective farms has been mechanised. In 1952 and 1953 socialist agriculture produced four

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★ ★

By creatively applying Marxist-Leninist theory in conformity with the conditions obtaining in China, by combating all manifestations of dogmatism and constantly taking into account the social and economic peculiarities of the country at each stage of its historical development, the Communist Party of China is steadily strengthening the alliance of the working class and working peasantry. The peasant masses of China are confidently following the proletariat along the road of socialist construction. The example of China and the other People's Democracies has again laid bare the utter falsity of the "theory" advanced by the reformists, who urged the proletariat in countries where the peasant population predominated to wait until the workers formed the majority of the population, and only then undertake to change society on a socialist basis. The example of these countries shows that the role played by the proletariat in society is much greater than can be measured by its numerical strength.

The successes achieved in building Socialism in the Chinese People's Republic, in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania is living proof of the strengthening of the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry.—the foundation of the people's-democratic system.

III.

Right from its inception the Rumanian Communist Party was guided by Lenin's teaching on the building and strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance.

In the struggle for agrarian reforms following the country's liberation from fascist oppression and the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship, the working class of Rumania established a close alliance with the broad masses of the working peasantry, while playing the leading role in this alliance.

Following the Leninist plan for socialist construction, our Party has made the creation of the country's own highly developed heavy industry, particularly machine building, the cornerstone of its policy. The working class and all the working people of our country take legitimate pride in the great progress achieved in socialist industrialisation and electrification. The March 1949 meeting of the Central Committee passed a resolution on the Party's tasks in the struggle to strengthen the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry and for the socialist reorganisation of agriculture. On the basis of that resolution the Party established state machine and tractor stations, and also machine-hire depots, and initiated a movement for uniting the working peasants in agricultural producer co-operatives, i.e. collective farms, and associations for the joint cultivation of the land.

By the end of 1953 we had 4,030 collective farms and associations; in the first quarter of 1955 their number exceeded 5,000. United in them are more than

To ensure the advance of our economy and the further improvement of the material and cultural standards of the working people, it is necessary to eliminate shortcomings in our work to raise labour productivity and cut production costs. The rates of growth of labour productivity are unsatisfactory. They lag behind the rates of the growth of the average earnings of factory and office workers. The 1954 assignments for lowering production costs were not fulfilled by the Ministries of the metallurgical, light and timber industries; at some enterprises of these Ministries production costs even rose. If we make better use of all the equipment at the disposal of our industries and increase the skill of our workers, we shall be able to raise labour productivity substantially. We must direct all our efforts towards ensuring that labour productivity increases at a greater rate than average earnings, and towards meticulous fulfilment of the planned assignments for cutting production costs.

On the basis of the progress made in the development of heavy industry and taking every measure to ensure the further priority development of this major branch of the economy, our Party and Government will continue to give unflinching attention to the task of eliminating the lag in agriculture and increasing agricultural produce for the market in order to satisfy more and more fully the population's requirements for foodstuffs and industry's need for raw materials.

The working peasantry have welcomed with enthusiasm the task set at a recent conference of our country's leading agricultural workers—to increase agricultural production and harvest 10 million tons of grain.

Bearing in mind the fact that at the present time a large part of the marketable agricultural produce is grown by individual peasants, our Party unswervingly follows the line of assisting them to raise the productivity of their farms, increase their output and raise their living standards.

We have to bring into play all the resources that can be used by the small peasant farms to increase agricultural production. But despite all the assistance given to the individual peasants by the state and the working class, there can be no comparison whatever between the results of small peasant farming and those of large-scale, mechanised, socialist farming.

J. V. Stalin pointed out that not only were the bulk of the small peasant farms incapable of annual extended reproduction, but on the contrary, they were very rarely capable of even simple reproduction. This very forcefully confirms Lenin's precept that the power of the working people and socialist construction cannot rest for any great length of time upon two different bases—upon socialist industry and small-scale farming.

The only way to solve the problem of achieving a sufficiently big increase of marketable produce so as to ensure an abundance of consumer goods for the working people and a high standard of well-being for the working peasantry is to reorganise agriculture on a socialist basis. Therefore, while continuing the policy of providing personal incentives for the individual peasant to increase agricultural production,

alliance is the exchange of commodities between town and country. Consumer co-operation, which has grown into a broad mass organisation, contributes immensely to the development of commodity exchange and the education of the peasantry in a collective spirit. The successes recorded in 1954 in increasing agricultural output, the fact that the working peasants fulfilled their patriotic commitments to the state, de-ratoning and going over to free trade, all had a favourable effect on our market. The abolition of rationing stimulated an increase in agricultural output. More farm produce is brought to the markets by the working peasantry. Supplies of agricultural products to the towns have considerably improved. The market prices of a number of important foodstuffs have been reduced compared with the period before de-ratoning. Our socialist trade and, in particular, our consumer co-operatives must play an increasingly important part in selling agricultural products and improving supplies to the working peasants. The continued expansion in the volume of goods provided by the state is giving greater opportunities to the consumer co-operatives. Suffice it to say that the volume of goods going to the countryside through the co-operatives increased 74.8% in four years of the Five-Year Plan, and the turnover of such important commodities as textiles, footwear and building materials increased from two to two and a half times.

The process of building a new system, particularly such a complex process as reorganising an agriculture which was founded on small, scattered property, on a new, socialist basis, takes place under conditions of a fierce class struggle.

Our Party's policy is based on Lenin's brilliant slogan: Rely on the poor peasant, form a close alliance with the middle peasant, while not for a moment relaxing the fight against the kulak. A resolute struggle must be waged against any distortion of our Party's policy expressed in this slogan.

The people's-democratic state is consistently pursuing a policy of restricting the capitalist elements in the countryside. The carrying out of this policy has resulted in considerably reducing the economic strength and, in consequence, the political influence of the kulaks. While fighting against all attempts to replace this policy by one of de-kulakisation, which does not correspond to the present stage of socialist construction, the people's-democratic state follows, and will continue to follow a policy of restricting the kulaks and other capitalist elements in the countryside. Some of our activists in Party and state organs forget about the class struggle in the countryside and do not see the concrete way in which it is manifested. As we advance along the path of Socialism, the resistance of our enemies becomes fiercer than ever, and their methods of struggle increasingly insidious. Small-scale commodity production is constantly giving birth to capitalism, and cannot but do so. In our villages this process occurs in a number of ways: in concealed forms of tenancy, in sharecropping work, the appearance of profiteering capitalist elements in the capacity of "intermediaries" between the small producer and the market, as well as in other forms of exploiting the

peasant.

Chinese Communist Party Grows

The ranks of the Chinese Communist Party—inspirer and organiser of the victories of the Chinese people—are growing. The best workers, peasants and representatives of the working intelligentsia are applying for Party membership.

Party organisations are increasing in the countryside. In the past two years 1,648 new rural Party organisations have been established in the Shensi Province and over 22,000 people admitted into the Party.

From last October to February of this year more than 48,000 people joined the Party in the Hunan Province. In the rural areas of this province there are now 120,000 Party members and 12,000 Party organisations.

The Party is also drawing into its ranks the best representatives of the national minorities. In the winter of 1954 and during this spring more than 2,000 new rural Party organisations were set up in the national minority areas. Last winter, in the autonomous region inhabited by the Miao people (western part of the Hunan Province), over 800 people were received into the Party and 162 Party organisations were established.

Meeting of Central Committee, Communist Party of Brazil

At a recent enlarged meeting, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil discussed the following items: 1) The 1955 presidential elections and the tasks of the Party; 2) Enlisting millions of Brazilians in the struggle against preparations for atomic war; 3) Intensifying and broadening the Communist Party's work among women.

The report on the first item was made by Comrade Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary of the Party, who presented a penetrating analysis of the present situation on the international arena and within Brazil.

Having described the political situation in Brazil, Comrade Prestes urged the Brazilian people to unite their forces in a broad democratic front of national liberation based on a worker-peasant alliance headed by the working class.

The meeting unanimously endorsed Comrade Prestes' report.

The report on the second item was made by Comrade Mauricio Grabois, Secretary of the Central Committee, and on the third item by Comrade Iracema Ribeiro.

MEETINGS OF BRANCHES OF POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

Following the plenary meetings of the regional committees of the Polish United Workers' Party and the meetings of the district Party activists, Party branch meetings took place throughout Poland at which questions connected with the implementation of the decisions taken by the Third Plenary C.C. meeting were dealt with.

The fact that nearly 40% of those present took part in the discussions testifies to the lively nature of the meetings, at many of which contributions were made by mem-

XVIIth Congress of the Dutch Communist Party

The XVIIth Congress of the Communist Party of Holland took place in Amsterdam from April 9 to 11.

The agenda included three points: 1. The political situation; 2. Preparations for the forthcoming parliamentary elections; 3. The election of the Central Committee.

On April 9 the report on the first item of the agenda was made by Comrade Paul de Groot, General Secretary of the Central

Committee, who was met with prolonged applause.

On the eve of the Congress a meeting was held in Amsterdam devoted to the opening of the XVIIth Party Congress, and was attended by many visitors in addition to the delegates. Comrade Gerben Wagenaar, Chairman of the Party, read a message from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as follows:

To the XVIIth Congress of the Communist Party of Holland

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends fraternal greetings to the XVIIth Congress of the Communist Party of Holland.

We warmly wish the Communist Party a further strengthening of its ranks, and success in bringing about working-class unity, in the defence of the vital interests of the working people, and in rallying all patriots of Holland for the defence of her national independence, and against the revival of German militarism and the threat of a new war.

Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

stormy applause: "From the bottom of our hearts we wish you happiness and success in your struggle!"

On German rearmament Comrade de Groot declared: We must help our people to realise the exceptional gravity of the present situation.

We must mobilise our forces for the decisive struggle for national independence and a policy of peace, we must consolidate our inviolable international solidarity with all peoples, and above all with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

After the report of the Chairman of the Credentials Commission, the delegates voted on the policy documents. They unanimously endorsed a resolution on organisational questions, a programme for immediate action, and the theoretical programme of the Party.

A representative of the French Communist Party then delivered cordial greetings to the Congress.

On behalf of the Communist Party of Holland the Chairman of the meeting assured the representative of the French Communist Party that the Dutch people would guard peace as vigilantly as the French people.

At a closed session the Congress then elected a new Central Committee.

Lenin and the British Working Class

It is 85 years since that day on April 22, 1870, when the great Lenin was born, but all the wonderful example of unity of creative theory and daily revolutionary practice that was his still guides and inspires the most class conscious section of the British working class. No one was more principled than Lenin. No one made a greater contribution to the general development of Marxist scientific socialist theory. But Lenin's leadership was always concrete, never abstract. He studied every problem, not only in its general, but in its particular, in its specific aspects. And of nothing is this more true than of Lenin's study of the British labour movement.

Lenin's knowledge of Britain—its history, economic developments, its reactionary political parties and its labour movement with its left-wing and right-wing trends—was remarkable in its scope and deep Marxist insight. When one studies Lenin's writings on Britain, there seems to be nothing that he missed in the salient features of British development in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The development of capitalism in Britain, its spread to agriculture; the great struggle of free trade versus protection; the advent of certain features of imperialism to Britain before other countries; the transition from Britain, "workshop of the world", virtual dominator of the world market, to Britain surrounded by rival imperialist powers, exporters of capital. All of this is analysed with such a wealth of Marxist profundity that it puts to shame the superficial scribble of many a British social or historical "expert". Lenin studied a vast amount of material on Britain in its original language. He not only read English but wrote it with an accuracy that is shown, for instance, in his letter to the revolutionary worker, Tom Bell.

Of particular importance for an understanding of the British labour movement was Lenin's analysis, repeated again and again, of the impact of the development of imperialism on the working-class movement in its organisations. In this he developed further the brilliant studies of Marx and Engels. There is a direct connection between imperialism and opportunism. "The receipt of high monopoly profits by the capitalists...", wrote Lenin in "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism", "makes it economically possible for them to corrupt individual sections of the working class and sometimes a fairly considerable minority, and win them to the side of the capitalists of a given industry or nation against all the others... And so there is created that bond between imperialism and opportunism, which revealed itself first and most clearly in England, owing to the fact that certain features of imperialist development were observable there much sooner than in other countries."

For thirty years or so from the middle of the nineteenth century, Britain had a virtual monopoly of the world market, acted as the "workshop of the world" and in this period opportunism came to dominate the British labour movement. But when, in the last quarter of the century, rival imperialisms arose, and Britain's industrial monopoly was increasingly undermined, Lenin showed that the basis for opportunism was by no means ended. Does that mean, he asked, that all monopoly has disappeared? That all that penetrates that penetrates

her Empire, the annexation of a vast area of the world, particularly in Africa, the turn on a mass scale to the export of capital with the super-profits which resulted, the ruthless and wholesale exploitation of the colonial peoples, still provided the basis for an "aristocracy of labour", for a powerful right-wing reformist trend within the British labour movement.

Lenin's deep Marxist analysis of the growth and the strength of opportunism and reformism in the British labour movement is of inestimable value to the British workers. It gives them a scientific and historical reason for the long-lasting domination of the right wing. It combats all defeatism. It removes the basis of all the favourite right-wing theories—"The British workers are different", "The British workers are not revolutionary like the workers of other countries". It removes the basis for the defeatism which springs from the conception that the British workers have always been and always will be sold out by individual traitors. For it gives a scientific reason for that treachery, not in individual, but economic and social terms.

