

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

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GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING PEACE

The negotiations between the Government delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, have come to a close.

The Declaration issued by the Governments of the USSR and the FPRY is a document of immense international significance. The Declaration is a notable contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia, to the cause of a peaceful settlement of international issues and of promoting understanding between peoples and states.

Throughout their history the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have fought together against their common enemies on more than one occasion, and have long-established traditions of fraternal friendship. This friendship was particularly strengthened during the second world war, when they fought together against the fascist invaders. It was in that period that the closest possible relations of friendship were established between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples.

However, subsequently these good relations became ruptured. This considerable disruption of mutual relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia brought harm to both countries and played into the hands of the enemies of peace and the security of nations. The hostile imperialist forces spared no effort to use these abnormal relations to their ends and to aggravate the discord and enmity between the fraternal peoples.

The aggressive reactionary forces hoped that the negotiations would fail, and they did all in their power to misrepresent them, to belittle their importance and to discredit the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. But their hopes have been disappointed by reality, and the enemies of peace have suffered a fresh defeat.

The outcome of the Belgrade negotiations demonstrates that despite the intrigues of the hostile forces the relations of friendship and co-operation between the

as questions of internal organisation, differences of social systems and of concrete forms of development of Socialism are exclusively the affair of the peoples of the individual countries;

"development of bilateral and international economic co-operation and removal of all factors in economic relations which impede trade and hold back the development of productive forces both on a world and national scale;

"the rendering of assistance, through the appropriate organs of UNO as well as through other forms which conform to the principles of UNO, both to the national economy and to economically backward areas, in the interests of the peoples of those areas and of the development of world economy;

"cessation of any and all forms of propaganda and misinformation and also of other activities which sow distrust and in one way or another impede the creation of an atmosphere favourable to constructive international co-operation and the peaceful coexistence of peoples;

"condemnation of any and all aggressions and attempts to establish political and economic domination over other countries; "recognition of the fact that the policy of military blocs heightens international tension, undermines confidence between peoples and increases the danger of war."

These principles are a big contribution to working out the problems of international co-operation. There is no doubt that they will meet with deep understanding among all champions of peace and will be warmly approved by all people of good will, by all those who are striving for real co-operation between peoples.

The Declaration of the two Governments reflects such questions as the task of strengthening the role and prestige of the United Nations Organisation, according to the People's Republic of China its rightful place in UNO, and admission to membership in this Organisation of other states which meet with the requirements of the UN Charter. Both Governments, it is emphasized in the Declaration, are agreed that the peoples should exert fresh efforts to achieve positive results and agreements in negotiations of world peace

DECLARATION of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia

From May 27 to June 2, 1955, negotiations took place in Belgrade and on Brioni Island between the Government delegation of the USSR, comprising N. S. Khrushchev, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and First Secretary of the C.C. of the CPSU; N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; A. I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; D. T. Shepilov, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, Member of the C.C. of the CPSU and Chief Editor of *Pravda*; A. A. Gromyko, First Deputy Foreign Minister; P. N. Kurnykin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade; and the delegation of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, comprising Josip Broz Tito, President of the FPRY; Edvard Kardelj, Aleksandar Rankovic and Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo, Vice-Chairmen of the Federal Executive Council; Mialko Todorovic, Member of the Federal Executive Council; Koca Popovic, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Velko Micunovic, Deputy State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the FPRY.

In the course of the negotiations, which were conducted in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, there took place an exchange of opinions on international problems affecting the interests of the USSR and the FPRY, and also a comprehensive survey of questions concerning the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

I.

The negotiations took as their point of departure the mutual desire of both Governments that, in the interests of the peaceful settlement of international questions and the strengthening of co-operation between peoples and states, the method of negotiations should be employed.

The peoples and armed forces of the two countries had particularly developed their friendship and militant co-operation during the war they fought together with other freedom-loving peoples against the fascist invaders.

The two Governments agreed to adopt further measures to normalise their relations and develop co-operation between their countries, confident that this accords with the interests of the peoples of both countries and contributes to the lessening of tension and the strengthening of peace throughout the world. The negotiations made manifest the sincere desire of the Governments of both countries for the further development of all-round co-operation between the USSR and the FPRY, which fully accords with the interests of both countries and likewise with the interests of peace and Socialism, and for which the objective conditions are now present.

In examining the questions which were the subject of the negotiations, and with the aim of strengthening confidence and co-operation between the peoples, the two Governments proceed from the following principles:

the indivisibility of peace, on which alone collective security can be based; respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and equality of states in their relations with each other and with other states;

recognition and promotion of the peaceful coexistence of peoples, irrespective of their ideological differences and differences in social structure, which presupposes co-operation between all states in the sphere of international relations in general and economic and cultural relations in particular;

mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs for any reason—whether economic, political or ideological—inasmuch as questions of internal organisation, differences of social systems and of concrete forms of development of Socialism are exclusively the affair of the peoples of the individual countries;

development of bilateral and international economic co-operation and removal of all factors in economic relations which impede trade and hold back the development of productive forces both on a world and national scale;

the rendering of assistance, through the appropriate organs of UNO as well as through other forms which conform to the principles of UNO, both to the national economy and to economically backward areas, in the interests of the peoples of those areas and of the development of world economy;

the development of any and all forms of propaganda and misinformation and also of other activities which sow distrust and in one way or another impede the creation of an

atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, which were conducted in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, there took place an exchange of opinions on international problems affecting the interests of the USSR and the FPRY, and also a comprehensive survey of questions concerning the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

The two Governments are agreed that all peoples should exert fresh efforts to achieve positive results and agreements in negotiations on such vital questions of world peace as: the question of reduction and limitation of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons; the question of bringing about general collective security, including that based on a treaty for a system of collective security in Europe, and the question of the utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

These efforts would result in an atmosphere which at one and the same time would permit the peaceful solution of such immediate, burning international questions as agreement on solution of the German question on a democratic basis and in accord with the wishes and interests of the German people, as well as the interests of general security; and the satisfaction of the lawful rights of the Chinese People's Republic in relation to Taiwan.

The two Governments welcome the results of the Bandung Conference as an important contribution to the idea of international co-operation, and as giving support to the efforts of the peoples of Asia and Africa to strengthen their political and economic independence, and consider that this contributes to the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

III.

Thorough attention was given to an analysis of the relations between the two countries up to the present time and the prospects of their further development. Taking into account that in recent years their mutual relations had been considerably disturbed, a fact which was detrimental to both countries and to international co-operation, the Governments of the USSR and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, expressing their determination to develop their future relations in a spirit of friendly co-operation and basing themselves on the principles formulated in the Declaration, have agreed on the following:

1. That they shall take all necessary measures to introduce a normal treaty status, on the basis of which they will regulate and ensure the normal development of their relations for the purpose of extending co-operation between the two countries in all spheres in which both Governments are interested.

2. The need to strengthen economic bonds and extend economic co-operation between the two countries.

To this end both Governments have agreed to undertake the necessary measures to put an end to the consequences which arose as a result of the violation of normal treaty status in economic relations between the two countries.

They have also agreed to set about concluding the necessary treaties to regulate and facilitate the development of economic relations in the above-mentioned direction.

3. With a view to developing cultural relations, both Governments have expressed their readiness to conclude a convention on cultural co-operation.

4. Attaching great importance to the matter of keeping the public informed, in order to develop friendly co-operation between the peoples and being desirous that this information be accurate and objective, both Governments agreed upon the necessity of concluding a convention on an information service in the spirit of the decisions of UNO and on a mutual basis from the point of view of the status and privileges of the organs of this service on the territory of each of the Contracting Parties.

5. Supporting the UNO recommendations on the development of co-operation between all countries with regard to the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, which is a matter of great moment for the consolidation of peace and progress the world over, both Governments agreed to establish mutual co-operation in this sphere.

6. Both Governments agreed to take measures to conclude treaties with a view to settling questions of citizenship or, conversely, repatriation of citizens of either of the Contracting Parties who reside on the territory of the other Party. Both Governments are agreed that the treaties must be based on respect for the principles of humanity and on the universally accepted principles of free will in relation to the persons in question.

Both Governments are also agreed with regard to the rights of citizens of one

of mutual relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia brought harm to both countries and played into the hands of the enemies of peace and the security of nations. The hostile imperialist forces spared no effort to use these abnormal relations to their ends and to aggravate the discord and enmity between the fraternal peoples.

The aggressive reactionary forces hoped that the negotiations would fail, and they did all in their power to misrepresent them, to belittle their importance and to discredit the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. But their hopes have been disappointed by reality, and the enemies of peace have suffered a fresh defeat.

The outcome of the Belgrade negotiations demonstrates that despite the intrigues of the hostile forces the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will be strengthened and further developed. There exist all the prerequisites for this: age-old historical friendship, the glorious traditions of the revolutionary movement, the existence of the necessary economic base and common ideals in the struggle for the peaceful prosperity and happiness of the working people. The sincere friendship between these two fraternal peoples has found striking expression in the warm and hospitable reception given to the Soviet delegation in Yugoslavia.

During the negotiations the Government delegations exchanged their views on the major international problems affecting the interests of the USSR and the FPRY and examined in detail the questions of political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

The Declaration stresses that the negotiations have made manifest the sincere desire of the Governments of both countries for the further development of all-round co-operation between the USSR and the FPRY, which fully accords with the interests of both countries and likewise with the interests of peace and Socialism, and for which the objective conditions are now present.

"In examining the questions", the Declaration states, "which were the subject of the negotiations, and with the aim of strengthening confidence and co-operation between the peoples, the two Governments proceed from the following principles:

"the indivisibility of peace, on which alone collective security can be based; respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and equality of states in their relations with each other and with other states;

"recognition and promotion of the peaceful coexistence of peoples, irrespective of their ideological differences and differences in social structure, which presupposes co-operation between all states in the sphere of international relations in general and economic and cultural relations in particular;

"mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs for any reason—whether economic, political or ideological—inasmuch

recognition of the fact that the policy of military blocs heightens international tension, undermines confidence between peoples and increases the danger of war."

These principles are a big contribution to working out the problems of international co-operation. There is no doubt that they will meet with deep understanding among all champions of peace and will be warmly approved by all people of good will, by all those who are striving for real co-operation between peoples.

The Declaration of the two Governments reflects such questions as the task of strengthening the role and prestige of the United Nations Organisation, according to the People's Republic of China its rightful place in UNO, and admission to membership in this Organisation of other states which meet with the requirements of the UN Charter. Both Governments, it is emphasized in the Declaration, are agreed that the peoples should exert fresh efforts to achieve positive results and agreements in negotiations on such vital questions of world peace as: the question of reduction and limitation of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons; the question of bringing about general collective security, including that based on a treaty for a system of collective security in Europe; and the question of the utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

These efforts would at the same time permit the peaceful solution of such immediate, burning international questions as agreement on solution of the German question on a democratic basis and in accord with the wishes and interests of the German people, as well as the interests of general security, and the satisfaction of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in relation to Taiwan.