The enemy is never so formidable when you know him and understand him. And who so well as Lenin knew and described the enemy of the British working class within the working-class movement, the right-wing opportunist, reformist, social-chauvinist?

Lenin not only analysed the reasons for the corruption of an upper section of the British working class in the latter half of the nineteenth and first two decades of the twentieth centuries. But he described concretely and consistently every aspect of that corruption in terms which set before the revolutionary Left their main tasks in the fight against the right wing.

He showed the lack of theory, the contempt for theory which grew up as an evil tradition in the British labour movement after the 1850's. Englishmen, wrote Lenin, "disliking abstract theories and taking pride in their own common sense" ("English Pacifism and English Dislike of Theory", June 1915). Or again, "...the English pride themselves on their 'practicalness' and their dislike for general principles, this is an expression of the craft spirit in the labour movement" ("English Debates on a Liberal Workers Policy", October 1912).

On the continent, the opportunists—under the cover of pseudo-Marxist phraseology—tried to disguise their class collaborationism. In Britain, from the early Fabians to the Deakins and Morrisons, the boast of "lack of theory", "taking first things first", "rejection of dogmatism", etc. etc., covered the consistent propagation of bourgeois theories in the labour movement. For as Lenin so brilliantly explained in his "What is to be Done?" every attempt to belittle socialist ideology or to depart from it means, by the same token, strengthening bourgeois ideology.

Thus Lenin always placed before the working class, fair and square, the need of the fight for a socialist theory—a lesson which is as vital today as in Lenin's life-

★
Harry Pollitt
General Secretary,
Communist Party of Britain

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magogues, from Lloyd George to Ramsay MacDonald. Ramsay MacDonald, he wrote, gives "a very fine example of the smooth, fine-sounding, stereotyped, seemingly socialist phrases which in all advanced capitalist countries have long served to conceal bourgeois politics in the labour movement." ("Tasks of the Third International", July 1919). Or again in the same article: "The bourgeoisie needs lackeys whom a section of the working class could trust, and who would paint in fine colours, embellish the bourgeoisie with talk about the possibility of the reformist path, who would throw dust in the eyes of the people by this talk, who would divert the people from revolution by depicting in glowing colours the charms and the possibilities of the reformist path."

He showed again and again the source of the split in the English labour movement in the exploitation of the colonial peoples, and, depicting the horrors and cruelties of British rule in India, Ireland, the Empire as a whole, never failed to draw the lesson of the need for solidarity with the colonial peoples' struggle. The British workers, he wrote again and again, echoing the words of Marx and Engels, could not secure liberty as long as they kept (or even permitted the keeping of) another nation in slavery.

Lenin understood the basis of opportunism in the British labour movement, and analysed it repeatedly. But he never stood for an onlooker's acceptance of that opportunism. The point was, having understood it, to combat it and defeat it. Thus he showed again and again that there was another trend in the British labour movement, a left trend, a revolutionary trend. This might at first be small, weak, moving against the stream. But in this left revolutionary Marxist trend, with all its weakness, lay the seeds of the future victory of Socialism in Britain.

Thus he followed daily, in detail, with the utmost interest and sympathy, the strivings of the early socialist groupings which had been reformed in the 1880's. He appreciated Engels' analysis of the great struggles of the unorganised workers in the 1890's. He followed appreciatively the great economic battles of the 1910-1914 period (labour unrest). He followed the birth and growth of the British Shop Stewards movement. He followed, too, in deepest fraternity, the bold struggle against war led by John Maclean in the 1914-1918 period. And he not only followed, but actively and brilliantly guided the coming together of the various socialist groupings to form the British Communist Party in 1920.

Lenin stood firmly with the Left. But this did not mean to say that he spared their weakness. Indeed, for him to be on the side of the Left in the British labour movement, meant to help them to overcome these weaknesses.

Thus he consistently criticised the sectarianism in the early socialist groupings in Britain. He was a bitter critic of the role of Hyndman in the Social Democratic Federation and British Socialist Party. A brilliant example of this was Lenin's at-

In this spirit, very patiently and very consistently, in the great formative militant period that followed the first world war, Lenin, both personally and in his writings, endeavoured to combat the sectarianism in the Left groupings that expressed itself in anti-Parliamentarism and in refusal to apply for affiliation to the Labour Party when the Communist Party was founded. Lenin also pointed out that in its political tactics the Labour Party was in fact a bourgeois party, but that it was permissible to join it because there was the possibility of criticising the leadership.

The right-wing opportunists had made of Parliamentarism a sink of class collaboration. But that should not mean, explained Lenin, the rejection of the struggle in Parliament. "The Communists...", he wrote, "must learn to create a new, unusual, non-opportunist, non-careerist parliamentarism..."

What the British working class needed was a new sort of party, a Marxist Party, a revolutionary party. This party must be more than a propagandist group. It must give the British working class a socialist theory, a socialist perspective. But at the same time it must be deeply rooted in the mass movement. This was the theme which was ever recurring in Lenin's writings and speeches on the British labour movement in 1919-20.

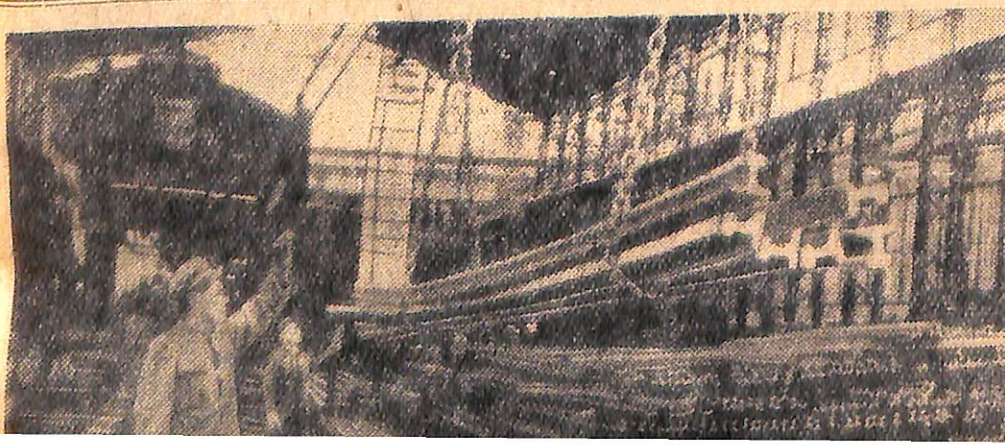
The Party must have, he wrote to Sylvia Pankhurst on August 28, 1919, "continuous connection with the mass of the workers, the ability to agitate unceasingly among them..."

Or again in a letter to the British Communist, Tom Bell, we read: "...to create a very good, really proletarian, really mass Communist Party... that is, such a party which will really be the leading force in all the labour movement..."

Such a party, he added, will need its own daily paper. A mass Communist Party, rooted in the working class, leading the British workers and people on all their immediate struggles, giving them a socialist consciousness, a socialist perspective based on Marxism, a party organised in a new revolutionary way with the aim of political power: this was what Lenin taught was the prime and essential need of the British working class.

The British Communist Party has developed a long way since Lenin wrote in this strain to the British workers. For us, Lenin's teaching on the necessity of building a really mass Communist Party which would actually become the leading force of the entire labour movement in Britain is still fully applicable today. Our duty is to overcome the organisational weakness of the Party, increase its membership and markedly intensify its influence among the broad masses of the people.

The immediate situation calls for a far more effective and constant public appearance of the Communist Party in every aspect of its activity, with the closest possible relationship being established between our fight for immediate demands and the fight for the realisation of our scientifically grounded Programme "The British Road to Socialism". Our Party will devote all its energies to drawing the labour movement and the majority of the British people into the struggle for its fulfilment. We know that life

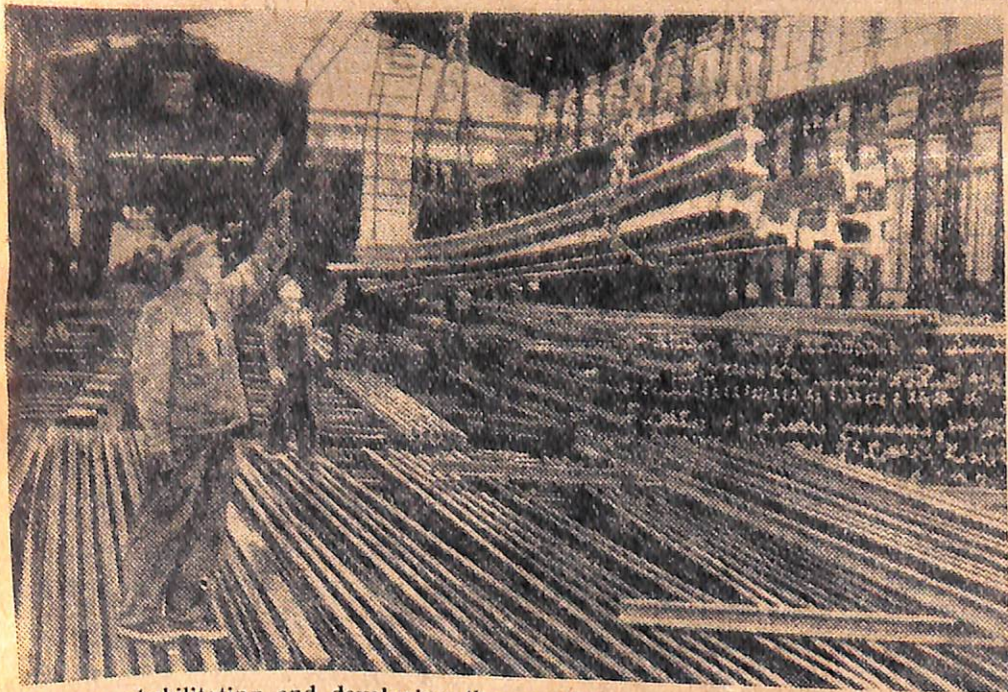


... particularly stressed the necessity to improve work among the farmers.

In response to a message from the Communist Party of Indonesia, Comrade de Groot, speaking in Indonesian, said amidst

representative of the French Communist Party that the Dutch people would guard peace as vigilantly as the French people.

At a closed session the Congress then elected a new Central Committee.



Work on rehabilitating and developing the economy is proceeding at full speed in the Korean People's Democratic Republic. Above: one of the shops of a rebuilt ironworks in Hwanghae.

... economically possible for them to corrupt individual sections of the working class and sometimes a fairly considerable minority, and win them to the side of the capitalists of a given industry or nation against all the others... And so there is created that bond between imperialism and opportunism, which revealed itself first and most clearly in England, owing to the fact that certain features of imperialist development were observable there much sooner than in other countries."

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True, Britain had lost her monopoly of the world market, but the rapid expansion of

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Thus Lenin always placed before the working class, fair and square, the need of the fight for a socialist theory—a lesson which is as vital today as in Lenin's lifetime.

Lenin stringently attacked the economism in the British working-class movement, showing the need for something more than trade unionism, for an all-round revolutionary and socialist political leadership of the working class.

He denounced the demagogues inside and outside the labour movement. Indeed, no one so well as Lenin has ever analysed the rantings and ravings of British de-

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Thus he consistently criticised the sectarianism in the early socialist groupings in Britain. He was a bitter critic of the role of Hyndman in the Social Democratic Federation and British Socialist Party. A brilliant example of this was Lenin's attitude in 1908 on the issue of affiliation of the Labour Party to the Second International. Hyndman had opposed "from the Left". Others from the Right had tried to gloss over the role of the reformist leadership of the Labour Party. But Lenin, with no whitewashing, fought for the acceptance of affiliation, for, he declared, the Labour Party "represents the first step on the part of the really proletarian organisations of England towards a conscious class policy and towards a socialist Labour Party".

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Life has demonstrated that Lenin's ideas are being realised with the utmost precision. And as we strive to build a Communist Party strong enough to lead the victorious struggle for Socialism in Britain, we follow Lenin's teachings in our struggle, an ever-present source of strength.

LENIN'S TEACHING—OUR GUIDING STAR

On April 22 all progressive mankind is celebrating an outstanding event—the 85th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin—supreme genius of revolution, leader and teacher of the working people of the world, incomparable master-mind of the science of building a resplendent Communist society.

Lenin's memory is inexpressibly dear to the peoples. His teaching reflects the urgent requirements of social and economic development; the interests, hopes and aspirations of the exploited masses. It indicates to the oppressed and enslaved peoples the only correct path to follow to achieve victory in their struggle for liberation, and inspires them to battle with determination for their national and social emancipation.

Proceeding from the fundamental precepts of Marx and Engels, Lenin—in the new historical conditions, in the epoch of imperialism—evolved a harmonious teaching on the national and colonial question which is an important element of Leninism and an integral part of the general revolutionary struggle of the working class and its allies to overthrow the rule of the exploiters, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat and build Socialism.

Lenin showed that for the proletarian revolution to be victorious it was essential for it to unite with the national liberation movement of the oppressed and enslaved peoples, this being the sure way to the peoples' liberation from imperialist oppression.

Lenin attached immense importance to the national liberation movement in the countries of Asia. As far back as 1913, analysing the struggle of the Asian peoples, he wrote: "Everywhere in Asia a mighty democratic movement is growing, spreading and gaining in strength... Hundreds of millions of people are awakening to life, light and liberty. What delight this world move-

ment is arousing in the hearts of all class-conscious workers, who know that the path to collectivism lies through democracy!"

In the past few decades events in Asia have developed just as Lenin foresaw. The existence of the great Soviet Union, with its rapidly growing might and prestige, is a revolutionising factor of the greatest importance in the liberation movement of the Asian peoples. Now more than half of Asia's population of over 100,000 million have forever put their accursed colonial past behind them and are confidently forging ahead, building a new, free life.

After many years of struggle for their national liberation, against imperialism and reaction, the great Chinese people won a historic victory that radically altered the relation of forces in favour of Socialism and progress and to the detriment of imperialism and reaction, and that not only in Asia, but on the whole world arena of the struggle between the two camps.

The formation of the Chinese People's Republic, the establishment of a people's-democratic system in China and her transition to the building of Socialism—these are a triumph for the teaching of the great Lenin, and its practical embodiment.

Following Lenin's all-conquering teaching, the peoples of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have already accomplished much towards building a bright future.

The insidious schemes of the U.S., British, French and other colonisers in relation to India, Indonesia and Burma are falling

through. The peoples of those countries have cast off the yoke of colonial slavery and are now defending their valiantly and hard won national independence.

In all the Asian countries which are still in a state of colonial dependence, the front of the liberation struggle is steadily broadening and ever louder rises the cry of the oppressed and enslaved: "Colonisers, hands off the countries of Asia!"

I.

Lenin's teaching is of tremendous significance for the successful struggle of the Korean people for their national liberation.

For nearly forty years Korea languished under the oppression of Japanese imperialism, one of the most rapacious of the colonial vampires of that time.

Her situation then was very truly described by Lenin in a speech he made towards the end of 1920. He said: "Take the two imperialist countries, Japan and America. They want to fight, they will fight, for the supremacy of the world, for the right to loot. Japan will fight in order that she may continue her plunder of Korea, already proceeding with unprecedented brutality, combining all modern technical inventions with purely Asiatic torture."

It was under these conditions that Korea began to develop her national liberation movement, which at first was of a spontaneous, unorganised character.

In the 'twenties, with the formation and growth of a modern working class in Korea and its emergence on the arena of the fight for liberation, the struggle gradually began to assume a political character and involve ever-broader sections of the working people. But our national liberation movement lacked an organising, guiding force. That role could be fulfilled only by a party of a new type armed with the advanced, all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

The impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution upon the development of our people's liberation struggle was all-decisive. Its victory facilitated the rapid penetration and spreading of the great revolutionising ideas of Marxism-Leninism in our country.

In those days the best Korean patriots were already earnestly studying Lenin's works. His counsels were an inspiration to them, the guiding star that helped them steer a sure course in their people's struggle for liberation.

Illegal circles for the study of Marxism-Leninism were organised among workers and progressive intellectuals in the industrial centres of our country. Through these circles the Marxist-Leninist teaching penetrated to the broad masses of workers and peasants and, overcoming the influence of petty-bourgeois nationalist theories and tendencies upon our people's national liberation struggle, provided a firm ideological foundation for that struggle.

Lenin's teaching, with its utmost clarity, purposefulness and its iron logic regarding fundamental problems of the strategy and tactics of the liberation struggle, evoked a lively response in the hearts of Korean patriots and nurtured a whole generation of ardent adherents and followers.

Our people's struggle rose to a new level. Lenin's teaching gave it a sharp political character and clarity of purpose.

Under the influence of Marxism-Leninism the edge of this struggle was turned against the Japanese colonisers and the Korean landlords, capitalists and other national traitors who collaborated with them. The country's working-class movement became closely interwoven with the peasant movement, the peasantry acting as an ally of the working class in the effort to free the country from colonial oppression and establish democratic rule.

The growing class and political consciousness of the advanced section of the Korean working class, peasantry and intelligentsia resulted in the foundation, thirty years ago—in April 1925—of the Communist Party of Korea, which forthwith became the inspiring force of our national liberation movement. Following its foundation a wave

of organised industrial strikes and peasant revolts swept the country.

The Korean Communists had to work under exceptionally hard conditions, for the entire country was overrun by Japanese secret police, police spies, provocateurs and terrorists.

Under these conditions, owing to the penetration of vacillating petty-bourgeois intellectuals and various opportunist elements into the ranks of the Communist Party and its leading bodies, and also because of brutal repression and persecution on the part of the Japanese secret police, the ranks of the Party and its leading bodies were greatly weakened; the Party proved incapable of relying in its work on the broad masses and ensuring genuinely revolutionary, Leninist leadership of our people's struggle. The consequence was that three years later, in 1928, the Communist Party of Korea ceased to exist as an organised force.

Staunch Communists, however, continued the struggle and remained in the vanguard of the people's national liberation movement, which in the 'thirties assumed broader proportions than ever and developed into open armed struggle.

Under the guidance of the Communists, partisan detachments, consisting of advanced workers, peasants and intellectuals, began to spring up in many parts of the country and in Manchuria. Communists formed the core of these detachments and played a decisive role in organising successful armed struggle.

Our partisan movement drew its strength from its close ties with the people, who regarded the partisans as devoted fighters for their happiness and therefore aided and supported the movement in every way they could.

The Korean partisans fought both on Korean territory and on the territory of North-East China, where they battled against the common enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples—Japanese imperialism—in close militant co-operation with the Chinese People's Revolutionary Army. This joint struggle in the period of the upsurge of the national liberation movement laid a firm foundation for the fraternal international friendship and solidarity of the two peoples.

The partisan struggle played an immense role in the history of our national liberation movement. It showed that the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which had penetrated deeply among the broad masses of the workers and peasants, were being correctly applied with reference to the conditions then obtaining in Korea. This struggle was a link in the general chain of the international revolutionary movement and the national liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries.

The partisan struggle arose and developed in the most difficult period of our country's history. It ushered in a new stage of the Korean people's national liberation movement against Japanese imperialism and marked the transition from a passive to an active form of struggle.

Despite the colonisers' reign of brutal terrorism and persecution, despite the unbridled lying propaganda against the fighters for freedom and independence, despite all the shifts employed to corrupt and weaken the ranks of the partisan movement, Korea's staunch patriots raised the banner of the liberation struggle aloft and, with the sympathy and support of the masses, carried it safely through all trials and tribulations.

In its revolutionary activities the leading core of the partisan movement took its stand on the all-conquering teaching of Leninism, and the source from which the participants in the movement drew their strength and their faith in victory was the great Soviet Union, the unfailing beacon of Leninist ideas.

Besides the partisan struggle, the Korean Communists, following Lenin's teaching, attached great importance at that time to uniting all the patriotic forces of the country in a single national front.

With this aim in view, a "League for the Regeneration of the Country" was organised in May 1935. Its purpose, as defined in its programme, was to carry out the tasks of the anti-imperialist struggle and to draw the broad masses into this struggle.

The political line proclaimed and followed by the League accorded with the vital national interests of the entire Korean people, and because of that its influence upon the

(Continued on page 4)

Following the Road Indicated by the Great Lenin

Together with all progressive mankind, the Mongolian people are celebrating the 85th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the founder of the mighty Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the great leader and teacher of the working people of the whole world, as a great holiday marking the triumph of the all-conquering ideas of Leninism. Proceeding from the fundamental ideas of Marx and Engels, Lenin presented a scientific solution of the national question, and indicated the ways and means of emancipating the oppressed peoples from the imperialist yoke. It was Lenin's immortal achievement as the world's greatest theoretician of scientific Communism that he linked the national and colonial question with that of overthrowing imperialism, converting it from a particular question, a question of inner-state significance, into a general and international one of liberating the oppressed peoples of the colonies and dependent countries from the imperialist yoke, and showed that it was an integral part of the general struggle of the working class for its emancipation and for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

I.

In developing the Marxist teaching on the national and colonial question and epitomising the experience of the national liberation movements of the oppressed peoples in the new conditions obtaining after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Lenin discovered the possibility of backward countries making the transition to Socialism without passing through the capitalist stage of development. He said: "...can we recognise as correct the assertion that the capitalist stage of development of national economy is inevitable for those backward nations which are now liberating themselves and among which a movement along the road of progress is now, after the war, observed? We reply to this question in the negative. ...With the aid of the proletariat of the most advanced countries, the backward countries may pass to the Soviet system and, after passing through a definite stage of development, to Communism, without passing through the capitalist stage of development."

This brilliant conclusion drawn by Lenin is an example of the creative development of Marxism. It is diametrically opposed to the thesis of the opportunists from the Second International who maintain that even backward countries where pre-capitalist relations of production predominate must pass through the capitalist stage of development. Lenin's teaching on the non-capitalist road of development of backward countries follows logically from his theory of socialist revolution, his theory of the victory of Socialism in one country.

The great Lenin did more than discover the possibility of the backward countries developing towards Socialism without passing through capitalism. At the same time he indicated the ways and means by which the working class and its Party should conduct their struggle under the conditions of pre-capitalist relationships. Furthermore, he emphasised the necessity of taking into account the conditions peculiar to each particular country and demanded that intermediary ways and means, methods for effecting the transition from pre-capitalist relations to Socialism, be found.

It would be hard to overestimate the significance of Lenin's teaching—especially for the oppressed people of the East, on the revolutionary leap the backward countries must make to by-pass the stage of capitalism, i.e. a whole historical epoch of social development. This brilliant discovery by Lenin, the titan of revolutionary thought and revolutionary practice, shed an unfading light upon

peoples of Russia who had been enslaved by tsarism. For the first time in history Lenin's immortal ideas concerning the non-capitalist path of development towards Socialism for the backward peoples found graphic and living embodiment in Soviet conditions. Under the guidance of the working class led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the national groups and nationalities of Russia's backward borderlands effected the historic transition from patriarchal-feudal relations to Socialism, and developed into socialist nations with highly developed industries, large-scale, mechanised socialist agriculture and advanced socialist culture.

The world historical experience of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, and particularly the great experience gained by the peoples of the Soviet East in this construction, serve as an invaluable example to all the peoples who have yet to make the transition from pre-capitalist relations of production to Socialism. The Mongolian people have forever rid themselves of age-old national and social oppression only thanks to the Great October Revolution, which, as J. V. Stalin, great continuer of Lenin's cause, pointed out, awoke the toiling masses of the oppressed peoples of the East from their centuries of slumber and drew them into the struggle against world imperialism. The Mongolian people's revolution of 1921, carried through under the leadership of the young Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and with the fraternal help of the Russian working class, brilliantly confirmed Lenin's ideas.

Following Lenin's teachings people's-democratic Mongolia is going over from feudalism to Socialism, by-passing capitalism. The immense significance of Lenin's immortal ideas for the Mongolian working people is revealed more vividly and completely with each new step of our country towards Socialism. Advancing under the victorious banner of Leninism, the Mongolian people have achieved really tremendous successes in the development of their country in the years of the people's revolution under the leadership of their People's Revolutionary Party and with the fraternal assistance of the great Soviet people.

II.

For any full estimation of the importance of the historic gains of our people we cannot but say a few words about pre-revolutionary Mongolia. Before the revolution the Mongolian people were among those groaning under unbearable colonial and social oppression. As a result of more than 200 years under the yoke of foreign enslavers and brutal exploitation by the feudal lords at home, the productive forces of our country not only did not develop but, on the contrary, degenerated, while our people were doomed to gradual and agonising extinction. The main wealth of the country—livestock—was in the hands of the secular and ecclesiastical feudal lords; the primitive nomad cattle-breeding of the arats (nomads) was subjected to brazen plunder by rapacious imperialists. The whole economic life of the country was in fact completely in the hands of imperialist agents, foreign usurers' capital. Old Mongolia had neither industry nor modern means of transport or communications. There was general illiteracy. Reactionary lamaism, which was perseveringly fostered by the foreign invaders, and the many monasteries, constituted a weapon for the spiritual enslavement of the people.

The great teaching of Lenin and the people's revolution snatched our people from this medieval darkness and ignorance and saved them from imperialist slavery. Having chosen the non-capitalist path of development towards Socialism as the only correct and possible path, our people passed and are passing through a number of stages, which Lenin taught us were necessary.

In its character and its tasks the Mon-

the all-round development of the country's productive forces, the laying of the foundations of modern industry and transport and a wide-scale development of the national culture. The liquidation of the feudal system was achieved by carrying through, over a long period, such important measures as the abolition of serfdom, the privileges of the feudal lords, the feudal courts and corporal punishment, taxing the property of the feudal lords, conversion of the land and the natural wealth of the country into common property, the denial of political rights to the feudal lords, the organisation of democratic state administration in localities and so on. The main aim of all these measures was to make it impossible for the feudal lords to exploit the working people by non-economic methods. After the adoption of these measures our Party took the course of undermining the economic power of the feudal lords by confiscating their livestock and property.

By force of historical circumstances and the national peculiarities, and because of the great influence of the lamaist church on the nomads, the people's state had to exert considerable efforts to organise a drive against the positions of the ecclesiastical feudal lords. Together with other very important steps it was necessary to create differentiations among the lamas in order to alienate them from the main body of the reactionary leaders.

By the 'thirties the class of feudal lords had been liquidated on the basis of the abolition of feudal ownership of the means of production. But alongside the struggle against the feudal system another very important task was carried out—the liquidation of the economic dependence on capitalist countries. Suffice it to say that over 2,000 foreign trading companies, including British, American and German, had been operating in our country in the first years of our revolution. In carrying out this complex and difficult anti-imperialist task of the revolution, which in the main had been fulfilled by the beginning of the 'thirties, of immense significance were such measures of the people's state as the cancellation of debts to foreign countries and merchants, creation of a national currency, establishment of a monopoly on foreign trade, the development and strengthening of consumer co-operation, the establishment of the state and co-operative sectors in the national economy and so on. The establishment and development of close economic relations with the Soviet Union and its all-round aid to our Republic played a decisive part in overcoming the economic dependence of the Mongolian People's Republic on capitalist countries.