The Declaration defines the ways for further developing co-operation between the USSR and the FPRY, the development of economic and cultural relations between them. Both Governments have agreed to establish mutual co-operation in the sphere of utilising atomic energy for peaceful purposes. For better understanding between the peoples and development of relations between them, both Governments will maintain and facilitate the co-operation of public organisations of both countries by means of contact, exchange of socialist experience and a free exchange of opinion.

There is no doubt that the Declaration of the two Governments will be met with great satisfaction and will be warmly approved by the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the working people in the People's Democracies. It is in accord with the vital interests of the working class in all countries, and in the interests of the international working-class movement as a whole. It will have the support of all peace-loving peoples because it contributes to the solution of vital present-day questions—the consolidation of peace and co-operation between the peoples, the relaxation of tension in international relations.

The Declaration of the Governments of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will inspire the peace-loving forces in all countries to new successes in their tireless fight for peace and the security of peoples.

by peaceful negotiations. "Together with the entire Austrian people", says the resolution, "the peace movement in Austria will make every effort to ensure and defend Austria's neutrality."

Greetings on the occasion of the conclusion of the State Treaty were conveyed to the meeting on behalf of the World Peace Council by Isabella Blume, Secretary of the Council.

Celebration Meeting of Austrian Peace Council

A celebration meeting of the Austrian Peace Council was held in Vienna in which representatives of provincial peace councils and numerous Austrian public figures participated. A speech was made by Professor H. Brandweiner, Chairman of the Austrian Peace Council.

A unanimously adopted resolution welcomed the signing of the Austrian State Treaty and stated that this result was achieved not by a "policy of force", but

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II.

In their policy the two Governments proceed from the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter, and are agreed that it is necessary to exert further efforts to strengthen the role and authority of UNO, which would be particularly furthered were

On behalf of the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
N. A. BULGANIN
Chairman of the Council
of Ministers of the USSR

On behalf of the Government
of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
J. BROZ TITO
President of the Federal
People's Republic of Yugoslavia

June 2, 1955
Belgrade

Signing of the Declaration of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia

The concluding meeting of the Government delegation of the USSR headed by N. S. Khrushchev and the Government delegation of Yugoslavia headed by J. Broz Tito took place, in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, on June 2 in the House of the Guards in Belgrade.

The meeting examined and adopted the Declaration of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Declaration was signed in the evening of the same day in the House of the Guards in the presence of the members of the delegations of both countries, their advisers and experts and representatives of the press.

The Declaration was signed:

On behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by N. A. BULGANIN, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

On behalf of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by J. BROZ TITO, President of the FPRY.

Soviet Government Delegation in Yugoslavia

On May 27 talks began between the Government delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. The two delegations exchanged opinions on the international situation and the relations between the FPRY and the USSR.

On the same day the USSR Government delegation placed a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier on Avala hill near Belgrade. The Soviet delegation visited the cemetery where lie buried the Yugoslav and Soviet servicemen who fell in the fight to liberate Belgrade. Wreaths were placed on the monuments to the fallen men. In the afternoon the Soviet delegation attended a dinner in its honour given by the President of the FPRY, Josip Broz Tito.

The talks between the two Government delegations continued on May 28 with an exchange of opinions on future relations between the FPRY and the USSR. On the same day President Tito gave a dinner in honour of the Soviet delegation.

The delegation from the USSR also visited the Boris Kidric Institute in Vinca, near Belgrade. In the evening it attended a

reception given in the White Castle by President Broz Tito.

In the early hours of May 29 N. S. Khrushchev, N. A. Bulganin, A. I. Mikoyan and other members of the Soviet delegation left Belgrade by special train to pay a visit to the Island of Brioni at the invitation of the FPRY Government. Accompanying the USSR delegation on the same train were President Josip Broz Tito, Edvard Kardelj, Alexander Rankovic and other members of the Yugoslav Government delegation.

All along the route, a trip of many hours, the Soviet guests and leading Yugoslav statesmen were warmly greeted by the inhabitants of the villages and towns.

On May 29-30 the Government delegations of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union held further discussions on the Island of Brioni, in the course of which their exchange of opinions on relations between the USSR and the FPRY continued in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

On May 29 the Soviet delegation, accompanied by members of the Yugoslav delegation, took a sightseeing trip around the island.

On May 30 members of the Soviet delegation and its advisers met members of the Yugoslav delegation and its advisers to discuss questions of interest to both countries. On the same day N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin, accompanied by J. Broz Tito, visited the ports of Pula and Rovinj on the Istrian coast. The members of both delegations and their advisers were present at a lunch and dinner given by J. Broz Tito, President of the FPRY.

On May 31, after two days stay on the island, the Soviet Government delegation left for the port of Rijeka on the yacht "Yadranka".

At Rijeka, members of the Soviet and Yugoslav delegations, accompanied by the heads of the Third May Shipyard, made a round of the shops of the enterprise. N. S. Khrushchev, N. A. Bulganin and A. I. Mikoyan chatted with the heads of the enterprise and acquainted themselves with the organisation and technique of production. Members of both delegations then left by car for Postojna, in the People's Republic of Slovenia.

On arrival, the USSR delegation and members of the Yugoslav delegation visited the famous stalactite cave in Postojna.

Members of both delegations left Postojna by car for the town of Bled. While travelling to Rijeka and Bled, members of both Government delegations continued to exchange views, in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, on the questions which formed the object of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks.

On June 1 the members of the Soviet delegation arrived in Ljubljana, the capital of the People's Republic of Slovenia, where they visited the Litostroj Works and spoke to the management.

On the same day they left for Zagreb, the capital of the People's Republic of Croatia.

In Zagreb the members of the Soviet delegation visited the Rade Koncar Factory. On June 2, the Government delegation of the Soviet Union gave a dinner in honour of the Government delegation of the FPRY which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day V. A. Valkov, Ambassador of the USSR to Yugoslavia, gave a big reception in honour of the Government delegation of the Soviet Union. Among those present were the members of the Government delegation of the FPRY. The reception was held in an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere.

In the Interests of Strengthening Peace in Europe and the World Over

The Rumanian People's Republic, like all the other countries that took part in the Warsaw Conference, has ratified the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance signed by eight European states in Warsaw on May 14, this year.

The Warsaw Conference was made necessary by the fact that the parliaments of the West European countries, flouting the will and national interests of their peoples, ratified the Paris agreements providing for the restoration of German militarism and for the inclusion of Western Germany in the North Atlantic bloc. Thus, with the aid of the U.S.A., Britain and France, Western Germany is being converted into the main centre of the war danger in Europe, into the striking force of the aggressive NATO system, over which the United States reigns supreme.

This is attended by the activation of aggressive forces in other parts of the world as well. In the Far East U.S. provocations are continuing in the Taiwan area, in the Near and Middle East pressure is being brought to bear upon the Arab countries in connection with the formation of military blocs there.

That the Paris agreements, which are obviously directed against the peace-loving countries of Europe, have been put into effect was a fact which the peace-loving countries were bound to take into account.

The Rumanian people, like the other peoples represented at the Warsaw Conference, know only too well what the revival of German militarism, which inflicted so much suffering and so many losses upon mankind, means.

It was precisely the high sense of responsibility with which all its participants approached the working out of the measures necessary to ensure the security of the peace-loving countries, to defend the peaceful labour of their peoples and bar the way to aggression in Europe, that was the characteristic feature of the Warsaw Conference.

In the preamble to the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance signed at Warsaw, the eight European states reaffirmed their desire to establish a system of collective security in Europe based on the participation of all European states, irrespective of their social and state systems. To facilitate the achievement of this aim, for which all the peoples of Europe are striving, it is provided that in the event of the organisation of a general European system of collective security the treaty of the eight European states will lose its validity.

The Treaty also reflects the continued concern of the signatories to the Treaty over the settlement of the German question through Germany's unification along peaceful, democratic lines.

Special importance attaches to Article 9, which states that "the Treaty is open to accession on the part of other states, irrespective of their social and state systems, which express their readiness, through participation in the present Treaty, to promote the pooling of the efforts of peace-loving states in order to safeguard peace and the security of the nations".

The peoples of Europe now clearly see before them two types of treaties conforming to the two trends observed in the international arena. On the one hand, there is the Warsaw Treaty, designed to serve the cause of peace and security; on the other hand, the North Atlantic Treaty, the aggressive character of which has been intensified with the inclusion of Western Germany. It is indicative that while the Warsaw Conference was in progress a session of the NATO council was held in Paris. Each session of this council is

Every measure taken jointly by these states accords with their most vital national interests. It is precisely their vital national interests and all historical experience that prompts each of the states represented at the Warsaw Conference to take part in carrying out measures to avert aggression in Europe. But who could reasonably maintain that it is their national interests that prompt, say, France, Belgium or Luxembourg to take part in the Paris agreements, when historical experience shows that these countries are, first and foremost, jeopardised as a result of the resurrection of German militarism? It is the United States, not national interests, that dictates the decisions taken by the military blocs and alliances in the West, and each new decision signifies the greater dependence of the West European countries upon the U.S.A. economically, politically and militarily. It is no secret that to get these decisions adopted "unanimously" U.S. government circles do not scruple to threaten their allies and bring pressure to bear upon them in the crudest and most insolent manner. Such is the real physiognomy of the "Western solidarity" that American officials are wont to laud as a model of good relations between states.

In contrast to this state of affairs, the decisions of the Warsaw Conference have demonstrated the might of the socialist camp, its monolithic unity and solidarity, and the immense superiority of the new relations established between the countries of this camp.

The principle of sovereignty and respect for the each other's interests in the relations between big and small states, which the great Soviet Union proclaimed on the international arena from its earliest days, is now the cardinal principle governing the relations between the states of the socialist camp.

The new situation that has arisen in Europe requires still closer co-ordination of the efforts of the countries belonging to the socialist camp and the adoption of new measures to strengthen their defence capacity and safeguard the integrity of their frontiers.

This finds expression in the consolidation of the ties, fraternal, all-round co-operation between them, in the concerted measures envisaged by the Treaty for joint defence in the event of an armed attack upon any one of the signatories, in the establishment of a Unified Command and the adoption of other measures necessary to strengthen the defence capacity of the Treaty signatories.

To examine the questions that may arise in connection with the implementation of the Treaty, a Political Consultative Committee is being set up, on which each signatory will have an official representative.

The Treaty provides for the establishment of a Unified Command of the armed forces which, by agreement between them, the signatories will assign to this Command.

The Warsaw Treaty has the powerful, wholehearted support of the great Chinese people.

The Warsaw Treaty is of particular significance as a means of averting war and defending peace and the security of the peoples. It cannot be stated that the

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Rumanian People's Republic
Member, Political Bureau, C.C.,
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ing to improving relations with other states.