It is essential to stress that the realisation of the tasks of the anti-feudal stage of the revolution took place in conditions of bitter class struggle.

The path of development chosen by the country was enough to evoke furious resistance on the part of the class enemy. It is sufficient to point out that in 1924 the rising national bourgeoisie, through its agents smuggled into the Party and state leadership, tried to carry through a counter-revolutionary coup d'état by arresting the delegates to the Third Party Congress which decided the question of the non-capitalist development of the Republic. All this shows how salutary for our people was the Leninist path of our country's development towards Socialism, and how disastrous for their

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Y. Tsendenbal

Prime-Minister,
Mongolian People's Republic

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the task of creating the material and cultural requisites for the gradual transition of the Mongolian People's Republic to Socialism. For such a country as Mongolia this will require some time. But our people, with the immense and selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, have achieved and are continuing to achieve significant successes. The socialist sector of the national economy, which not only from the point of view of its significance and role, but also as regards its volume of production, is now the leading sector in the country's economy, is steadily developing and gaining in strength. Particularly big achievements have been registered by our young national industry, which now produces nearly 50% of the total industrial and agricultural output; the power, ore-mining, metal-working and other branches of heavy industry are also developing. Modern transport services and communications are expanding successfully; the socialist sector of agriculture is gaining in strength, the state farms and agricultural associations, which are called upon to replace the old relations of production in agriculture by new, socialist relations, are also developing and gaining in strength. The People's Revolutionary Party realises that the Leninist co-operative plan is the only correct programme for drawing the petty producer into Socialism, and its implementation is an obligatory condition for the construction of Socialism. The gradual socialist reorganisation of agriculture in the MPR is the country's chief task and, with the help of the powerful Soviet Union, it will undoubtedly be fulfilled.

A real cultural revolution has taken place during the years of people's power in the MPR. Education, public health, science and the arts are developing at a rapid rate, and the ranks of the people's intelligentsia are growing. The alliance between the young working class, which has grown up and is developing under the people's-democratic system, and the working arats is steadily strengthening.

III.

The Mongolian people are proud in their realisation of the fact that all their historic gains are the direct result of the fraternal help given by our sincere friend—the Soviet people. The victory of the Mongolian arats in the people's revolution and all their subsequent gains have only been possible because our arats found a loyal ally in the victorious working class of Soviet Russia. Without this alliance, without the Russian working class playing the leading role in it, the Mongolian revolution could not have been successful.

Under the direct influence of the Leninist ideas and the Great October Revolution, the Mongolian revolutionaries with Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan at their head, built up the leading and guiding force of the Mongolian people, the People's Revolutionary Party, which is founded on the ideological, tactical and organisational principles of the Marxist Party of the new type as worked out by the great Lenin. The activities of the Party helped to consolidate the alliance of the working arats of Mongolia with the working class of Soviet Russia. The entire history of the inception, development and consolidation of our Party is the result of the ideological leadership and the constant practical assistance it received from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the centre of revolutionary thought and revolutionary practice.

As early as in 1916 Lenin, the great inspirer of equality and friendship among the peoples, wrote: "We shall exert all our efforts to draw nearer to the Mongolians, Persians, Indians, Egyptians and to get as close as possible to them, we consider this to be our duty and in our

genuinely unselfish. Unlike the imperialists, who are seeking to perpetuate the sanguinary regime of colonial oppression, the Soviet people render assistance with a sincere desire to fraternally help our people in advancing and expanding our economy and culture. The USSR has always sincerely and readily helped the Mongolian people to acquire and use machines, to build up-to-date factories, plants etc., whereas the predatory imperialists try to prevent the industrial development of underdeveloped countries. One of the most graphic examples of this selfless help is the railway which has been built with the decisive assistance of our Soviet friends, a railway that connects our country with the great People's Republic of China and which our people have justly named the road of friendship.

Thanks to the all-sided help of the Soviet Union, the material well-being of the Mongolian people is steadily improving year by year.

The friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples is strong and inviolable. It has been sealed with the blood of the finest sons of our peoples in the battles against our common enemies, the imperialist expansionists, at the time of the people's revolution of 1921, on the battlefields in the area of the Halhin-Gol River in 1939, and during the rout of the Japanese imperialists in 1945. The Mongolian people see the guarantee of our country's successful advance to Socialism in strengthening to the utmost the bonds of fraternal friendship with the great Soviet people. No force is capable of shaking the tried and tested Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

The whole history of the development of the MPR and all the achievements of the Mongolian people are irrefutable evidence of the correctness and great vitality of the Leninist teaching on the possibility for formerly backward peoples of a non-capitalist path of development to Socialism. They are vivid confirmation of the organising, mobilising and transforming power of Leninism, which truly reflects the needs of development of the material life of society, the vital interests of the working people. The great Lenin armed our Party and people with a mighty ideological weapon; he instilled in them an indestructible faith in the victory of Socialism.

The really great, historic achievements of the Mongolian people are convincing proof of the utter groundlessness and reactionary character of the assertions of the imperialists, the rabid enemies of the friendship and co-operation of peoples, about an alleged inherent inferiority of the peoples of the East. The struggle and victory of our people, like the great achievements of other liberated peoples, clearly show the remarkable successes that can be attained by a people that have escaped from the yoke of imperialism, which is a brake on progress. The great Lenin, who had boundless faith in the creative initiative and inexhaustible energy of the working masses, prophetically pointed out that the time was coming when all the peoples of the East would have a hand in deciding the destiny of the whole world. Brilliant confirmation of this is the world-historic victory of the great, friendly Chinese people, the greatest event in world history since the victory of the Great October Revolution, and one which was a new, crushing blow to the entire system of imperialism. The progressive growth of the international Communist movement, developing under the victorious banner of Leninism, is irresistible. The immortal name of Lenin is beloved by and dear to the heart of every toiler in free Mongolia.



This year the first stage in the construction of China's biggest state plant of electrical equipment in Harbin will be completed. A number of shops have already been put into operation. Above: Finished products of the plant.

Preparing for World Peace Assembly

The World Peace Council's decision for calling a World Assembly of Representatives of Peace Forces in Helsinki between May 22 and 29 next has met with a lively response among broad masses of people all over the world.

All kinds of preparations are under way in many countries, and nation-wide rallies have been held in France, Burma, Colombia, Mexico and Poland, at which preparations were discussed in detail.

Some 61 countries have already decided to send delegates to the Assembly, and in many countries funds are being collected for this purpose.

Success of Peace Fighters in Argentina

Despite obstacles put in their way by local authorities, peace supporters in Argentina have achieved their first notable success in the Appeal campaign by collecting 123,274 signatures.

Dockers and workers of refrigerating slaughter-houses, metallurgical plants and iron ore mines have joined the campaign. Peasant peace committees have been established in the Santa Fe and Cordoba Provinces.

A group of people prominent in science and medicine recently demanded that Unesco should ban atomic and hydrogen weapons, as well as any other weapon of mass destruction. Among those signing the demand were the former President of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Gregorio Araoz Alfaró, who is an eminent specialist in hygiene and pediatrics, Alejandro Ceballos, former professor at a surgical hospital, Academician Nicolas Romano; Osvaldo Loudet, Chairman of the Society of Criminology and Medical Jurisprudence; physician Oscar Alende, Parliamentarian Deputy. A similar

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The great Lenin did more than discover the possibility of the backward countries developing towards Socialism without passing through capitalism. At the same time he indicated the ways and means by which the working class and its Party should conduct their struggle under the conditions of pre-capitalist relationships. Furthermore, he emphasised the necessity of taking into account the conditions peculiar to each particular country and demanded that intermediary ways and means, methods for effecting the transition from pre-capitalist relations to Socialism, be found.

It would be hard to overestimate the significance of Lenin's teaching—especially for the oppressed people of the East, on the revolutionary leap the backward countries must make to by-pass the stage of capitalism, i.e. a whole historical epoch of social development. This brilliant discovery by Lenin, the titan of revolutionary thought and revolutionary practice, shed an unflinching light upon the path of the struggle of the working people of the oppressed countries for liberation; in their hearts it kindled great hope and confidence in their victory over those who had been oppressing them for centuries.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which was a radical turning point in world history and ushered in a new era—the era of the collapse of capitalism and the triumph of Socialism—solved the national question consistently and conclusively for the first time in history, forever emancipating the

grooming of the opportunists from the Second International. As a result of more than 200 years under the yoke of foreign enslavers and brutal exploitation by the feudal lords at home, the productive forces of our country not only did not develop but, on the contrary, degenerated, while our people were doomed to gradual and agonising extinction. The main wealth of the country—livestock—was in the hands of the secular and ecclesiastical feudal lords; the primitive nomad cattle-breeding of the arats (nomads) was subjected to brazen plunder by rapacious imperialists. The whole economic life of the country was in fact completely in the hands of imperialist agents, foreign usurers' capital. Old Mongolia had neither industry nor modern means of transport or communications. There was general illiteracy. Reactionary lamaism, which was perseveringly fostered by the foreign invaders, and the many monasteries, constituted a weapon for the spiritual enslavement of the people.

The great teaching of Lenin and the people's revolution snatched our people from this medieval darkness and ignorance and saved them from imperialist slavery. Having chosen the non-capitalist path of development towards Socialism as the only correct and possible path, our people passed and are passing through a number of stages, which Lenin taught us were necessary.

In its character and its tasks the Mongolian people's revolution was anti-imperialist and anti-feudal. This determined in the main the stages of its development. Our revolution has passed through two stages. The first was an anti-feudal, generally democratic stage which had, on the whole, been completed by 1940. Since that time the revolution has entered another stage of its development, the socialist stage.

The basic tasks of the first stage were the liquidation of the class of feudal lords,

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Having entered the new, socialist stage of the revolution, our people, under the leadership of their Party, are carrying out

Soviet Russia. Without this alliance, the Russian working class playing the leading role in it, the Mongolian revolution could not have been successful.

Under the direct influence of the Leninist ideas and the Great October Revolution, the Mongolian revolutionaries with Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan at their head, built up the leading and guiding force of the Mongolian people, the People's Revolutionary Party, which is founded on the ideological, tactical and organisational principles of the Marxist Party of the new type as worked out by the great Lenin. The activities of the Party helped to consolidate the alliance of the working arats of Mongolia with the working class of Soviet Russia. The entire history of the inception, development and consolidation of our Party is the result of the ideological leadership and the constant practical assistance it received from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the centre of revolutionary thought and revolutionary practice.

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The Soviet Union's fraternal help to the Mongolian people is the vivid embodiment of these Leninist ideas. It has always been

character of the assertions of the imperialists, the rabid enemies of the friendship and co-operation of peoples, about an alleged inherent inferiority of the peoples of the East. The struggle and victory of our people, like the great achievements of other liberated peoples, clearly show the remarkable successes that can be attained by a people that have escaped from the yoke of imperialism, which is a brake on progress. The great Lenin, who had boundless faith in the creative initiative and inexhaustible energy of the working masses, prophetically pointed out that the time was coming when all the peoples of the East would have a hand in deciding the destiny of the whole world. Brilliant confirmation of this is the world-historic victory of the great, friendly Chinese people, the greatest event in world history since the victory of the Great October Revolution, and one which was a new, crushing blow to the entire system of imperialism. The progressive growth of the international Communist movement, developing under the victorious banner of Leninism, is irresistible. The immortal name of Lenin is beloved by and dear to the heart of every toiler in free Mongolia.

Developing and strengthening in every way our fraternal, indissoluble friendship with the great Soviet people—the builders of Communism and the vanguard of the Socialist camp—developing and strengthening the inviolable friendship with the great Chinese people and the peoples of all the countries of the socialist camp, the Mongolian people, under the unconquerable banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, are marching confidently along the road to Socialism.

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A National Youth Peace Conference was held in Buenos Aires early in April. Speakers described the difficult conditions of life for the younger generation in Argentina and said that the youth was determined to step up the struggle against the participation of the country in aggressive blocs, and for a ban on atomic weapons.

LENIN'S TEACHING— OUR GUIDING STAR

(Continued from page 3)

masses was strong. An indication of the growth of its popularity was the fact that within a few months of its foundation it had more than 200,000 members drawn from every walk of life.

The League played an important role in the history of the national liberation movement in Korea in explaining to the broad masses the aims and tasks of the liberation struggle, mobilising and uniting all patriotic forces of the country under the common banner of struggle for liberation.

This was the manner in which the Korean Communists, armed with Lenin's teaching and combining various forms of work, fought for national liberation, for democracy and the happiness of the people up until the day when Korea was liberated by the heroic Soviet Army in August 1945.

II.

The great Lenin taught us: "...the hundreds of millions of toilers in Asia have a reliable ally in the shape of the proletariat of all the civilised countries. No force on earth can prevent its victory, which will liberate both the peoples of Europe and the peoples of Asia."

These Leninist ideas of proletarian internationalism have been of great significance for all the struggles and achievements of our people.

The great victory of the Soviet Union in World War II and the defeat of imperialist Japan by the Soviet Army ensured the liberation of our country from colonial oppression and opened the way to a new and free life for the Korean people.

Both the Communist Party of Korea, re-established after the liberation, and the Party of Labour, which came into being in

1946 after the merger of the Communist Party with the new People's Party, based themselves on the teaching of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and have invariably followed a policy of advocating the peaceful unification of North and South Korea in a single, independent and democratic state, a policy of introducing democratic changes and strengthening the people's democratic system in the northern part of the country.

In five years our people, under the guidance of the Korean Party of Labour, made considerable progress in democratic construction.

But our peaceful life was interrupted by the war let loose against our people by the U.S. ruling circles and their satellites. The U.S. imperialists set themselves far-reaching aims—to enslave our country, suppress the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia and prepare and start another world war.

In the years of the patriotic war of liberation the Korean Party of Labour mobilised all the country's forces for the nation-wide struggle against the invaders. And in this struggle the members of the Party of Labour played the leading role, whether at the front or in the rear.

Everyone knows what valour and selflessness our people displayed in the three hard years of war and what the defence of their freedom, independence and people's democratic system cost them in sacrifice and suffering. The Korean people were victorious because of the tremendous help and support given them in their just liberation struggle by the peoples of the entire camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, led by the great Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, and because they had the sympathy and support of all honest people throughout the world.

The lessons of the Korean war convincingly confirm the correctness of Lenin's brilliant statement that it is impossible to conquer a people who have risen in defence of their freedom and independence, and that in their just struggle they will have the support and assistance of the working people of all countries.

United by fraternal and inviolable friendship and nurtured on the great Leninist ideas of patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the peoples of the democratic countries are vigilantly guarding their freedom and social gains. They will not tolerate any encroachment by imperialist aggressors upon the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism—the greatest achievement of the whole of progressive mankind, the hope of all people oppressed and downtrodden by capitalism.

III.

Since the war the Korean Party of Labour has been organising and mobilising the working people of North Korea to rehabilitate their war-ravaged economy as quickly as possible and develop it further.

Our people are successfully carrying out this task. They have built or restored 120 large industrial enterprises. In the postwar years there has also been definite progress in agriculture, science, culture and the arts are successfully developing, and the people's living standards rising.

However, Korea is still artificially divided, for which the blame lies at the feet of the U.S. ruling circles and their Syngman Rhee puppets. South Korea has once more been converted into a colonial appendage of imperialism; there the Japanese colonisers have been supplanted by the U.S.

variety, and the fascist order of things prevails. The division of the country and the predatory colonial policy of the United States in relation to South Korea have broken off the traditional internal economic intercourse and brought untold suffering and hardship to the population of that part of the country.

In the postwar period, too, the Korean Party of Labour has steadily pursued a policy of peaceful unification of the country, a policy that has the warm approval and support of all sections of the population in both North and South Korea. Our Party will continue to spare no effort to mobilise all sound patriotic forces of the nation in developing a nation-wide struggle for the withdrawal of the American occupation troops from South Korea, for isolating the anti-people's puppet clique of Syngman Rhee and for uniting the country by the Koreans themselves on a democratic footing.

The success of the battle for the peaceful unification of our country, for democracy and a bright future, largely depends on the extent to which we can build on the democratic gains achieved in North Korea and raise the level of the country's economy.

Following the teaching of Lenin, the Korean Party of Labour in the postwar period set itself, and is carrying out, the task of laying the foundations of Socialism in the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The decisive prerequisite for this is the continued all-round consolidation of the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, led by the working class and, on the basis of our successes in postwar reconstruction and the development of our national economy, the creation of the economic conditions for building Socialism.

Of the three main social and economic sectors now existing in the Korean People's Democratic Republic—socialist, petty commodity and capitalist—socialist economy (i.e. the state and co-operative sectors) predominates, being responsible for about 98% of the entire industrial output. Some

32% of all peasant farms have joined co-operatives and cultivate approximately one-third of the arable land in the country.

Leninism teaches that if there is to be successful socialist construction the main economic base must be created; this can only be heavy industry. We are therefore confronted with the immediate task of carrying through the industrialisation of the country and so providing it with a stable material and technical base for the development of all branches of the economy, for increasing the people's well-being and strengthening the defence capacity of the country.

In our country socialist industrialisation is proceeding in an international situation which is quite different from that in which the Soviet Union found itself, when, without assistance, it carried through industrialisation in conditions of capitalist encirclement. We have far more favourable conditions for industrialisation, since our country is a member of the mighty camp of peace, democracy and Socialism and we are assured of the selfless fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all countries of people's democracy.

V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, loyal continuer of his cause, taught that the building of Socialism was impossible without the socialist reconstruction of agriculture, that co-operation was the sole correct path towards such reconstruction.

Basing itself on this teaching, the Korean Party of Labour is giving a great deal of attention to co-operation in agriculture. The Party pursues a policy of all-round state aid to the co-operatives; it ensures them correct leadership and thus strengthens them organisationally and economically.

While giving help to individual working peasants, the Party simultaneously explains to them and convinces them, in a practical way, of the advantages of co-operative farming based strictly on the voluntary principle.

The building of Socialism in our country requires the further development of our ideological work with the aim of overcom-

ing all remnants of Japanese colonial rule in the minds of the people and fostering a Marxist-Leninist outlook among the working class, working peasantry and intelligentsia. The solution of this task will enable us to ensure successful socialist construction in all spheres of our life, speed up the rate of progress and shorten the period of this construction.

There are a number of difficulties in our path, but we have everything we need to overcome them. We possess rich resources of raw materials, the peoples of the fraternal countries are giving us tremendous selfless aid, our people are determined that our country continue to flourish and they are led by the Korean Party of Labour which, in all its activities, bases itself on the all-conquering teaching of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The Korean Party of Labour has established close contact with the masses. It welds together the Government of the KPDR and the United Democratic Patriotic Front of Korea which unites all progressive parties and public organisations in the country.

The policy of the Party is approved and supported by the whole of our people, because it expresses their vital interests and is directed at the continued strengthening of our country, at the raising of the material and cultural level of the people, and the development and consolidation of relations of fraternal internationalism with the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

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The Korean people profoundly honour the bright memory of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin—leader, teacher and friend of all working people. The light of Lenin's ideas shattered the dark colonial gloom which enveloped our country. This light illuminated our people's path towards national and social liberation. Lenin's teaching is our guiding star in building the new society, to the establishment of which Lenin devoted the whole of his splendid life and his immortal genius.

Solidarity of Asian Peoples in Struggle for Peace

Conference of Asian Countries on Easing International Tension

Public opinion all over the world followed with great interest the proceedings of the Conference of Asian Countries on Easing International Tension, which was held in Delhi on April 6-10. The idea of calling the Conference met with a lively response and effective support from the most diverse political circles and many parties. Some 200 delegates attended from all parts of Asia. Among them were Mme. Rameshwari Nehru, a well-known in Indian public affairs and a follower of Gandhi; S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Committee of the Indian National Congress; Mr. Gidwani, a prominent Socialist; Kuo Mo-jo, Chinese scholar, writer and distinguished peace fighter; Nikolai Tikhonov and Mirzo Tursun-zade, Soviet writers; Dr. E. Maung, former Foreign Minister of Burma; Dr. Kumara Ratnam, ex-mayor of Colombo, Ceylon; Maaruf ed-Dawalibi, ex-Premier of Syria; Abdel Kader As-Saleh, Member of Parliament in Jordan.

The report on the first item of the agenda—political problems—was made by Dr. Anup Singh, formerly chief Indian representative on the neutral nations truce supervision commission in Korea.

The awakening of new Asia is an event of historical importance, said Dr. Singh. For approximately three centuries the destinies of the Asian peoples were determined by foreign rulers to suit their own purposes. Today a regenerated Asia is again brimming with vigour. We are determined to shape our own destinies and will never allow anyone to settle them behind our backs.

The speaker dwelt further on the question of colonialism and foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Asian countries. Supporting the demand of the Indonesian people regarding West Irian, and emphasising the fact that it was an inseparable part of Indonesia, he then proceeded to the question of Taiwan. We demand, he declared, the withdrawal of all American troops from Taiwan and the Chinese coastal islands and the immediate restoration of these islands to China!

With regard to the situation in Goa, he said that this small strip of land, now under Portuguese rule, was an inseparable part of India.

Concerning the struggle of the peoples of Malaya, Kenya and North Africa for their freedom and national independence, Dr. Singh declared that the people of Malaya must be given the opportunity to establish their own national government. We demand, he continued, that the enslaved peoples everywhere be granted the liberty that is theirs by right.

Dr. Singh censured the schemes of the imperialists who are setting up military bases in Asia and seeking to involve the Asian peoples in their military alliances. He demanded that the Chinese People's Republic be given its rightful place in Uno and that the representative of the Chiang Kai-shek clique be removed.

A supplementary report on the first item was made by Kuo Mo-jo, the head of the Chinese delegation. "On the day the Chinese People's Republic was proclaimed," he said, "we wished to see that the principles of the Soviet Government's peace policy and reminded the Conference of the realistic steps taken by the Soviet people to relax international tension and strengthen world peace.

Among the many other delegates taking part in the discussion were M. Bhasani, Chairman of the People's Moslem League in East Pakistan; Matsumoto, Japanese delegate; Nguyen Van Huong, head of the Viet Nam delegation, and Houssein Mreiwid, Member of the Syrian Parliament.

The Conference also discussed the economic, social and cultural problems of Asia. The report on economic problems was made by Yoshi Kobayashi, Japanese professor of economics.

In conclusion the Conference adopted a number of resolutions on political, economic and cultural problems. The resolution on political problems contains a section "On the five principles", stating: "The Conference fully endorses the five principles proclaimed by the Prime Ministers of China and India and supported by many other countries: a) mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty; b) non-aggression; c) non-interference in each other's internal affairs; d) equality and mutual advantage; e) peaceful coexistence.

"The Conference is fully convinced", it goes on, "that these five principles offer a firm basis for mutual understanding between countries and for their peaceful coexistence. The Conference appeals to the peoples of all the countries of Asia and the whole world to give their sincere support to these principles and ensure their intelligent comprehension and evaluation. We call upon the governments of Asia and the whole world to subscribe to these principles and make them the cornerstone of their relations with other countries."

As regards the prohibition and control of weapons of mass destruction, the resolution reads: "The Conference demands that nuclear, bacteriological and chemical weapons be banned. We demand universal disarmament and the prohibition and immediate cessation of nuclear weapon tests. We demand that the stockpiles of these weapons be destroyed and that these materials be used for creative, constructive and peaceful purposes. We urge the introduction of strict international supervision to secure the implementation of the proposals concerning this weapon. We urge that August 6, 1955—the tenth anniversary of Hiroshima—be observed throughout Asia as a day of protest against the use of atomic, hydrogen and other mass destruction weapons."

The Conference demanded that the Chinese People's Republic be represented in the Security Council and that Chiang Kai-shek be removed, and recommended that all countries recognise the CPR.

With regard to bringing Uno back to its original aims, the resolution reads: "The Conference expresses regret that Uno is rapidly departing from its original aims. The Conference believes that unless

Treaty of Friendship and Fraternal Co-operation

Ten years ago, on April 21, 1945, the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Postwar Co-operation was signed in Moscow. This Treaty, as J. V. Stalin said when it was signed, marks the "radical turn in the relations between the Soviet Union and Poland towards alliance and friendship that was brought about in the course of the present struggle for liberation against Germany and is now formally sealed in this treaty".

The Treaty put an end to the fatal policy of alternately playing up to Germany and the Soviet Union, which was pursued by former Polish governments, and substituted a policy of alliance and friendship between Poland and her Eastern neighbour.

On the basis of this Treaty the two sides undertook to accord each other assistance and military aid in the struggle against Hitler Germany until victory was finally achieved, laid down principles of friendly co-operation between their countries in the postwar period and pledged to take together all necessary measures for eliminating the threat of renewed aggression by Germany or any other state that might be allied with her directly or in any other way, and undertook to co-operate in all international matters in order to ensure peace and the security of the peoples.

Clause 4 of the Treaty provides that should either of the parties find itself involved in hostilities against a Germany resuming her aggressive policy, or against any other state allying itself with Germany in such a war directly or otherwise, the Soviet Union and Poland would accord each other military and other assistance and support by all means at their disposal.

Both states undertook not to conclude, without mutual agreement, an armistice or peace treaty with the Nazi invaders and further not to enter into any alliance or participate in any coalition that might be directed against the other party.

Clause 7 provides for mutual postwar co-operation between Poland and the USSR in the spirit of friendship, with a view to further developing and strengthening economic and cultural ties between the two countries, and for mutual assistance in rehabilitating the economies of both countries.

I.

In the ten years that have elapsed since the historic Polish-Soviet Treaty was signed, a great many things have happened in the world and there have been many changes in the international situation, but the friendly and allied relations between our countries—relations on which the Treaty set the seal—have not only remained inviolable, they have become even stronger.

Some provisions of the Treaty have already been fully carried out. The struggle against the Nazi invaders, in the course of which the Soviet Union and Poland, in accordance with the Treaty, helped each other with military aid and in other ways, ended in victory. Of course the help rendered by the great and powerful Soviet Union was of decisive and incomparably greater significance for our people than that given to the Soviet peoples by a Poland which was but rising from the ruins. The Soviet Union's aid to Poland in the war against the Hitler invaders was not confined to the main, epoch-making fact of the liberation of Polish soil by the heroic Polish Army. At the time

Since the war Poland has received constant aid from the USSR for its regenerated Polish Army in the form of arms such as are not produced in Poland; it is expanding, with Soviet help, the base for its own defensive might. Thanks to this aid and co-operation the Polish Army has become a powerful one equipped with up-to-date military technique, an army prepared at any moment to repel an enemy attack and to carry out its obligations as an ally. Thanks to the Soviet Union's help, we have also been able, in a comparatively brief space of time, to create the foundations of our own defence industry.