The Rumanian People's Republic has always consistently fought for a universal and definitive reduction of armaments and for the prohibition of atomic weapons. This aspiration of the Rumanian people and Government, conforming with those of all peoples and governments who participated in the Conference, is reflected in the text of the Treaty, which emphasizes that the contracting parties shall strive for the adoption, through agreement with other states that may desire to co-operate in this matter, of effective measures for a universal reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction.

The Rumanian people and Government hold that the serious consideration by all states, and certainly above all by the big powers, of the latest Soviet proposals on disarmament is now the most important means of achieving positive results in the direction of delivering mankind from another war of destruction, lessening international tension, relieving the peoples of the heavy burden laid upon them by the arms drive and guaranteeing the possibility of utilising all resources thus made available for improving the well-being of the peoples.

For the imperialist powers, bourgeois landlord Rumania was a country to haggle over; it was always subjected to their pressure and attacks. The treaties of alliance then concluded between Rumania and the imperialist states were merely instruments through which the country was enslaved by these powers, so that it had to supply them with cannon fodder for their aggressive aims and place at their disposal its national wealth and a cheap labour force.

Those times have gone, once and for all. Today our people are building a new life. Their security and national independence are safeguarded by the people's rule and by the 900 million-strong socialist camp, unparalleled in might, stretching from the Elbe to the Pacific Ocean and led by two great world powers—the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. Should a dangerous situation arise, the peoples of this camp are fully determined to render each other fraternal help with all their forces.

That is why the Rumanian people have welcomed the Warsaw Treaty so wholeheartedly and with such deep trust; they see in it the guarantee of peace and their security, of fresh successes in their peaceful constructive labour.

The strength of a people's-democratic state lies in the consciousness of the masses, in the fact that they know the internal and foreign policy of the Party and the Government and feel that it is their own. Hence it follows that our task is to equip the masses politically and ideologically, thoroughly explain to them the internal and foreign policy of the Party and the Government and improve their education in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism, vigilance and staunchness in the face of the enemy.

It is essential to display constant

based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, with all countries regardless of their political system, and its determination to do everything necessary that lies in its power to remove any obstacles still existing to improving relations with other

ments, prohibition of atomic weapons and elimination of the threat of a new war as a vital contribution to the cause of peace and the relaxation of international tension. These proposals correspond to the vital interests of the peoples and are enthusiastically approved by peace-loving people throughout the world.

The settlement of the Austrian question, accomplished through the initiative of the Soviet Union, is indisputably a new important success of the policy of peace and lessening international tension.

All these achievements are unquestionably the results of the persistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries. More than ever before, this policy evokes a powerful response all over the world. Hence, the desire of the peoples for peace has become so mighty and universal, and their demand that the big powers set to work to settle the international questions by means of negotiations has become so pressing, that they can no longer be ignored. It is this factor that compelled the ruling circles of the United States—which until recently took a negative attitude towards the idea of a conference of the big powers—to change their position and declare that they agreed to such a conference.

However, instead of drawing the necessary conclusions from recent events in Europe and Asia and realising that they signify the failure of the "positions of strength" policy, these circles are trying to represent matters as though it were a question of some "success" of this policy.

It appears that the instigators of the "positions of strength" policy needed to fabricate a sham victory for this policy in Austria in order to put forward their ridiculous demand for placing on the agenda of the Four-Power conference the question of restoring the old regimes in the countries of people's democracy. This is a bare-faced manifestation of the policy of interference in the internal affairs of the people's-democratic countries, which the U.S. ruling circles have pursued for more than ten years with a persistence worthy of a better cause.

The free Rumanian people, masters of their own destiny, categorically reject this new attempt by the U.S. imperialists to interfere in their home affairs. The question of the state system of Rumania was decided once and for all by the Rumanian people according to their will and interests, and no foreign power has the right to discuss it.

Attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries are incompatible with the principles of the Uno and can be regarded only as an expression of aggressive tendencies by certain circles whose aim is to intensify a "cold war" and further aggravate international tension.

The immense importance of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between eight peace-loving states is revealed even more clearly in the light of the brazen attempts of U.S. imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of our country and other people's-democratic countries.

It is quite obvious that never before in their history have the Rumanian people had such a sure and powerful guarantee of their security, peaceful labour, independence and state sovereignty, against any attempt at imperialist interference or aggression.

During the past few days a top-level meeting between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia took place in Belgrade. The working people of Rumania

PEOPLES INTENSIFY STRUGGLE FOR PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS

★ ★

New Successes of Italian Peace Fighters Over Ten Million Signatures in Italy

Italy's peace supporters are forging ahead steadily in the campaign for signatures to the Vienna Appeal. By May 29, one hundred days after the start of the campaign, 10,075,800 signatures had been collected.

At a big peace demonstration in Rome on May 26, the Rome Peace Committee gave prizes to the best canvassers. Among the prize winners were Lilianna Neri, who has collected more than 10,000 signatures, and Savino Schiavoni, who devoted his holiday to this noble cause and has collected 3,800 signatures. At the conclusion of the demonstration the Committee announced the start of a "For an Italian Peace Policy" week, in the course of which letters

will be sent to the district committees of the various parties proposing the organisation of a meeting to discuss the vital problems facing the country.

The number of cultural workers urging prohibition of atomic weapons has increased substantially of late. Ottone Rosai, one of the most distinguished artists in the country, the art critic Roberto Longhi and others have come out in support of the Vienna Appeal.

A few days ago the National Peace Committee met in Rome to discuss the problems facing intellectuals in view of the increasing danger of another war and the forthcoming World Peace Assembly.

French People Actively Support Vienna Appeal

The Vienna Appeal signature campaign is steadily making headway in France. More than 231,000 signatures have been collected in the Seine Department and 40,000 in the Rhône Department.

In the struggle against the threat of atomic war unity between Socialists and Communists is steadily gaining ground. In Estissac (Aube) members of both parties have undertaken to give joint support to the signature campaign. In Montchaninles-Mines (Saône-et-Loire) the Socialist mayor and several Socialist activists, including the secretary of the party section, are among those who have appealed to the population to sign the Appeal.

Among the best canvassers who are coming to the fore in the course of the campaign are Vincent Cerdan of Marseille,

who has already collected 1,531 signatures, and 68-year-old André Leseigneur of Vitry (Seine), who has collected 1,600. Here is what André Leseigneur relates about his methods: "I call on tradesmen and in the cafés, go to festivities and meetings. I keep an eye open for every suitable occasion. For instance, at a festival in the secular school in Vitry I collected 718 signatures. I think that the groups doing house-to-house canvassing ought to have among their number a woman who could convince the mothers of families, the housewives. I have a certain amount of experience in this regard. When you go canvassing with a woman you are less likely to hear the words: "I am in agreement, but I prefer to consult my husband before I put my name down."

National Peace Assembly in Brazil

Over 300 delegates took part in the National Peace Assembly of Brazil which was held in Rio de Janeiro.

Bishop Cesar Dacorso Filho, head of the Methodist Church in Brazil, made a report on "The Brazilian People and the Atomic War Threat", stressing that the main task of the peace supporters in the country was to collect 10 million signatures to the Vienna Appeal. A report on "The Brazilian People and the Problem of Universal Peace" was delivered by Frota Moreira, Deputy to Congress and General Secretary of the Workers' Party.

Jose de Castro, Deputy to Congress; Abguar Bastos, writer; Campos Vergal,

Deputy to Congress and many representatives from various states spoke during the sessions of the Assembly.

The Assembly passed a resolution against the threat of atomic war and outlining the tasks of the Brazilian people.

The Assembly elected delegates to the World Peace Assembly, as well as a new committee, the members of which will include the Governor of which will be State, Vice-Governor of the Amazonas and many other political, religious and public figures.

Indonesian People Demand Ban on Atomic Weapons

The collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal is proceeding apace in the towns and villages of Indonesia. In Surabaya 45,000 signatures have been collected, in Blitar 30,000. As many as 46,000 plantation workers have also signed the Appeal. Among those who signed in Djakarta were Mayor Sudiro and other high-level municipal officials.

supporters of peace have recently made considerable headway. The Conference of Asian and African countries made an immense contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and the concord of the peoples. The World Peace Assembly will be a new step in this direction. For that

states will lose its validity.

The Treaty also reflects the continued concern of the signatories to the Treaty over the settlement of the German question through Germany's unification along peaceful, democratic lines.

Special importance attaches to Article 9, which states that "the Treaty is open to accession on the part of other states, irrespective of their social and state systems, which express their readiness, through participation in the present Treaty, to promote the pooling of the efforts of peace-loving states in order to safeguard peace and the security of the nations".

The peoples of Europe now clearly see before them two types of treaties conforming to the two trends observed in the international arena. On the one hand, there is the Warsaw Treaty, designed to serve the cause of peace and security; on the other hand, the North Atlantic Treaty, the aggressive character of which has been intensified with the inclusion of Western Germany. It is indicative that while the Warsaw Conference was in progress a session of the NATO council was held in Paris. Each session of this council is a new milestone along the road of war preparations. The session before last took the decision to use atomic weapons in wartime, the latest one sealed the decision to revive German militarism. Is it not clear even from these two facts alone that the North Atlantic bloc is an aggressive alignment?

The Warsaw Conference again demonstrated the complete unity of the countries of the socialist camp, the indestructible friendship and fraternity linking the peoples of this camp together. The complete unity of views displayed by the Conference participants in relation to the need to conclude the Treaty and in relation to the principles upon which it is based is a striking expression of the new relations established between the countries of the socialist camp—relations unparalleled in history and based on community of aims and interests, upon the principles of equality, respect for state sovereignty and non-interference in each other's domestic affairs.

The Warsaw Treaty is one concluded by states that sincerely desire to help each other, a treaty embodying the great ideas of fraternal friendship between free and equal peoples.

tion of the ties, fraternal, all-round co-operation between them, in the concerted measures envisaged by the Treaty for joint defence in the event of an armed attack upon any one of the signatories, in the establishment of a Unified Command and the adoption of other measures necessary to strengthen the defence capacity of the Treaty signatories.

To examine the questions that may arise in connection with the implementation of the Treaty, a Political Consultative Committee is being set up, on which each signatory will have an official representative.

The Treaty provides for the establishment of a Unified Command of the armed forces which, by agreement between them, the signatories will assign to this Command.

The Warsaw Treaty has the powerful, wholehearted support of the great Chinese people.

The Warsaw Treaty is of particular significance as a means of averting war and defending peace and the security of the peoples. It cannot but be stated that the "positions of strength" policy has been, and continues to be, ineffective in regard to the countries of the socialist camp.

The Warsaw Treaty fully accords with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. The provisions made by the Treaty in the event that one or several of its signatories are attacked conform with Article 51 of that Charter. The measures taken in that event will be terminated as soon as the Security Council takes the measures necessary to restore and maintain peace.

By signing the Warsaw Treaty the Rumanian Government again demonstrated its determination to take part, in a spirit of sincere co-operation, in all international actions designed to safeguard peace and the security of the peoples, its determination to exert every effort to make this organisation, set up on the basis of strict observance of the U.N. Charter, an effective instrument for achieving this aim.

At the Warsaw Conference the Rumanian delegation stressed its Government's desire to establish good-neighbourly relations,

unparalleled in might, stretching from the Elbe to the Pacific Ocean and led by two great world powers—the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. Should a dangerous situation arise, the peoples of this camp are fully determined to render each other fraternal help with all their forces.

That is why the Rumanian people have welcomed the Warsaw Treaty so wholeheartedly and with such deep trust; they see in it the guarantee of peace and their security, of fresh successes in their peaceful constructive labour.

The strength of a people's democratic state lies in the consciousness of the masses, in the fact that they know the internal and foreign policy of the Party and the Government and feel that it is their own. Hence it follows that our task is to equip the masses politically and ideologically, thoroughly explain to them the internal and foreign policy of the Party and the Government and improve their education in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism, vigilance and staunchness in the face of the enemy.

It is essential to display constant solidarity for our valiant armed forces—the unshakable defender of the achievements of our working people and the state interests of the Republic.

It is necessary to further develop our economy, above all heavy industry—the basis of our country's might, and to work to fulfil the Five-Year Plan, advance agriculture and obtain bumper yields.

The further development of scientific research, the introduction of advanced methods and the latest achievements of science and technique into production, which are the basis of technical progress and rapid growth of labour productivity, are at present an important task in the drive to strengthen our homeland and improve the people's well-being.

The decisions taken at the Warsaw Conference have had a telling effect on international events, for during that period the Soviet Union put forward a number of important proposals which excited universal attention and which made possible a powerful movement in favour of easing tension and settling all outstanding issues by negotiation.

The world public appreciates the new Soviet proposals on reduction of arma-

discuss it. Attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries are incompatible with the principles of the Uno and can be regarded only as an expression of aggressive tendencies by certain circles whose aim is to intensify a "cold war" and further aggravate international tension. The immense importance of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between eight peace-loving states is revealed even more clearly in the light of the brazen attempts of U.S. imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of our country and other people's democratic countries.

It is quite obvious that never before in their history have the Rumanian people had such a sure and powerful guarantee of their security, peaceful labour, independence and state sovereignty, against any attempt at imperialist interference or aggression.

During the past few days a top-level meeting between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia took place in Belgrade. The working people of Rumania, all the Rumanian people and their Government warmly greet the successful completion of the talks in Belgrade and the Declaration of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. We attach special international significance for strengthening peace and security in Europe to the complete normalisation of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Contrary to the bitter resistance of the aggressive circles which want a new war, especially favourable opportunities for improving relations among states, settling outstanding issues and lessening international tension have now been created in international affairs. United by the Warsaw Treaty, the peace-loving countries will continue to wage the struggle for the consolidation and preservation of peace.

The Rumanian people, who love peace and freedom and realise their national and international responsibility, will honourably fulfil their obligations, confirming the signature affixed on their behalf to the Warsaw Treaty by heroic labour in the name of the consolidation and prosperity of their homeland, the strengthening of her defence capacities and for the triumph of the cause of peace and international co-operation.

Bishop Cesar Dacosta, Deputy to Congress; Josue de Castro, Deputy to Congress; Abguar Bastos, writer; Campos Vernal,

Indonesian People Demand Ban on Atomic Weapons

The collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal is proceeding apace in the towns and villages of Indonesia. In Surabaya 45,000 signatures have been collected, in Blitar 30,000. As many as 46,000 plantation workers have also signed the Appeal. Among those who signed in Djakarta were Mayor Sudiro and other high-level municipal officials.

In connection with the forthcoming World Peace Assembly, the Indonesian Peace Council has issued an appeal to the people, in which it notes that the

tasks of the Brazilian people elected delegates to the Assembly, as well as a National Peace Council and executive committee, the members of which include the Governor of the Rio de Janeiro State, Vice-Governor of the Rio de Janeiro State, and many other political, religious and public figures.

supporters of peace have recently made considerable headway. The Conference of Asian and African countries made immense contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and the concord of the peoples. The World Peace Assembly will be a new step in the same direction. For that reason the Committee calls upon the entire Indonesian people to give their vigorous support to the Assembly. It is necessary, the Appeal stresses, for every Indonesian to append his signature to the demand to ban atomic war.

Meeting of Central Committee, Communist Party of Mexico

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party took place recently.

The report was made by Comrade J. Encarnacion Perez, National Organizer, who noted the aggravation of the economic and political situation in Mexico caused above all by the growing domination of U.S. imperialism, and its interference in the internal affairs of the country. He pointed to the policy of encroachment on the democratic rights of the people as an alarming fact. This policy finds expression in an attempt to introduce McCarthyist methods into the country in the guise of an anti-Communist campaign. Comrade Perez stressed the need for the Party to intensify its activities in order to mobilise the masses in the struggle for peace and in defence of the freedoms embodied in the Mexican Constitution and to speed the building of a mighty national democratic and anti-imperialist front.

Comrade Perez dealt with the reasons for the slow implementation of the correct poli-

tical line decided at the XIIth Party Congress, reasons which also hamper the more rapid growth of Party membership. It is necessary, said Comrade Perez, radically to change the methods of leadership in the Party at all levels by carrying out a systematic struggle against bureaucracy. It is also necessary to apply in practice the principles of the correct selection and allocation of cadres and the verification of the fulfilment of decisions.

He laid emphasis on the need to fight against sectarianism and such opportunist tendencies as the underestimation of the leading role of the Party and the working class, as a consequence of which attention is not given constantly to the enrolling of new members and the organising of factory branches, especially in the large enterprises.

The meeting reviewed the successes achieved in the work among the youth and discussed the question of the Party giving more help to youth organisations.

Meeting of National Committee, Communist Party of Uruguay

On May 27 and 28 a meeting of the National Committee of the Uruguayan Communist Party took place in Montevideo. It heard and discussed a report given by Comrade Eugenio Gomez, General Secretary of the Party, on the conditions of the working masses in the capital and on the organisational and political problems of the Montevideo Party organisation.

It was noted that the country was experiencing difficult economic situation, caused by the intensification of the symptoms of crisis in imperialist countries and by preparations for war. The present Uruguayan Government is continuing the policy of its predecessors, that of subordinating the country to the interests of the United States; the working people cannot expect such a government to solve their problems.

Those present referred to growing unemployment and high prices and spoke of the rising struggle of the masses for a better life, peace and national independence.

The meeting decided to change the date of the XVIth Party Congress from July 8 to September 23.

The National Committee adopted an appeal to the Uruguayan people calling on them to intensify the struggle for peace and the collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal. A resolution was also passed demanding the release of Comrade Jesus Faria, General Secretary of the Venezuelan Communist Party.

The Party continues to prepare for the forthcoming Congress. The National Committee has published the first issue of the "XVI Congress Bulletin" which tackles the principal problems facing the Party.

The next issues of the bulletin will contain materials elucidating other problems, particularly those of the concrete contribution Communists should make to strengthening and expanding the peace movement and to successfully carrying out the campaign for signatures to the Vienna Appeal.

Powerful Sweep of Strike Movement in Britain

During the past few months, especially on the eve of the General Election, British official propaganda was particularly zealous in vaunting the "prosperity" of England and the "elimination of class distinctions". Moreover, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food claimed that from the point of view of every material criterion the people in Britain were now living better than ever before. However, in actual fact things are very different. The prices of daily necessities are steadily soaring. Even according to Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the prices of foodstuffs went up 8% in 1954 alone; taxes, rent, and charges for fuel, gas, electricity and all means of transport have all risen substantially.

The rise in prices is accompanied by an intensified exploitation of the British working people. The Times has noted that at present in Britain more people work overtime than ever before in peace time. The people's consumption, above all the consumption of foodstuffs, is being reduced. Even compared with the days of shortage in the 'thirties, the consumption of meat per head of population has dropped from 33.8 ounces a week to 31.7 ounces in 1954; fish from 6.7 to 5.1 ounces; butter from 7.6 to 4.3 ounces and so on. These worsened living conditions are the direct result of the arms race policy pursued by the British

ruling circles, and the continuous attacks on the social amenities and rights of the working people.

It is not surprising therefore that each year the strike movement has been gaining momentum in the country. The Ministry of Labour has admitted that the number of strikes in 1954 considerably surpassed the annual average for the past 20 years. This movement has especially intensified in the "era of prosperity", as the Tories like to call the period since 1951, when they came to power. As a result of strikes 1,694,000 working days were lost in 1951, 1,792,000 in 1952; 2,184,000 in 1953 and 2,470,000 last year. The first five months of the current year have been marked by a fresh sweep of the strike movement in which the British working people have been fighting for the satisfaction of their demands in the spirit of the best traditions of the British labour movement. The strike for higher wages conducted by the electrical and engineering maintenance workers of the London newspapers, lasting nearly a month, ended only a few weeks before the election. Almost none of the national newspapers was published in London for 26 days.

The strike of the Yorkshire miners, involving over 50 pits in North-East England, lasted for more than 3 weeks and

ended victoriously only a few days before the General Election. May 23, i.e. only three days before the election, saw the beginning of the strike in the six major ports of Britain, including London, Liverpool and Manchester, in which over 19,000 dockers and stevedores are involved. At present some 200 ships are affected by the strike.

On May 28 members of a railwaymen's union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, went on strike, the biggest in recent years.

Some 80% of all the loco-drivers and firemen in the country are on strike, and they are supported by engine crews from among the 17,000 locomotive engineers and firemen who are members of the National Union of Railwaymen, although this union as an organisation is not taking part in the strike. As a result of this strike, one of the biggest in Britain since the General Strike of 1926, railway traffic has been almost completely paralysed.

The scale of this strike and the effect it is having on the economic life of the country may be judged from the fact that, as The Times reports, in the first two days of the strike there were only 1,200 passenger and 200 freight trains throughout the entire railway system in Britain, whereas

normally the numbers running every day are about 24,000 passenger and 16,000 freight trains.

The drastic reduction of railway haulage is affecting the work of industry.

On June 1 a state of emergency was declared in the country. Such a decree grants the Government special powers, and gives it the right to requisition the means of transport, premises and so on. The authorities are taking drastic measures to compel the railwaymen to return to work. However, the striking railwaymen are determined to achieve the complete satisfaction of their demands for higher wages.

Replying to a question put to him by the Press Association correspondent regarding the reaction of the strikers to the introduction of the state of emergency, Hallworth, Assistant General Secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, said that it was a matter for the Government, but that the locomotive engineers and firemen were fully determined to continue their fight to the end.

These powerful strike battles in Britain bear witness to the mighty forces of the British working class, its increasing activity and firm determination to fight for their rights and better living conditions.

Heavy Industry—The Basis of Socialist Construction in Poland

★
P. Jaroszewicz
 Member, C.C., PUWP
 Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers,
 Polish People's Republic

★ ★

For ten years the Polish people, in conditions of independence, led by the Polish United Workers' Party, have been laying the foundations of a new, socialist society. In this effort our Party and Government have been guided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching on building Socialism, socialist industrialisation and the socialist reorganisation of agriculture. Their policy conforms to the requirements of the basic economic law of Socialism. Working to ensure ever fuller satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of the people, the Party and the Government direct the development of socialist production on the basis of higher technique and a steady rise in labour productivity.