A splendid symbol of the friendship and mutual aid between our countries in the political and military sphere was the Soviet Government's consent to the Polish Government's request for the transfer of one of its most celebrated soldiers, a son of Polish soil and a hero of Stalingrad, Marshal Rokossowski, to the ranks of the Polish Army. Marshal Rokossowski, like the heroic General Karol Swierczewski, is an outstanding example and symbol of the eternal, living fraternity-in-arms of the Soviet and Polish armies.

II.

In conformity with the spirit and content of the Treaty, the Soviet Union and Poland, as they did during and after the war, are strengthening friendly co-operation based on the principles of respect for the independence and sovereignty of both countries and on non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The Soviet Union and Poland have taken part in all international undertakings aimed at ensuring the peace and security of peoples. The consistent peace-loving policy pursued by the Soviet Union in and outside Uno has the enthusiastic support of the Polish Government and the entire Polish people. All proposals made by the Soviet Union with a view to strengthening peace and security in Europe and other parts of the globe, to eliminating hotbeds of war and easing international tension have always had and will continue to have Poland's support. As a member of supervisory commissions in Korea, Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, Poland has been making its contribution to the peaceful settlement of the Korean and Indo-Chinese issues. The Polish Government took an active part in the Conference of European Countries on Ensuring Peace and Security in Europe held in Moscow on the initiative of the USSR towards the end of last year. The Polish people fully endorse the Declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and also the latest statement by N.A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on international negotiations.

In their turn, the Polish people are confident of the Soviet Union's support in the protection of their security and the integrity of their frontiers, particularly the frontiers of friendship on the Oder and the Neisse.

Poland is also striving to play its part in the defence of peace and security in Europe. On the basis of equality and mutual advantage, it is developing peaceful economic and cultural relations not only with the countries of the peace camp, whose social systems and ideology are similar to her own, but also with many capitalist countries. In face of the threat of German militarism, the Polish Govern-

Stefan Jedrychowski
Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers,
Polish People's Republic

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Since the Polish-Soviet Treaty was concluded the situation in Germany has changed substantially. Hitler's aggressive Germany is no more. True, the Western powers have prevented the creation of a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany. They have likewise shattered the unity of the country and in Western Germany have managed to resurrect the aggressive forces of German militarism. However, besides these forces, Germany also has peace-loving and democratic forces which find a bulwark in the German Democratic Republic. Poland is bound to the GDR by relations of friendship and co-operation in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Now, in face of the danger of the revival of German militarism, which threatens not only Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other countries of the peace camp, but also the German people themselves—above all those in the German Democratic Republic, the mouthpiece of the peaceful aspirations of Germans—the many-sided relations between Poland and the GDR will continue to expand on an ever-increasing scale and grow stronger, especially in matters concerning the defence of our countries.

While strengthening the defence capacity of our countries to counter the danger that threatens us, we do not forget that our chief task is to avert the danger of war, to preserve and strengthen peace, to secure for our peoples the possibility of peaceful economic and cultural development.

III.

Article 7 of the Polish-Soviet Treaty defines the basis for the economic and cultural co-operation of our peoples and for assistance in rehabilitating the economy.

How this article works is well illustrated by the exceptionally rich experience of the past ten years, which have seen the development of all-round and unprecedented economic, scientific, technical and cultural co-operation between our countries.

The Soviet Union is giving Poland large-scale generous and invaluable assistance in developing her economy. There is no branch of industry or of the economy in general that has not benefited from the vitalising influence of Soviet technical assistance, aid in capital construction etc. It was this assistance that made possible the successful completion of our Six-Year Plan of economic development—our plan for laying the foundations of Socialism. Soviet deliveries of such raw materials as iron ore, non-ferrous metals, oil products and cotton, in exchange for coal, zinc, cement, rolling stock, sea-going vessels and so on, as provided for by long-term and annual trade agreements, are of signal importance for the operation and development of industry.

Of immense significance for supplying the population with foodstuffs are the large annual Soviet deliveries of grain, made necessary by the fact that our agriculture does not yet meet our country's grain requirements.

The machinery supplied by the Soviet Union, especially the complete industrial plant provided for our factories, played a decisive role in Poland's industrialisation under the Six-Year Plan. The outstanding example in this respect is the giant Lenin Metallurgical Works near Cracow, known as Nowa Huta, the biggest of Polish

soda factory in Janikow and others—all built with the Soviet Union's assistance. Poland's building materials industry is indebted to Soviet assistance for the Wezbiec cement plant, the most productive in the country. It is thanks to Soviet supplies, too, that such textile enterprises as the spinning mills in Piotrkow and Zambrow are functioning. A textile works in Fastach (near Bialystok) is now under construction.

The development and production achievements of those branches of industry whose reconstruction is not entirely dependent on the supply of Soviet plant owe a lot to Soviet technical aid in the form of specifications for machinery and installations. This is particularly true of the industries turning out mining equipment, turbines and boilers, building plant, electrical machinery and apparatus and so on. The Soviet Union has supplied the machine-tool industry with specifications for approximately 30 types of machine tools and the agricultural machinery industry with 25 types, of which a number are already in production, including combines, potato-planting and potato-digging machines, mowers, binders, seeders, harrows, cultivators, chaff-cutters, winnowing machines and tractor-drawn ploughs.

Many branches of industry are able to avail themselves of Soviet technological experience in the form of documents, expert advice and consultations with Soviet specialists, and through the experience of Polish specialists working in Soviet factories.

It is impossible to enumerate all the advantages which Polish industry, agriculture, construction, transport and public utilities derive from the economic, scientific and technical co-operation with the Soviet Union. Nevertheless we must particularly emphasise how immensely important it is for us to have the benefit of Soviet experience in the socialist reconstruction of agriculture and the advance of agricultural production.

We are also trying gradually to master and put into practice Soviet industrial methods of construction.

Our assistance is naturally on a much more modest and limited scale. However it should be noted that Polish engineers and technicians, inventors and rationalisers have made a notable contribution to the development of our mutual co-operation.

Our co-operation in the field of culture is developing successfully. Poland publishes big editions of the works of the Soviet authors, while the Soviet Union publishes the classics of Polish literature and works of contemporary writers. Reciprocal visits by theatrical companies, song and dance ensembles and prominent artists enjoy great success with the broad masses of the population in Poland and in the USSR. The great significance of Soviet films for Poland goes without saying. Press and radio co-operation is also developing. In recent times the Soviet Union has been assisting Poland in setting up a TV station. Polish scientists have established numerous and close contacts with their Soviet colleagues.

Of exceptional importance is the help given by the Soviet Union in training our technical and other cadres in Soviet higher educational establishments.

Economic, scientific, technical and cultural co-operation not only contributes to the economic and cultural development of our countries, but also promotes better

part of India. Concerning the struggle of the peoples of Malaya, Kenya and North Africa for their freedom and national independence, Dr. Singh declared that the people of Malaya must be given the opportunity to establish their own national government. We demand, he continued, that the enslaved peoples everywhere be granted the liberty that is theirs by right.

Dr. Singh censured the schemes of the imperialists who are setting up military bases in Asia and seeking to involve the Asian peoples in their military alliances. He demanded that the Chinese People's Republic be given its rightful place in Uno and that the representative of the Chiang Kai-shek clique be removed.

A supplementary report on the first item was made by Kuo Mo-jo, the head of the Chinese delegation. "On the day the Chinese People's Republic was proclaimed", he said, "we announced that we wished to establish relations with other countries on the basis of equality, mutual advantage and mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty." He cited concrete facts testifying to the peace policy pursued by the CPR with the object of reducing international tension.

On the subject of Taiwan, a cause of international tension, Kuo Mo-jo pointed out that this tension was due to U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the CPR. We maintain, he declared, that not only the problem of Taiwan, but all international problems can be settled on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Kuo Mo-jo expressed his firm confidence that the peoples of Asia would make a new contribution to the defence of world peace and the improvement of the well-being of humanity.

Speaking in the discussion, Soviet delegate Alexandr Korneichuk set forth in detail

weapons be destroyed. These materials be used for creative, constructive and peaceful purposes. We urge the introduction of strict international supervision to secure the implementation of the proposals concerning this weapon. We urge that August 6, 1955—the tenth anniversary of Hiroshima—be observed throughout Asia as a day of protest against the use of atomic, hydrogen and other mass destruction weapons."

The Conference demanded that the Chinese People's Republic be represented in the Security Council and that Chiang Kai-shek be removed, and recommended that all countries recognise the CPR.

With regard to bringing Uno back to its original aims, the resolution reads: "The Conference expresses regret that Uno is rapidly departing from its original aims. The Conference believes that unless the original spirit that animated the founders of the United Nations is restored, that international body will never be able to carry out its duties and functions."

Resolutions were also adopted on colonialism and foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, on the struggle of the Arab peoples for their freedom and national independence, on economic questions, on the questions of science and on questions of culture. In accordance with the proposals for the formation of a permanent body for carrying out decisions adopted by the Conference, the presidium endorsed a resolution on the formation of an Asian Solidarity Committee.

More than 20,000 people were present at a mass meeting on April 10 in Gandhi Square, Delhi, called to mark the conclusion of the Conference.

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Some provisions of the Treaty have already been fully carried out. The struggle against the Nazi invaders, in the course of which the Soviet Union and Poland, in accordance with the Treaty, helped each other with military aid and in other ways, ended in victory. Of course the help rendered by the great and powerful Soviet Union was of decisive and incomparably greater significance for our people than that given to the Soviet peoples by a Poland which was but rising from the ruins. The Soviet Union's aid to Poland in the war against the Hitler invaders was not confined to the main, epoch-making fact of the liberation of Polish soil by the heroic and victorious Soviet Army. At the time of the Nazi occupation of Poland, the Soviet Union was already giving assistance to Polish patriots on Soviet soil who wanted to take up arms against the fascist hordes; helping them to form, arm and get ready a Polish army which, together with partisan detachments of the People's Army, became the kernel of the regenerated Polish Armed Forces. The Soviet Government provided these units of the Polish Army gratis with first-class arms, uniform and other equipment, and placed training bases at their disposal. It should be recalled that the Western countries, such as France, Britain and the U.S.A. exacted and obtained from the Polish bourgeois governments huge sums of money in reimbursement for the equipping and maintenance of Polish military units raised during the first world war on the side of the coalition of the Western powers. After the second world war the Western states likewise demanded that Poland pay the war debts incurred by the emigré government for equipping and maintaining the military units in the West.

Of invaluable significance was the help given by the Soviet Union to the Polish Army, during the war and immediately after our country's liberation, in the form of cadres of experienced instructors and advisers, mainly from among Poles living in the Soviet Union. Without this help the Polish Army could not have been so rapidly prepared for the struggle, since the old officer personnel had either been killed or taken prisoner by the Nazis or were, in the majority of cases, hostile to the ideas of people's Poland and were concentrated in reactionary military units in the West.

Thanks to the Soviet Union's tremendous aid, two Polish armies were able to take part in the final stages of the war. They fought for the liberation of Warsaw, Gdansk, Gdynia, the Szczecin maritime area; they forced the Oder and the Elbe and took part in the battles for Berlin and Saxony, and in the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

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Peace and Security in Europe held in Moscow on the initiative of the USSR towards the end of last year. The Polish people fully endorse the Declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and also the latest statement by N.A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on international negotiations.

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Poland is also striving to play its part in the defence of peace and security in Europe. On the basis of equality and mutual advantage, it is developing peaceful economic and cultural relations not only with the countries of the peace camp, whose social systems and ideology are similar to her own, but also with many capitalist countries. In face of the threat of German militarism, the Polish Government, following the traditions of Polish-French friendship and in the common interest of the two peoples in safeguarding themselves against fresh German aggression, proposed the conclusion of a treaty of alliance and mutual assistance with France. It is to be regretted that the French Government, blindly subservient to American policy and in defiance of the attitude of the majority of the French people, rejected the Polish proposal, just as by concluding an alliance with German militarism, it cancelled the Franco-Soviet Treaty.

To Article 3 of the Polish-Soviet Treaty present-day developments have given added point. Under it the Soviet Union and Poland undertook:

"To take all the joint measures in their power to remove any danger of renewed aggression on the part of Germany or any other state that may ally itself with Germany either directly or in any other form."

What, if not an alliance with aggressive Western Germany, is the so-called West European Union which the Western powers are knocking together to create a base for the revival of West German militarism? The fact that Western Germany has been admitted to the aggressive Atlantic bloc is likewise an attempt to draw the NATO member countries that are not part of the so-called West European Union, such as Denmark and Norway, into an alliance with the German militarists.

The entire Polish people make common cause with the peoples of the Soviet Union in their struggle against the aggressive schemes of the Western powers, and especially against the remilitarisation of Western Germany. And there can be no doubt that the Polish people will consistently and devotedly honour the commitments assumed under Article 4 of the Treaty if in a fit of insanity the West German aggressors and their allies should venture to start a war against our countries.