Immediately after the country's liberation the Party set itself the task of rehabilitating the war-ravaged national economy, above all heavy industry producing the means of production. Big efforts were made towards ensuring the development of heavy industry. The nationalisation of industry and the planning of national economic development contributed to the advance in the country's industry. In the course of the 1947-49 Three-Year Plan gross industrial output outstripped that of landlord-capitalist Poland by 77%, with output of the means of production amounting in 1949 to 54% of the total. This achievement provided the conditions necessary for the continuous growth of industrial and agricultural production.

The rehabilitation and reconstruction of heavy industry made it possible, in a short time, to repair wartime damage to transport, means of communication and the ports, restore the light and food industries and substantially raise the material and cultural standards of the Polish people.

The restoration and reconstruction of industry, particularly heavy industry, was the first victory in the country's industrialisation which was won by the Party in a bitter struggle against imperialist agents and enemies of the people within the country, against the reactionary underground, the Mikolajczyk traitors and the right-wing group in the Polish Socialist Party, a struggle against vacillations and right-wing nationalist deviation within the Party itself.

Reactionary forces sought to divert the Party from the path of industrialisation, and especially to retard the development of heavy industry, including machine building. They opposed the nationalisation of the means of production and the policy of restricting and ousting the capitalist elements. The enemy tried to muzzle the progress of socialist construction, aiming their blow right at its heart—the industrialisation of the country.

Under the leadership of the Party, the working class and the masses frustrated the enemy intrigues. The Three-Year Plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule, thus creating the conditions for fulfilling the next plan—the Six-Year Plan for laying the foundations of Socialism.

The main task set by the Six-Year Plan of July 21, 1950, based on the directives of the First Congress of the PUWP held in December 1948, was to "substantially raise

notably machine building, metallurgy, ore mining and defence—a backwardness Poland inherited from her landlord and capitalist governments.

By the end of 1954 industrial output in People's Poland was nearly four times what it was in 1938.

The industrial development of People's Poland is proceeding at a rate unprecedented in her history. If we take her 1949 industrial output as a whole (including the private sector) as 100, we find that in 1950 it constituted 128, in 1951—156, in 1952—186, in 1953—218 and in 1954—242, when the production of the means of production stood at 260 and production of articles of consumption at 221.

The progress made in the development of heavy industry in these past five years has been considerable. The output of coal, for instance, increased from 74,100,000 tons in 1949 to 91,600,000 in 1954. In the same period output of steel went up from 2,300,000 tons to 4,000,000, metal-working machine tools from 9,400 tons to 26,100, and electric power from 8,300 million kilowatt-hours to 15,500 million.

This extremely rapid development in industry was attended by a steady development of technique. Today the heavy industry of People's Poland is for the greater part a new, modernised industry, built up in the course of the past five years. Its major units are the Lenin Metallurgical Works, the Bierut Metallurgical Mill, an aluminium and a copper and lead plant, new blooming and rolling mills, new blast and open hearth furnaces, new power plants (the Jaworzno II, Zeran and others), the large Kedzierzyn, Wisow, Oswiecim chemical works, factories producing passenger cars, lorries, agricultural machinery, tractors, internal combustion engines, radio equipment, optical instruments, and so on.

Most factories have been so thoroughly reconstructed and modernised that it is impossible to compare them with what they were before the war. They have been improved and equipped with up-to-date plant machinery so that they have become truly modern industrial enterprises.

Particular headway has been made in the past five years of the Six-Year Plan by the machine-building industry—the core of heavy industry. Prewar Poland, whose economy had been converted by foreign imperialists into a colonial appendage of their monopoly economy, had an extremely backward machine-building industry.

In five years since 1949 the output of the machine-building industry has more than trebled, and its share in the gross output of socialist industry has exceeded 22%. At present Poland produces thousands of different types of machines and mechanisms, including lorries and passenger cars, steam engines, small and medium turbines, tractors, harvester combines, various internal combustion engines, steamships, motor ships, steam and electric locomotives and many agricultural machines. In addition, she turns out machine tools, presses and

Zeran power plants, the passenger car plant in Warsaw, the lorry plant in Lublin, the chemical works in Kedzierzyn, etc. Our ore and coal-mining industry has also been greatly aided by the USSR. Indeed, there is no branch of our economy that has not benefited from Soviet aid.

The greatest aid, that may well be called invaluable, was given to Polish industry by the Soviet people—workers, engineers, technicians and designers—who came to Poland and selflessly gave us the benefit of their rich experience or taught our workers at the world's finest enterprises and research institutes in the USSR. Economic and technical co-operation with the Soviet Union forms the cornerstone on which rest our achievements in building up Polish industry and developing our productive forces.

The equipment of our industry with modern machinery and complex installations, the introduction of advanced technological processes, thanks to Soviet assistance and co-operation with other People's Democracies, the mechanisation of arduous labour processes in industry, construction and agriculture—all these make for a substantial increase in labour productivity. In the five years of the Six-Year Plan labour productivity in industry has gone up by approximately 75%. The continued development of heavy industry, and especially machine building, will make possible a still greater rise in labour productivity—the principal instrument in the effort to build a new, socialist society.

On the basis of the growing output of heavy industry our consumer-goods industry has in the course of the past ten years also grown appreciably and become modernised. And it is also the development of heavy industry that we have to thank for the restoration, considerable expansion and modernisation of our railway and motor road transport systems. With the ever-greater production of steel, cement and bricks, state and individual housing construction is increasing every year.

Our achievements in developing heavy industry do not blind us to many shortcomings and defects that have not yet been wholly eliminated in its work. At its third plenary meeting, held this January, the C.C. of the PUWP exposed these shortcomings and set Party organisations and industrial executives the task of improving the work in industry both organisationally and technically, utilising reserve production capacities to the full and better economising in the use of raw materials. A drive to carry these tasks out is now in full swing in all industrial enterprises.

In view of the considerable progress made in industrialisation, the Second Congress of the PUWP set the task of steadily developing heavy industry and thus more quickly developing agricultural production and the production of consumer goods in order to raise the living standards of the working people.

To ensure the development of agricultural production the countryside must be supplied with tractors and other agricultural machines, building materials and fertilisers. In other words, heavy industry must

Algerian Patriots Fight Against the Colonial Regime

★
Larbi Bouhali
 Secretary, Algerian Communist Party

★ ★

Only six months ago "all quiet in Algeria" was the favourite expression of the French colonisers who, hoping to perpetuate their privileges, mistook their wishes for reality. But the events that have been shaking Algeria since last November are causing grave anxiety to the reactionary rulers in Paris. The situation in Algeria has of late become particularly grave. New, additional contingents of troops are being sent there by the French colonisers who threaten brutally to suppress the national liberation movement.

To "restore order" and "pacify" Algeria the colonisers do not scruple to use any methods. But the cruel repressions to which the Algerian people are being subjected cannot solve the problem. On the contrary, they only make matters worse.

The Algerian problem consists in the following: the people of Algeria, like all oppressed peoples, are striving for a free life, for their national independence. The colonisers, on the contrary, try to ignore the national aspirations of the Algerian people and even deny the existence of an Algerian problem, telling the Algerian people that "Algeria is France".

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As a result of the prolonged struggle of the Algerian people, supported by the French working class and its Communist Party, the French bourgeoisie was obliged to grant the Algerians some democratic liberties. In addition, since 1947 Algeria was to be governed on the basis of a special statute which officially sets the stamp and seal on its status as a separate country. In reality, however, things are quite different.

At the present time Algeria has some 10,000,000 inhabitants, of whom nine-tenths are indigenous to it (Arabs and Berbers) and one-tenth are of European origin (Frenchmen and others). The electorate of Algeria is divided into two Colleges, the first consisting almost entirely of Europeans, the second of the indigenous population.

Although the proportion between them is one to nine, the First College sends as many deputies to the French National Assembly as does the Second College. The same proportion exists in the Council of the Republic, in the Assembly of the French Union, in the Algerian Assembly, which adopts a budget for Algeria and has the right to submit bills to the French parliament and in the general councils. In the municipal councils the First College accounts for three-fifths of the councillors as against two-fifths from the Second College. Moreover, a great number of our villages are governed by administrators appointed by the Governor-General, who is himself an appointee of the French government. As for South Algeria, it still remains today, as at the time of the conquest, under the jurisdiction of the military authorities.

This brief description does not yet present a full picture of the real state of affairs in the country, for in all the assemblies the deputies from the Second College are generally puppets forced upon the electorate by the colonial administration by means of trickery and violence during elections.

But let us examine Algeria from another angle.

In May 1954, the Bishop of Constantine declared that hunger in Algeria was the collective drama of a whole population—

Today, there is a new national community developing in Algeria and a national unity is being forged. As Maurice Thorez put it, "There is one Algerian nation that has been formed by the merging of twenty nationalities".

But it is just this real fact that the colonisers wish to ignore.

★

Precisely because Algeria is not France, as the representatives of 29 countries at the Bandung Conference emphasized, but a cruelly exploited and oppressed colony, a national liberation movement is developing there. That movement has spread particularly since the second world war. It is organised in part around two nationalist parties—the Democratic Union of the Algerian Manifesto and the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties, and around the Algerian Communist Party.

In the past ten years great popular actions have taken place in Algeria, in which, despite its comparative weakness, the Algerian working class has played an important part. Uniting the masses against the colonial regime in these actions, the Algerian Communist Party has unceasingly illumined the path of the national movement, opposing all nationalist views that do not accord with the interests of our people.

On the basis of the situation obtaining in Algeria, the Algerian Communist Party fought against various chauvinistic views and at the same time against the policy of unprincipled compromises with the colonisers. It has pointed out that irrespective of their origin or religious beliefs all Algerians share the same interests, and also that it is necessary for them all to unite in a National Democratic Front.

The Algerian Communist Party has fought against the illusion that the British and American imperialists might help our people. It points out that the Algerians must base their hopes above all on their own struggle, while at the same time strengthening their militant front with the working class and people of France and relying upon the camp of democracy headed by the Soviet Union. The Party is fighting against the tendency to advance the demand of national independence in isolation, and is likewise opposed to the wait-and-see tactics. It points out that the struggle for freedom and national independence must be linked up with that for bread, and that the mass political struggle, including that waged during election campaigns, must be carried on continuously.

The Algerian Communist Party was able to clarify all these issues and promote the successful development of the national movement. The establishment of the Algerian Front in 1951 was an important step in the development of this movement.

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The signing of the cease-fire agreement in Indo-China and the promises made by Mendès-France to grant autonomy in domestic affairs to Tunisia gave rise to great hopes among certain sections of the Algerian people. But the Mendès-France government very quickly exposed its true character.