Our co-operation in the field of culture is developing successfully. Poland publishes big editions of the works of the Soviet authors, while the Soviet Union publishes the classics of Polish literature and works of contemporary writers. Reciprocal visits by theatrical companies, song and dance ensembles and prominent artists enjoy great success with the broad masses of the population in Poland and in the USSR. The great significance of Soviet films for Poland goes without saying. Press and radio co-operation is also developing. In recent times the Soviet Union has been assisting Poland in setting up a TV station. Polish scientists have established numerous and close contacts with their Soviet colleagues.

Of immense significance for supplying the population with foodstuffs are the large annual Soviet deliveries of grain, made necessary by the fact that our agriculture does not yet meet our country's grain requirements.

The machinery supplied by the Soviet Union, especially the complete industrial plant provided for our factories, played a decisive role in Poland's industrialisation under the Six-Year Plan. The outstanding example in this respect is the giant Lenin Metallurgical Works near Cracow, known as Nowa Huta, the biggest of the Six-Year Plan projects. It was built on the basis of Soviet designs and Soviet machinery. Its first shops—repair, mechanical, electrotechnical and others—have already been in operation for several years. Towards the end of 1953 the plant for producing fireproof materials went into production and in the course of 1954 the first turbo-generator of the power plant, the first blast furnace, the first coking battery and the first section of an agglomeration plant started up. The other sections of the power plant, a second blast furnace, new coking batteries, an open-hearth furnace shop with six furnaces and a huge blooming mill will be put into operation in the course of the current year. A hot rolling mill will also be completed. During the next few years other projects will be brought into operation until the first stage of building the Works is completed in 1957. Soviet assistance also plays a great part in the reconstruction, modernisation and, in particular, the automatization and improvement of the technical and economic level of other metallurgical plants in Poland.

Thanks to Soviet help in the form of designs and equipment we have built and brought into service the first aluminium works in Skawina and are now building a plant producing high-grade steel in Warsaw; we are developing our auto industry (an automobile works in Warsaw and a plant turning out lorries in Lublin); we have built a hydro-electric station in Dychow, powerful thermo-electric stations—Jaworzno-II and one in the Zerzan district of Warsaw—and are building a number of other power stations. On the basis of Soviet equipment we are developing the construction of the second section of the largest project of Poland's chemical industry—the nitrate plant in Kedzierzyn. Among other chemical plants we should also mention are the up-to-date carbide plant in Oswiecim, the synthetic rubber and acid factories, the rubber products plant, the

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Of exceptional importance is the help given by the Soviet Union in training our technical and other cadres in Soviet higher educational establishments.

Economic, scientific, technical and cultural co-operation not only contributes to the economic and cultural development of our countries, but also promotes better mutual understanding among various sections of the population of these countries and thus helps to strengthen Polish-Soviet friendship.

The Polish people are profoundly grateful to the Soviet people for their splendid gift to our capital—the Palace of Culture and Science, designed by Soviet architects and built at the expense of the Soviet Union, by Soviet workers and with Soviet materials. In a few months the Palace will be completed and will become the greatest centre of social, scientific and cultural life in Poland.

The Polish people met with deep gratitude the initiative of the Soviet Government in offering help to Poland in the peaceful use of atomic energy. We are well aware that Soviet assistance in this sphere will considerably accelerate the economic development of our country and the creation of conditions for further technical progress. For her part Poland is also contributing to the development of atomic energy in the Soviet Union by supplying necessary raw materials.

The Polish-Soviet Treaty of April 21, 1945, has consolidated the friendly relations that were established between our peoples in the course of the joint struggle against the Hitlerite occupiers. The vigorous activities of our peoples under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Polish United Workers' Party are year by year strengthening the friendship between our peoples and imbuing it with new content.

Woe to those who think that by exploiting the former discord between our peoples, they will some day be able to set them against each other! These gentlemen will miscalculate. To all attempts of this kind our peoples will answer by strengthening even more the mutual friendship within the great camp of peace and Socialism.

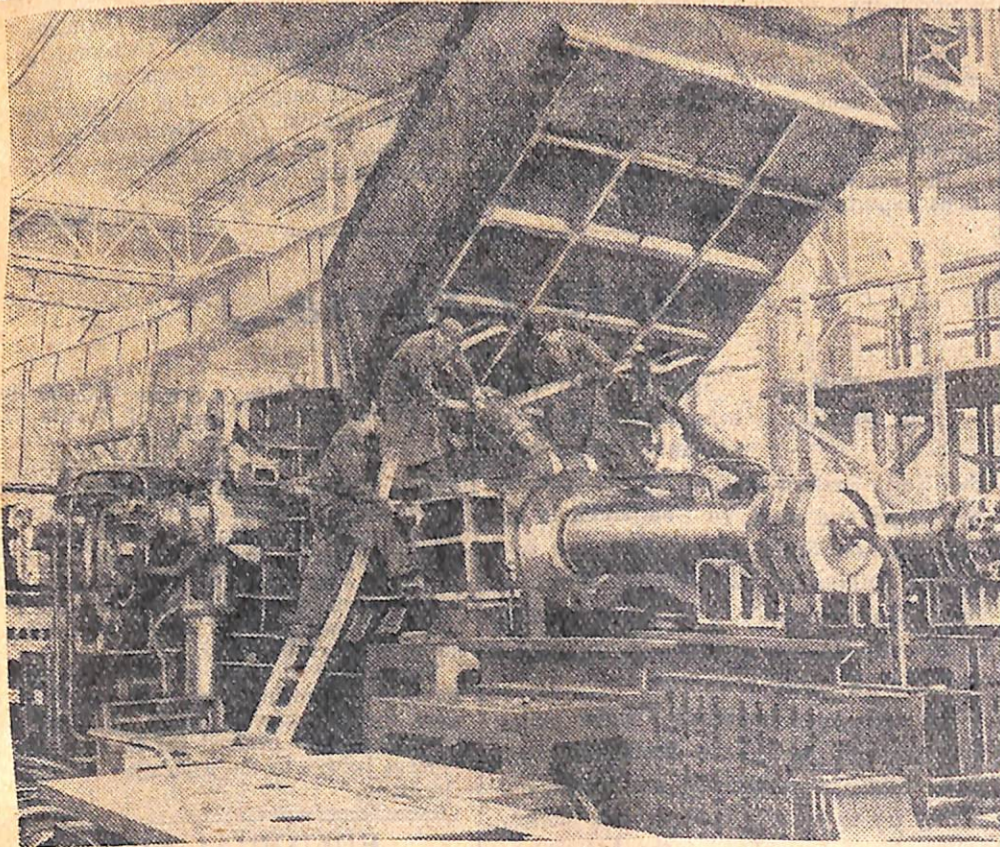
Prices Soaring in Western Germany

According to official Bonn statistics, prices of staple foods have increased considerably in Western Germany compared with 1950.

Brown bread has gone up 40%, wheat flour 36%, sugar 15%, potatoes 34%, beef 27%, butter 14% and milk 12%. Prices of

household utensils have also risen substantially.

The higher costs of these prime necessities is the direct result of the arms race carried on by the West German monopolists.



Products of the V. I. Lenin machine-building plant in Plzen (Czechoslovakia) are widely known in the People's Democracies and a number of capitalist countries. Above: Assembling a 145-ton press for the Polish People's Republic.

Labour Victories of Czechoslovak Miners

Miners of the Ostrava-Karvinski coalfield, the biggest in Czechoslovakia, are achieving their production quotas of this year ahead of time. In February alone, the miners' brigades of this basin, using the cyclic method of work, exceeded the fixed target by 100,000 tons of coal. Workers of the "Zigr" mine, fulfilling their plan for the first quarter by March 15, produced an additional 20,000 tons of coal. In January and February 1955, as a result of mastering the advanced methods of work, workers at this mine cut production costs by 1,400,000 crowns.

Workers at the "Mir" mine are also successfully carrying out their production plan.

Daily this mine sends coal, extracted over and above the plan, to towns, industrial enterprises and new building projects, in trains carrying the slogan "Coal for Peace".

These labour victories of the Ostrava-Karvinski miners inspire the workers of all other coal areas in the country to work for increased coal output. Miners of the seven largest pits of the North Czechia coal basin—"Stalingrad", "Marshal Konev", "May Day" and others—have made pledges to surpass this year's plan by 210,000 tons of coal and to save 4,000,000 crowns.

Movement in Canada for Ban on Atomic Weapons

In the western prairie Province of Saskatchewan, in Canada, it has long been the practice of peace supporters to regularly visit their elected representatives, urging them to take a stand for peace. Year after year, important lobbies of farmers and townfolk have gathered in the provincial capital of Regina, calling upon the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (social-democratic) Government to give expression to the widespread and strong anti-war feeling of western Canadian farmers.

Early in the present campaign for signatures to the World Peace Council Appeal, (which opened in Canada on March 5), 14 members of the provincial parliament in

Saskatchewan affixed their names to the petition.

Recently the Saskatchewan legislature as a whole unanimously approved a resolution urging that the Government of Canada work for the achievement of "world disarmament by mutual consent together with abolition of the use, possession and manufacture, not only of all nuclear weapons but also of all other weapons of mass destruction, to the end that the marvelous new forces made available to man may be used for welfare, not warfare, and the peace may be based on the solid foundations of mutual understanding and co-operation".

THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE WILL NOT RECONCILE THEMSELVES TO A POLICY OF NATIONAL BETRAYAL

Ratification of the London and Paris agreements by the French Parliament is a dangerous step in the preparations for aggressive war being engineered by the Atlantic coalition.

The restoration of a West German army, which will be provided with weapons of mass annihilation, and the integration of Western Germany in NATO, constitute the main foundation for the operation of the military machine created by the Western powers under the direction of the U.S. imperialists.

That this is exactly how matters stand has even been admitted indirectly by French Foreign Minister Pinay, who stated in the Council of the Republic: "All French and allied military chiefs are unanimous in thinking that there is an actual link between preserving the 'forward' strategy essential to our security and the German contribution to defence, and that not in spite of, but as the consequence of the existence of nuclear weapons... It is a matter of creating the most effective defensive arrangement with the minimum of effort, that is, one that is best adapted to modern strategy. It is a matter of advancing the initial positions as far to the East as possible."

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This Assembly emphasised the necessity of stepping up the fight against the carrying out of the Paris agreements and with the utmost earnestness urged all Frenchmen to collect signatures to the Vienna Appeal against the preparation of an atomic war.

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Doubtless, many of those hitherto indifferent to events will feel the consequences of the ratification of the Paris agreements, and this will enlarge still more the number of men and women who come out against the implementation of these agreements and against the threat of an atomic war.

The alarm of many patriots will strengthen tenfold their willingness to fight to remove the danger of a new war and force the Government to agree to immediate talks with the USSR on all questions which can now be discussed.

The approaching and growing danger which the Paris agreements represent for our country, providing as they do for the revival of the Wehrmacht, armed with atomic weapons, and the presence of U.S. military air bases on France's territory from which planes loaded with weapons of mass destruction can take off, give the people of France ever more pressing grounds for demanding, and securing, together with all other peoples, the destruction of stockpiles of atomic weapons and the prohibition of their production.

In this great mounting campaign for the security and independence of their country, the French people are not alone. They find steadfast support in the wise, firm, peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union. They find support in the German Democratic Republic and the working people of Western Germany, who are fighting against rearming the German militarists. They find support in all peace-loving people resolutely fighting against

Meeting of Central Committee, New Democratic Youth League of China

The recent (second) meeting of the Central Committee of the New Democratic Youth League of China discussed the question of further improving the Communist education of youth.

It was pointed out that in the past year the League had achieved fresh success in mobilising and organising broad masses of youth for participation in socialist construction, as a result of which its role as the Party's assistant had been more firmly established. At the same time the Youth League has been further strengthened organisationally and increased in numbers. Its total strength at present is 13 million members.

Speakers at the meeting pointed out that laying the foundations of Socialism in China, with the bourgeoisie still existing in the country, was accompanied by a sharp and complex class struggle. The meeting therefore deemed it necessary to intensify the struggle against the corroding influence of any survival of bourgeois ideas in the minds of the people, to expose idealistic views and to organise study by the youth of dialectical materialism.

It was stressed that the most important task for League organisations was constantly and thoroughly to educate youth in the Communist spirit and primarily to develop among them a new attitude towards labour and heighten their labour enthusiasm.

The meeting also outlined tasks for strengthening the organisation and adopted appropriate decisions.

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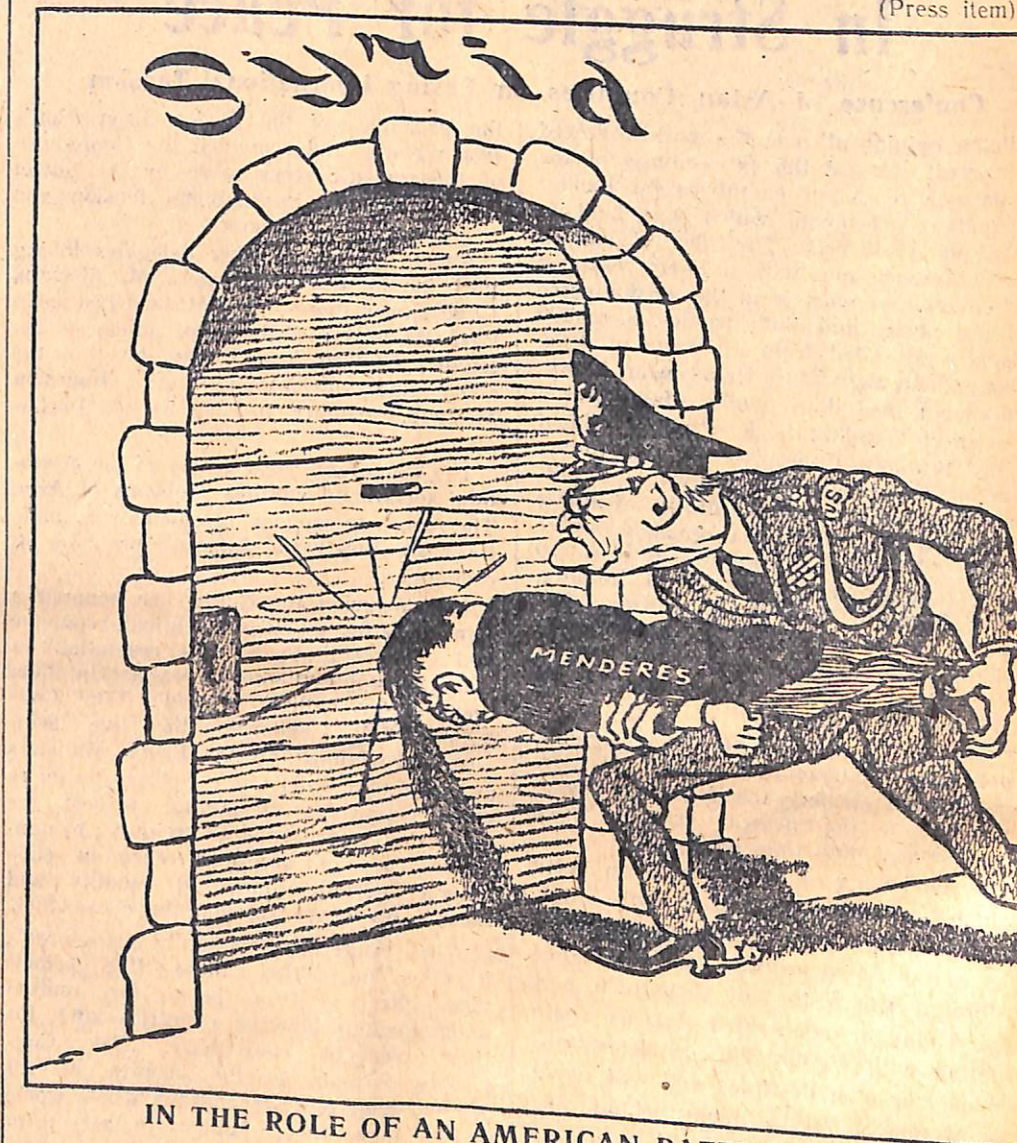
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What possessed Krupp's representatives to boast so brazenly about their master's wealth? The fact is, ratification of the Paris agreements has given a free hand to the West German monopolists. The debates on the Paris agreements had

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More and more frequently reports are seen in the West German press that the Ruhr magnates would be happy to do a deal with American businessmen to do a job of getting them to place military orders in the Bonn Republic. Not without reason are they banking on the support of the magnates of Wall Street, who hold a fair number of shares in West German enterprises and thus are directly interested in the profit they make. The West German monopolies are losing no time in reorganising their factories, and putting them onto a war footing. They are hurrying to convert the Ruhr into a military and industrial base of the North Atlantic bloc. Apart from the fact that the U.S.A. is delivering arms to Western Germany, more than 400 West German

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More and more frequently reports are seen in the West German press that the deal with American businessmen with the object of getting them to place military orders in the Bonn Republic. Not without reason are they banking on the support of the magnates of Wall Street, who hold a fair number of shares in West German enterprises and thus are directly interested in the profit they make. The West German monopolies are losing no time in reorganising their factories, and putting them onto a war footing. They are hurrying to convert the Ruhr into a military and industrial base of the North Atlantic bloc. Apart from the fact that the U.S.A. is delivering arms to West Germany, it is

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French ruling circles tried to represent the repeated warnings of the Soviet Union as "propaganda manoeuvres". And now, when the Soviet Government has submitted for the consideration of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the proposal to annul the Franco-Soviet Treaty, these same circles assure us that they "regret" this decision. But this decision is merely the direct consequence, in the international sphere, of the ratification of the Paris agreements, a consequence which is acutely felt throughout all France.

The London and Paris agreements, providing for the rearmament of Western Germany, inevitably open up the way for a further arms race. Already the proposed budget allocations enable one to forecast an increase in war expenditure with its inevitable corollary—increased poverty for the people. At the same time the Govern-

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"The relation of forces among our people is not at all what it was in the days of Munich."

This new relation of forces, this active intervention of public opinion, have made themselves felt even in Parliament, the National Assembly as well as the Council of the Republic.

But if the Communist Party alone unanimously rejected the London and Paris agreements, by contrast there was a deep-going split on this question within all groups comprising the Atlantic majority. For instance, in the Council of the Republic, the 110 senators who voted against ratifica-

tion tenfold their willingness to fight and remove the danger of a new war and force the Government to agree to immediate talks with the USSR on all questions which can now be discussed.

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The French people do not and never will accept the policy of national betrayal and war carried on by the governments which have succeeded each other in power since 1947. They will never allow themselves to be drawn into an aggressive war against the Soviet Union.

The French Government is tearing to shreds the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Assistance. But the French people will do all they can to preserve and strengthen their bonds of friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union. They clearly realise that a public outcry, providing it is organised and given the fullest expression, can compel the warmongers to retreat.

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RISING PRICES IN LATIN AMERICA

As a result of the rule of the American imperialists, prices are constantly rising in the countries of Latin America. In recent times prices of the necessities of life have increased in Brazil, Chile, Venezuela and in a number of other countries. For example, in March the Federal Supply and Price Commission of Brazil decided to raise the price of petrol 60%, meat 17% and transport charges 30%. The commission is also considering a number of other price increases. The Brazilian newspaper *Imprensa Popular* reported that in 15 days alone the price of kidney beans in the country increased 30% and fish 40%.

According to the Venezuelan newspaper *El Nacional* in February alone the price of pork rose 6%, poultry 5%, ham 20%, fresh fish 11% and so on. Recently, the price of a number of drugs more than doubled. The newspaper says that in the past few years the consumption of meat, especially among the poor sections of the population, has fallen drastically. "In rural areas", the newspaper goes on, "meat is consumed only once a week, the exhaustion of the people is easily apparent, and the conditions are conducive to the spread of disease."

In Chile the official paper *La Nacion* reports that "prices are rocketing day by day".

"Education"— Syngman Rhee Style

The South Korean "government" year by year cuts the already scanty expenditure on social and cultural needs. Trying to find additional funds for military purposes, the Syngman Rhee authorities close higher educational establishments, sharply raise tuition fees and commandeer public school and higher educational establishment buildings for barracks and military stores.

The South Korean newspaper *Seoul Singun* has reported that 24 colleges were closed in Seoul this year. Tuition fees for the current study year are so high in the city that higher education has become completely impossible for working people.

Recently the South Korean Defence Ministry informed the Ministry of Education that this year all graduates, on completing their study, would be called to the colours. At the same time the forced recruitment of students and even pupils of secondary school senior grades has begun.

Everything for militarisation—this is the slogan of the Syngman Rhee "enlighteners".

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concern for the first time publicly. In contracts as in the days of the "Council of the Gods", that all-powerful German monopoly organisation. Now, when they use the phrase a "close alliance with the West", they mean before everything else, an alliance with Wall Street tycoons.

More and more frequently reports are in the West German press that the Ruhr magnates would be happy to do a deal with American businessmen with the object of getting them to place military orders in the Bonn Republic. Not without reason are they banking on the support of the magnates of Wall Street, who hold a fair number of shares in West German enterprises and thus are directly interested in the profit they make. The West German monopolies are losing no time in reorganising their factories, and putting them onto a war footing. They are hurrying to convert the Ruhr into a military and industrial base of the North Atlantic bloc. Apart from the fact that the U.S.A. is delivering arms to Western Germany, more than 400 West German factories are producing supplies for the Wehrmacht.

What possessed Krupp's representatives to boast so brazenly about their master's wealth? The fact is, ratification of the Paris agreements has given a free hand to the West German monopolists. The debates on the Paris agreements had barely died down in the parliaments of Western Europe, and the unctuous speeches of hired propagandists on the allegedly "peaceful" nature of these agreements were still echoing when the Ruhr arms barons began to operate their factories which in the past had brought so much unhappiness to the peoples of Europe and now threaten to bring them still greater suffering.

West German arms purveyors are now looking forward to fabulous profits from military orders. It is significant that the Klöckner concern, last year integrated once again by merging "scattered" enterprises, has renewed payment of dividends to shareholders. This concern recently invested 310 million marks—shortly to be followed by another 300—in works expansion. The activities of Flick, war criminal and West German industrialist, have increased. He is busy feathering his nest by buying up steel and iron shares.

The West German newspaper *Der Kurier*, describing the Bonn war fever, writes that the value of shares has risen sharply in a number of West German companies such as Mannesmann, Gusstahlwerk Witten, Siemens and Felten und Guilleaume. Fritz Berg, Chairman of the German Industrial Association, said at the conference that West German industry would be in a position to fulfil any "assignments as regards armaments".

At the same time the West German monopolists have no hesitation in declaring that they have no intention whatsoever of sharing their spoils with their French partners.

The French weekly *La tribune des Nations* reports that Herman Reusch, Presi-

Facts Expose...

Slave Markets in Brazil Special contractors bring lorry loads of peasants, driven from the North-Eastern regions of the country by hunger and want, to Uberlandia in the Minas-Gerais State, where they are sold to the latifundists who make slaves of them. Quite recently a group consisting of 20 peasants was brought to the market and sold for 90,000 cruzeiros.

The newspaper *Imprensa Popular* writes that peasants who have been sold work under inhuman conditions, are beaten and if they try to make a get-away are forcibly returned by the police to the latifundists.

Where the Fields Were Turning Green Some 700,000 hectares of fertile land in Western Germany have been requisitioned for military training grounds, airfields, arms dumps, barracks and so forth. In connection with the ratification of the Paris agreements it is proposed to build another 12 projects for the West German army now being raised, which will mean that the peasants will be deprived of a further 150,000 hectares of arable land.

The rumble of tanks and the roar of guns are to be heard in places where fertile fields were turning green. This is what the war fever that has gripped the Bonn revenge-seekers brings to the population of Western Germany.

EDITORIAL BOARD

On the Outcome of Andhra Elections

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India, held from 17 to 29 of March in Delhi, discussed the outcome of the recent elections to the Assembly of Andhra (Southern State) and questions of inner-Party life.

The C.C. statement on the meeting, published in the weekly *New Age*, points out that the 2,700,000 votes polled by the Party were a considerable success for the Party compared with the 1952 elections. The statement reads: "The Party polled a little over 31% of the total votes in a single-handed fight against the powerful and combined resources of the Congress and the parties that had joined hands with it. This testifies to the important place the Party occupies in the life of the Andhra people.

"The number of seats that the Party secured in the Assembly is no indicator of this strength of the Party among the people. That the Party which got 31% of

the votes could secure only 7% of the seats, while the Congress, which got just above 50% of the votes, could secure 74% of the seats, sharply underlines the fact that under the British system of single-member constituencies, which our Constitution has copied, the Legislatures and Parliament can never be the true reflectors of public opinion in the country."

The Central Committee noted that a major drawback in the Party's campaign was the fact that it did not place before the people with sufficient emphasis the important part that India had recently played in the international arena in favour of world peace, against imperialist warmongers and for Asian solidarity, also the indisputable fact that it is the Communist Party of India that has been fighting throughout for a consistent policy of world peace and Asian solidarity and that this

was an important factor in bringing about these welcome developments.

The statement points out that the fact that "the Party was able to poll 2,700,000 votes in face of the heavy odds, was a striking demonstration of the political consciousness and love for the Party of millions of people in Andhra".

The Central Committee called upon all members of the Party to learn from the Andhra elections and ceaselessly strive to further strengthen the roots of the Party among the toiling people by supporting their demand for land and higher wages and to carry on a sustained mass-political campaign popularising the ideas of Socialism and democracy. The Central Committee urged that the Party strive to bring about the unity of the democratic masses by developing a united mass movement on all common issues facing them, political, economic, national and international.

Strike Action in Capitalist Countries

In the U.S.A. the strike of the Southern Bell Telephone Co. still continues. Some 50,000 telephone workers and employees in nine southern states are taking part. Police terror and repression are being applied against the strikers.

On April 9 hundreds of strikers in Birmingham, Alabama, organised a demonstration outside the main telephone exchange. Police chief Battle—at the head of a strongly armed special detachment and firemen at the ready with the water hose—ordered the demonstrators to disperse. The

workers, however, refused to budge. The police detachment then manhandled them, arresting 16.

The strike of 25,000 workers of the Louisville-Nashville Railroad Co. in this district continues. Workers of five other enterprises are also on strike.

In Italy, according to the newspaper *Unita*, some 45,000 workers of the great Montecatini chemical concern struck on April 6. The strike continued for four hours in the chemical works and for 24 hours at the mines. Strikers demanded that special

additional bonuses, paid only to office workers, should be paid to the other workers.

In Australia on April 12 no work was done at the Melbourne Docks as the result of a 24-hour protest strike by the dockers. The loading and unloading of ships was dislocated in Sydney. The strike was called in protest against the dismissal of certain groups of dockers and against the employers' attitude on the question of holidays. During the strike 50 vessels stood idle and about 5,000 dockers were off work.