Mendès-France and his Minister of the Interior reduced solution of the Algerian problem to certain economic and social

2,200 years of imprisonment, while banishments from certain defined localities amounted to 1,700 years, deprivations of civil rights together came to 1,880 years and fines added up to 152 million francs.

The adoption and pursuance of a state of emergency law from April onwards should be regarded as an indication that the policy of force failed during the past five months. At present even the press of the colonisers is forced to admit that the armed groups in Aures, whose supporters are continuously increasing and who enjoy the good will of the people, are growing in strength despite the military operations against them.

The Communist Party has played a decisive part in frustrating the policy of the colonial administration. From the beginning of these events it has called upon Algerians to develop mass political struggle in every form.

Thanks to the energetic work of the Communists, a fight for the demands of the working masses, against repression and for national independence has now developed in the country. Dockers, building workers, railwaymen, tram and postal employees, metal workers, workers in the gas industry and in power stations—as well as the unemployed in many towns and villages—have already conducted numerous short strikes and actions defending their economic demands.

In Orleansville over 15,000 peasants who had been hard hit by natural calamities formed into a federation and launched a struggle for their demands.

Thousands of signatures against the Paris agreements and "Euro-Africa" schemes have been collected from workers, fellahen, officials and intellectuals. In the Duperré area, the fellahen have already collected 10,000 signatures to a demand that atomic weapons be outlawed.

The struggle against repression finds expression, in particular, in the form of petitions and setting up people's committees.

Using the elections of April 17 and 24 this year, the Algerian Communist Party explained its policy and slogans to many thousands of voters. Despite the state of emergency and the foul machinations and incessant attacks of the reactionary forces, our Party has secured an additional seat in the Second College in the suburb of Algiers, while additional votes were cast for it in every locality where freedom of the vote has been achieved. However, a characteristic feature of the elections was the greater number of abstentions, which not only shows how low the elections have sunk in the eyes of the masses, but also testifies to the silent protest of a section of Algerians against the crimes of the colonisers.

The efforts of Communist activists in explaining the policy of our Party and the deep-seated reasons which compelled the Algerian patriots to take arms into their hands, as well as the bold campaign conducted by the only democratic daily newspaper, *Alger-Republicain*, are beginning to yield results. The desire to understand the hopes of the native population and to find a real settlement of the Algerian question is also growing among a considerable proportion of Europeans.

The Algerian Communist Party, the only party in the country which unites working people in its ranks irrespective of their nationality, believes that the only way to

Reactionary forces sought to divert the Party from the path of industrialisation, and especially to retard the development of heavy industry, including machine building. They opposed the nationalisation of the means of production and the policy of restricting and ousting the capitalist elements. The enemy tried to muzzle the progress of socialist construction, aiming their blow right at its heart—the industrialisation of the country.

Under the leadership of the Party, the working class and the masses frustrated the enemy intrigues. The Three-Year Plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule, thus creating the conditions for fulfilling the next plan—the Six-Year Plan for laying the foundations of Socialism.

The main task set by the Six-Year Plan of July 21, 1950, based on the directives of the First Congress of the PUWP held in December 1948, was to "substantially raise the level of productive forces by expanding the production of the means of production". Special emphasis was placed on the development of metallurgy, machine building and the chemical industry, and also on considerable expansion of the supply of raw materials.

According to this plan, production of the means of production in 1955 will be 154% and production of articles of consumption 111% above the respective figures for 1949.

Thus the plan envisages a speedier advance of heavy industry as a base for the continuous development of the other branches of the economy and for the steady improvement of the living and cultural standards of the broad masses of working people.

With the adoption of the Six-Year Plan the Party and the people's Government put an end to all Social Democratic tendencies toward priority development for light industry. The tasks the Party placed before the people were difficult and required tremendous, devoted effort, but they were the right ones. The Party clearly showed that the aim of socialist development—improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people—could only be achieved through the development of socialist production and the growth of labour productivity, and by first developing the heavy industry producing the means and implements of production.

The progress made in fulfilling the Plan in the past five years shows that the production tasks it put forward were set by the Party in accordance with the basic economic law of Socialism. As a result, today, when the first half of the last year of the Plan is almost complete, it may be said that in the main it will be fulfilled, thus ensuring a tremendous growth in Poland's industrial potential, a strengthening of her defence capacity and a steady and lasting improvement in the material and cultural conditions of her working people.

Thanks to the concerted efforts of the entire people to carry out the policy of industrialisation, we have gone far towards overcoming centuries-old backwardness in some of the main branches of industry,

they were before the war. They have been improved and equipped with up-to-date plant machinery so that they have become truly modern industrial enterprises.

Particular headway has been made in the past five years of the Six-Year Plan by the machine-building industry—the core of heavy industry. Prewar Poland, whose economy had been converted by foreign imperialists into a colonial appendage of their monopoly economy, had an extremely backward machine-building industry.

In five years since 1949 the output of the machine-building industry has more than trebled, and its share in the gross output of socialist industry has exceeded 22%. At present Poland produces thousands of different types of machines and mechanisms, including lorries and passenger cars, steam engines, small and medium turbines, tractors, harvester combines, various internal combustion engines, steamships, motor ships, steam and electric locomotives and many agricultural machines. In addition, she turns out 160 types of machine tools, presses and hammers, and various types of textile machines. Poland's heavy machine-building industry has already produced her first giant mechanised unit for the production of heavy plate iron. Many building machines, heavy bucket excavators, chemical apparatus, machines and equipment for the food industry, electrical and radio apparatus, communications equipment, etc. are now being turned out. In 1954 alone the machine-building industry mastered the production of 105 new types of major machines and appliances.

On the basis of the development of heavy industry, and especially metallurgy and machine building, a powerful defence industry was built up in Poland in the course of the Six-Year Plan. It provides the armed forces with the modern armaments and munitions necessary to ensure the protection of our peaceful constructive efforts from imperialist encroachments and serves the purpose of strengthening peace.

Our people have rehabilitated their economy and achieved marked progress in industrial development, especially the development of heavy industry, thanks to the extensive fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union.

The industrial equipment supplied by the Soviet Union in the past five years of the Six-Year Plan amounts in value to 6,000 million roubles—a figure which in itself shows how tremendous and decisive a factor Soviet assistance is in the industrialisation of People's Poland. That assistance is all the more significant because it relates chiefly to the means of production, that is, promotes the development of our country's productive forces.

Soviet machines and appliances, machine tools, complete equipment for individual industrial enterprises, Soviet blueprints and import licences, provided on very advantageous terms and on credit, helped us to build up an entirely modern industry in a brief space of time.

Among the many heavy industry enterprises built on the basis of fraternal assistance from the USSR the most important are such giant plants as the Lenin Metallurgical Works, an aluminium factory, a copper smelting works, the Jaworzno II and

wholly eliminated in its work. At its third plenary meeting, held this January, the C.C. of the PUWP exposed these shortcomings and set Party organisations and industrial executives the task of improving the work in industry both organisationally and technically, utilising reserve production capacities to the full and better economising in the use of raw materials. A drive to carry these tasks out is now in full swing in all industrial enterprises.

In view of the considerable progress made in industrialisation, the Second Congress of the PUWP set the task of steadily developing heavy industry and thus more quickly developing agricultural production and the production of consumer goods in order to raise the living standards of the working people.

To ensure the development of agricultural production the countryside must be supplied with tractors and other agricultural machines, building materials and fertilisers. In other words, heavy industry must supply more machinery to agriculture. Our heavy industry is fully capable of coping with this task. In the course of 1954 and 1955 agriculture will be supplied with about 16,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h. p. units). The output of agricultural machinery will this year be nearly 90% greater than in 1953. Industry will provide agriculture with more than 100 types of farm machines, including harvester combines, threshers, binders, mowers, etc. The quantity of fertilisers that will be provided this year will be just about double the 1953 figure. With the aid of heavy industry the task of increasing the productivity of crop farming and livestock breeding is becoming fully practicable.

The task set by the Second Congress of the Party to raise the living standards of the working people in town and country by 15 to 20%, will be carried out on the basis of the progress made in industrialisation, chiefly on the basis of the advance of heavy industry. The industry of People's Poland represents a powerful base for our socialist construction. Our entire people are proud of the fact that, thanks to the fraternal assistance of the USSR and co-operation with the People's Democracies, our country has overcome its age-old backwardness and stands among the advanced industrial countries of Europe. All our people realise that continued industrialisation and above all the development of heavy industry is a necessary condition for guaranteeing the independence and prosperity of our country and safeguarding peace.

Because of that, our Party's policy of promoting further industrialisation and expanding the supply of raw materials is warmly supported by all our people, despite the great efforts and self-sacrifice involved. Under the guidance of the PUWP, the Polish people will work for the further development of production of the means of production, seeing in this the only path to ensuring the steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the people, to strengthening the defence capacity of our free and independent country.

Development of Machine Building in People's China

In the first quarter of this year the volume of capital construction in the state machine-building industry of China surpassed that of the corresponding period of last year by 58.17%. This year 40% more capital investment is earmarked for the machine-building industry than in 1954.

During the current year 110 machine-building plants will be under construc-

tion. Most of these are already in the course of construction. Among them are an auto plant, tractor plant, locomotive works, shipbuilding works, plants for heavy machine building, electro-generators, electrical equipment, precision machine-tool building and mining equipment.

Ten reconstructed or new big plants will actually start operating this year: namely, a plant producing equipment for power

stations in Harbin, a machine-tool building plant in Shenyang, a tool-making factory in Shanghai and others. These will turn out a large quantity of products not previously manufactured in China.

The large-scale use of building techniques is the basis for the rapid rate of construction. This year 60% of the excavation work and 90% of the work of assembling metal constructions will be mechanised.

a budget for Algeria and has the right to submit bills to the French parliament and in the general councils. In the municipal councils the First College accounts for three-fifths of the councillors as against two-fifths from the Second College. Moreover, a great number of our villages are governed by administrators appointed by the Governor-General, who is himself an appointee of the French government. As for South Algeria, it still remains today, as at the time of the conquest, under the jurisdiction of the military authorities.

This brief description does not yet present a full picture of the real state of affairs in the country, for in all the assemblies the deputies from the Second College are generally puppets forced upon the electorate by the colonial administration by means of trickery and violence during elections.

But let us examine Algeria from another angle.

In May 1954, the Bishop of Constantine declared that hunger in Algeria was the collective drama of a whole population—not of a few paupers or a few families, but of 3,000,000 people, a drama that is not transient but permanent. The honourable prelate, however, refrained from going into the causes of this "drama" though he knows perfectly well that they are to be found in the colonial system, in the political and administrative bodies set up to secure maximum profits for the owners of the land, mines, banks and transport facilities.

Of Algeria's 21,000,000 hectares of land (not counting the Sahara), the colonisers have taken for themselves more than 10,000,000. The peasants, on the other hand, being deprived of their land, have either been reduced to the position of hired farmhands working for the beggarly pay of 300-400 francs for a 10 or 12-hour working day, or are unemployed, and these now number about 1,500,000.

Although the minimum required for subsistence is about the same as in France, the minimum wage in Algeria is a bare 77% of that in France. In agriculture, in which 75% of the population is engaged, the average income of the family of a fellah amounts to 20,000 francs a year.

Housing, public health and public education are all likewise in a disastrous state. Even the President of the Algerian Assembly has been forced to admit that Algeria is unable to keep 600 classes a year going, although the country really needs 4,000. Eighty one percent of the children from 6 to 14 years of age do not attend school. In other words, the only prospect now facing over two million children is that of being bootblacks and newspaper boys and then unskilled labourers or unemployed workers in the future.

Instruction in the schools is conducted in French; Arabic, the language spoken by the majority of the people, is looked upon as a foreign language.

All these facts show that Algeria is a colony, and the attempt to palm it off as a French province is a crude deception.

fighting against the tendency to advance the demand of national independence in isolation, and is likewise opposed to the wait-and-see tactics. It points out that the struggle for freedom and national independence must be linked up with that for bread, and that the mass political struggle, including that waged during election campaigns, must be carried on continuously.

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The signing of the cease-fire agreement in Indo-China and the promises made by Mendès-France to grant autonomy in domestic affairs to Tunisia gave rise to great hopes among certain sections of the Algerian people. But the Mendès-France government very quickly exposed its true character.

Mendès-France and his Minister of the Interior reduced solution of the Algerian problem to certain economic and social measures and to modest "reforms" which did not even truly observe the Algerian status.

It was in this situation that on the night of October 31 to November 1, 1954, Algerian patriots, driven to extremities, rose up in arms in various parts of the country. Although the Algerian people sympathised with this action, it was not directly supported by the masses except in two areas—Aures and Kabylie—where resistance to foreign interference has always been strong.

In order to crush this movement, repression is continually intensified, whole areas are combed, thousands of peasants driven from their homes and their dwellings and meagre means of existence destroyed. Thousands of "suspicious" people are arrested, others are lynched or executed without trial and sadistic torture is employed in the police stations.

In the first days of the movement the authorities disbanded the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties. Progressive newspapers have either been banned or systematically confiscated, as was the case with *Liberté*, newspaper of the Algerian Communist Party.

The colonial courts pass severe sentences on Communist and nationalist activists. Even according to the deliberately incomplete data available for the period between November 1, 1954, and February 28, 1955, sentences were meted out which totalled

in the Second College in the suburbs of Algiers, while additional votes were cast for it in every locality where freedom of the vote has been achieved. However, a characteristic feature of the elections was the greater number of abstentions, which not only shows how low the elections have sunk in the eyes of the masses, but also testifies to the silent protest of a section of Algerians against the crimes of the colonisers.

The efforts of Communist activists in explaining the policy of our Party and the deep-seated reasons which compelled the Algerian patriots to take arms into their hands, as well as the bold campaign conducted by the only democratic daily newspaper, *Alger-Republicain*, are beginning to yield results. The desire to understand the hopes of the native population and to find a real settlement of the Algerian question is also growing among a considerable proportion of Europeans.

The Algerian Communist Party, the only party in the country which unites working people in its ranks irrespective of their nationality, believes that the only way to really solve the Algerian problem is to liquidate the colonial regime. Therefore it calls for the establishment of an Algerian Democratic Republic, united with France on a voluntary basis and with respect for their mutual interests. Alongside agrarian reform this is the only settlement which corresponds to the aspirations of the Algerian people.

To achieve this aim the Algerian Communist Party has been fighting for many years to unite in a National Democratic Front all Algerians who struggle against the colonial regime, regardless of their nationality, religion or social status.

Today our Party calls upon Algerians to unite and develop a mass struggle for the following aims:

- 1) to get satisfaction of the demand for a discussion of the Algerian question with authoritative representatives of the whole Algerian people;
- 2) abrogation of the state of emergency law, the ending of repression, a general amnesty and a genuine putting into effect of democratic freedoms;
- 3) satisfaction of the economic and social demands of the working people in town and countryside;
- 4) frustration of West German rearmament and the plans for establishing "Euro-Africa"; support of the prohibition of atomic weapons.

Confident of their future, the Algerian people are becoming increasingly aware of their strength. They realise the invaluable significance of solidarity displayed by the French working class led by its great Communist Party. They know that their struggle enjoys the support of all those peoples whose voice so powerfully resounded at Bandung, and the whole camp of peace and democracy, led by the great Soviet Union and People's China.

That is why nothing can stop the movement of the Algerian people towards unification and the realisation of their just national and social aspirations.



The Algerian people are fighting with increasing determination for peace, freedom, independence and better living standards. In response to the call of the Algerian General Trade Union Federation, thousands of working people took part in the demonstration on May Day. Above: Demonstrators in the streets of Algiers.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Letter from Saigon

Incessant internecine dissensions, frequently developing into bloody conflicts in which all types of modern arms are used, continue to occur in South Viet Nam, particularly around Saigon.

The situation may be illustrated, for example, by the fighting between "regular" Ngo Dinh Diem units and troops of the Binh Xuyen sect, which began on April 28 and spread over whole sections of the Saigon-Cholon area. This battle continued for several days. The resulting conflagration engulfed thousands of straw huts, and the people, under a barrage of machine-gun and mortar fire, were forced to seek shelter in the European quarters of Saigon. The tragic toll taken by these days of bloodshed was 500 killed and 2,000 wounded, while 50,000 people lost their homes. And this conflict is not an isolated example.

The circumstances leading up to such street fighting have been developing for a long time. They are the culmination of a struggle, at first concealed, but subsequently open, between the politico-religious sects relying on French support and Ngo Dinh Diem, henchman of the U.S.

Whereas the Ngo Dinh Diem administration to all intents and purposes has authority only in the big towns, the various sects control large areas. The biggest Cao Dai sect, with the largest number of members, controls several regions in different parts of the country. The Hoa Hao sect operates in the western territories of South Viet Nam, between Saigon and the Cambodian border, completely controlling rich rice-producing districts. The Binh Xuyen sect has its base to the south of the Saigon-Cholon area.

Immediately after coming to power Diem endeavoured to bring this situation to an end, carrying out the schemes of the U.S. ruling circles, who planned to oust the French colonisers and convert South Viet Nam into a U.S. military base.

Not desiring to come into conflict with the sect leaders and at the same time aspiring to consolidate his government's position, Diem introduced into it several representatives of the sects. Soon, however, thirteen of his ministers resigned one after another. Since then events have developed rapidly with a blockade by the sects of the Saigon-Cholon area, mounting tension and armed clashes. Finding himself in a position of complete political isolation, Diem saw only one way to retain power: i.e. military success. So he launched an offensive against the Binh Xuyen sect.

But in this sphere also he failed to obtain the desired result. Having driven the Binh Xuyen sect out of the police stations and the gambling houses, which had been its stronghold in the Saigon-Cholon area, Diem was not able to consolidate his authority. He could not even achieve this with the gold so liberally supplied by U.S. creditors, in particular, for the purpose of buying off certain sect leaders. Now, as before, Ngo Dinh Diem's power has no firm basis. It is only the support of the American imperialists that keeps it going.

Against this background of political gambles, strife and friction between Ngo Dinh Diem, on the one hand, and Bao Dai and the sects, on the other, the real reasons for these bloody events are emerging in ever-bolder relief: the sharpening of antagonisms between France and the U.S.A. and the insolent interference of the United States in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam in order to obstruct the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and convert the southern part of our homeland into a SEATO military base.

It is difficult to describe the suffering and privation which we, the citizens of South Viet Nam,

of rice have fallen catastrophically. In the town, factories are closing down and unemployment is growing rapidly.

At present there are about 60,000 without jobs in Saigon-Cholon and this figure is expected shortly to increase by another 20,000. The working people live in appalling conditions which are steadily deteriorating. The industrialists, too, are expressing dissatisfaction.

The Americans loudly announced with much ado the forthcoming economic aid for South Viet Nam. But what sort of aid? Food for the population, equipment, work for the unemployed? Nothing of the kind. Most of it consists of luxury items: expected consignments consist of refrigerators and expensive automobiles.

Since the signing of the Geneva Agreements the American imperialists have sharply stepped up their penetration of South Viet Nam. As is commonly known, it is they who imposed the rule of the Ngo Dinh Diem government, which has no backing in the country and which is devoted body and soul to the U.S. Since December 1954, the U.S. has succeeded in substantially curtailing the volume of goods imported from France and the French Union in favour of imports from the dollar zone.

U.S. military services in South Viet Nam have increased to such an extent that one may now say there exists the kernel of an American expeditionary corps there under the leadership of Generals O'Daniel and Collins. (Collins is now replaced by Reinhardt—Ed.) In Diem's army French instructors have been replaced by American ones.

Why is it that U.S. ruling circles continue to support their completely discredited henchman? U.S. Senator Mansfield, who is, by the way, his main supporter in Washington cynically said in this connection that they had no other person available. In fact, Ngo Dinh Diem suits the Americans because he is a fanatical opponent of the Geneva Agreements. He never loses an opportunity to recall that this government did not sign the Geneva Agreements and in no way considers itself to be bound by them.

The opinion prevalent in Saigon is that U.S. circles are against the general elections set for July 1956, that they do not want to see the northern and southern parts of the country united. The self-evident aim of the U.S. imperialists is to get the general elections postponed and then dropped altogether. In particular, they are bent on preventing the meeting between the representatives of the two parts of the country which as provided by the Geneva Agreements is to take place this July and which is to make the organisational arrangements for the elections.

Encouraged by Washington, the Diem government started a big campaign against the representatives of France with a view to shifting all the responsibility for the events in South Viet Nam onto them. To win the sympathies of the Viet Nam people, Diem and his henchmen are even exploiting the slogan of anti-colonialism, although everyone knows that what they are after is not to eliminate colonial rule but merely to exchange one set of colonisers for another. For instance, the "Permanent Revolutionary Committee" strung together by Diem has

distributed a leaflet stating: "French colonisers, go home. The Vietnamese have no need of you. The Viet Nam army has nothing to learn from those who lost the battle of Dien-Bien-Phu."

The Saigon press, which is in Diem's pocket, even accused the French government of—just imagine—playing into the hands of the Communists!

The facts show that the recent Paris negotiations between Dulles and Faure did nothing to remove the differences between U.S. and French ruling circles. The Associated Press reports that to "improve the situation" the only question discussed was that of recalling some of the French and American officials who accused each other of obstructing the general policy of rendering effective assistance to the South Viet Nam government. To appreciate their agreement properly, it should be added that Dulles confirmed his intention of leaving in office every official who, despite the French complaint, will be found to have acted in accordance with the instructions of the State Department!

The French government was forced by its Atlantic ally to make other concessions as well, so that U.S. imperialists scored several points in their favour. Diem is to retain his post and Bao Dai has been compelled to give in to him; the defection of several sect leaders to Diem's side and a few military defeats have somewhat weakened the sects; General Ely, forced to agree to the withdrawal of the French Expeditionary Corps from the Saigon-Cholon area, thereby giving Ngo Dinh Diem a free hand, has announced his wish to retire.

Progressive forces in South Viet Nam are well aware of the grave danger inherent in the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists to undermine the Geneva Agreements. Despite the terrorism and persecution to which those who stand for peace and support the armistice agreement are subjected, despite the ban on all newspapers which are not under the domination of Diem, the people have not given up the struggle.

What happened at the so-called "General States" gathering convened by the "Permanent Revolutionary Committee" under the chairmanship of Diem's brother, is indicative in this connection. For these "General States" Ngo Dinh Diem summoned together about a thousand carefully selected "people's representatives". The most typical personality among them was the Cao Dai dissident General Nguyen Thanh Phuong, whose explanation of his defection to Diem's side is: "My pockets were empty. I had to pay my men, so I found Diem; but I do not share his views at all." To be doubly safe, General Collins asked the American police in Saigon to supply him with a full dossier on each member of the committee and on the chief speakers at the "General States" gathering. And yet even these very carefully selected "General States" in some measure reflected the people's opposition to Ngo Dinh Diem's treacherous policy. The representatives of South Viet Nam refused to give him the free hand he demanded and marched out of the hall, leaving behind only the "representatives" of North Viet Nam, that is, the compradors who fled to the south in the carts of the French Expeditionary Corps.

The people of South Viet Nam do not allow themselves to be deceived by the lies and slanders the imperialists spread about the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. They know that there all is peace and quiet,



The signature campaign to the Vienna Appeal is gaining momentum in France. Above: Railwaymen at the Saint Lazare railway station in Paris signing the Appeal.

Towards a Conference of Latin American Countries in Defence of Freedom

On the initiative of various Chilean organisations, including among others the United Trade Union Centre of Chilean Working People, the National University Students Confederation, the Association of Democratic Jurists and the Movement for Democratic Freedoms and Human Rights, a conference of the Latin American countries in defence of freedom is due to be held on June 26-29 in Santiago.

The aim of the conference is to obtain the release of those imprisoned for political, trade union, religious and student activities and to discuss the measures necessary to protect freedom of the press, opinion, culture and freedom to make use of all trade union and political rights which are being flouted by the ruling classes of these countries under the instruction of U.S. imperialists.

The preparatory committee has issued a statement which reads: "Love of freedom and justice is now regarded as a crime in Latin American countries. Those who fight for these noble principles are thrown into prison or concentration camps."

The statement points out that the Latin American peoples "suffer under foreign oppression which is assisted by treason at home. We must remember the example of Guatemala and be vigilant". It continues: "However, the violation of our liberties has failed to degrade our peoples or to render them obedient."

Widespread preparations for the conference are under way in various Latin American countries.

GROWING IMPOVERISHMENT OF WORKING PEOPLE IN GREECE

The position of the Greek toiling masses is more and more deteriorating. Prices are soaring. Even according to official figures they rose 37% between April 1953 and the end of 1954. Within the same space of time the purchasing power of the working people fell 20%. Recently, the prices of vegetable oil, sugar, rice, etc., have risen sharply.

POLITICAL NOTES

1. "Vampires" Over Malaya

Some time ago plantation owners in Malaya urgently requested the British authorities to provide them with personal guards—six each for married men and four each for the single ones. Air Force Marshal Fressanges, commander of British Far East air forces, has complained that the punitive expeditions sent out by British colonisers have to be double the number of the Malayan patriots who have risen up in arms against foreign oppression.

These facts eloquently bespeak the position of British colonisers, whose blood runs cold in the face of what the Manchester Guardian has described as the growing strength and fighting spirit of Malayan patriots. But British reactionary circles just cannot accept the fact that the days of absolute colonial rule have gone forever. By means of brutal terror and monstrous repressions they seek to prolong their domination in Malaya.

During the seven years since the state of emergency was declared in Malaya, the British authorities have used it as the basis of their rule in the country. They have assumed the right to detain or arrest any Malayan at their pleasure, and fling him into prison without trial. As many as 650 men, women and children have been driven from their homes for "not co-operating" with the British punitive expeditions. They now live in special enclosures euphemistically called "new villages". These, to all intents and purposes, are concentration camps, surrounded by electrically charged barbed wire fences, guarded by police posts and swept by searchlights.

At the same moment that they hypocritically preach "principles of democracy, individual freedom and law", the British authorities have instituted a savage regime of terror and violence in Malaya. Considering the size of the country, the internal security service there is the largest in the world; the police have been transformed within its boundaries are more than 30,000 British soldiers. There are also local defence forces numbering 200,000 men. In some areas there is one armed policeman for every two Malayan citizens.

This colonial war in Malaya costs the British tax-payers 68 million pounds sterling a year. The expenses incurred by the state of emergency fall heavily on the shoulders of the Malaysians and undermine the country's economy. The British monopolies, on the other hand, are growing rich: in 1951 alone they

squeezed 320 million dollars out of the country for rubber only.

In their rage the British colonisers continually turn to fresh punitive measures against the Malayan people. Late in March, British troops surrounded a village in Johore and arrested 24 men under suspicion of "co-operating with the Communists". A few days later 1,200 people, in the village of Chankat, also accused of "aiding the rebels", were ordered to destroy their homes and leave the village.

The British colonisers recently transferred Australian and New Zealand air forces to Malaya as units of the SEATO "strategic" reserves there. Towards the end of April, Canberra—British twin-engine jet bombers—brutally bombed various populated areas.

At the same time that military experts from member countries of SEATO, the aggressive bloc of colonisers, were meeting in secret conclave in Baguio (Philippines), the British cruiser "Newfoundland" approached the shores of Malaya and shelled populated areas on Pengerang peninsula. According to a Reuter report, on May 1, jet planes of the New Zealand air force, carried out a murderous attack on the "rebels". These airplanes are very symbolically called "vampires". The greedy imperialists are indeed like vampires sucking the blood of Malaya.

On May 20 the air pirates made another massed night raid and dropped 90 tons of bombs upon an area of six square miles.

But neither the numerous punitive expeditions nor the brutality and repressions can break the will of the Malayan patriots who are fighting for their freedom and independence. Since the proclamation of a state of emergency, more than 2,000 British soldiers have lost their lives in Malaya and the Singapore press reports that in the first three months of this year alone, patriots and the police, 223 attacks upon British troops strike of 12,000 workers in solidarity with pany—the biggest strike in Malaya since the war.

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2. McCarthyite Machinations in France

A short while ago first-year psychology students at the Sorbonne were invited to take part in a "sociological" poll conducted by the National Research Centre under the direction of an American "scientist". Some students agreed, but when they learnt what "sociological" questions they were required to answer they were both amazed and indignant. These included: Do you read a daily newspaper? If so, which? Do you have any definite political views? Which party stands closest to your political views? Are you politically active in any party? If so, which? What views do your parents hold (father, mother)?

It was assumed that, as is customary in such polls, the replies would be anonymous. "Anonymity" in this case, however, was rather impaired by the fact that the students were required to give their place and date of birth, address, occupation, religious

fused to have anything to do with this McCarthyite document.

This is not the first time that, with the silent blessing of the French authorities, the means and methods worthy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For instance, there was the time when—again under the direction of an American—a few students were invited to conduct a poll among top-level personnel in French industry to ascertain the opinion of French engineers to ascertain co-operation". The sponsors of the poll offered students 25,000 francs a month merely for meeting certain persons and was that the students would thus provide a "scientific tone" to an obviously provocative poll.

Attempts to exploit students

the desired result, having driven the Binh Xuyen sect out of the police stations and the gambling houses, which had been its stronghold in the Saigon-Cholon area, Diem was not able to consolidate his authority. He could not even achieve this with the gold so liberally supplied by U.S. creditors, in particular, for the purpose of buying off certain sect leaders. Now, as before, Ngo Dinh Diem's power has no firm basis. It is only the support of the American imperialists that keeps it going.

Against this background of political gambles, strife and friction between Ngo Dinh Diem, on the one hand, and Bao Dai and the sects, on the other, the real reasons for these bloody events are emerging in ever-bolder relief: the sharpening of antagonisms between France and the U.S.A. and the insolent interference of the United States in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam in order to obstruct the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and convert the southern part of our homeland into a SEATO military base.

It is difficult to describe the suffering and privation which we, the citizens of South Viet Nam, have to undergo. Chaos reigns in town and countryside. The lives of peaceful citizens are in constant danger and their property is being destroyed.

The economic situation continues to remain tense, and the question of supplies causes very serious difficulties. During the blockade of Saigon, at the beginning of April, supplies for the town were reduced by half. After all the routes for rice supplies had been cut off in the west by the Hoa Hao sect and at Dalat by the Binh Xuyen sect, prices were at least trebled. The constant danger of blockade threatens the town with starvation. Friction, intestine dissension and the insecurity of the civil population have completely paralysed economic life: the paddy fields lie uncultivated, the sugar plantations are deserted and exports

of the country united. The self-evident aim of the U.S. imperialists is to get the general elections postponed and then dropped altogether. In particular, they are bent on preventing the meeting between the representatives of the two parts of the country which as provided by the Geneva Agreements is to take place this July and which is to make the organisational arrangements for the elections.

Encouraged by Washington, the Diem government started a big campaign against the representatives of France with a view to shifting all the responsibility for the events in South Viet Nam onto them. To win the sympathies of the Viet Nam people, Diem and his henchmen are even exploiting the slogan of anti-colonialism, although everyone knows that what they are after is not to eliminate colonial rule but merely to exchange one set of colonisers for another. For instance, the "Permanent Revolutionary Committee" strung together by Diem has

selected "people's representatives". The most typical personality among them was the Caodaïste dissident General Nguyen Thanh Phuong, whose explanation of his defection to Diem's side is: "My pockets were empty. I had to pay my men, so I found Diem; but I do not share his views at all." To be doubly safe, General Collins asked the American police in Saigon to supply him with a full dossier on each member of the committee and on the chief speakers at the "General States" gathering. And yet even these very carefully selected "General States" in some measure reflected the people's opposition to Ngo Dinh Diem's treacherous policy. The representatives of South Viet Nam refused to give him the free hand he demanded and marched out of the hall, leaving behind only the "representatives" of North Viet Nam, that is, the compradors who fled to the south in the carts of the French Expeditionary Corps.

The people of South Viet Nam do not allow themselves to be deceived by the lies and slanders the imperialists spread about the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. They know that there all is peace and quiet, constructive labour is under way and living standards are steadily improving. The population is enjoying all the blessings of a peaceful life, the Geneva Agreements are strictly observed and the people's-democratic system guarantees democratic freedoms and provides an opportunity for all the people to work for the benefit of their homeland.

That knowledge inspires the progressive forces of South Viet Nam in their struggle against the threat of a fresh conflict, for the unification of all national forces, irrespective of political views and religious beliefs, in order to defeat the U.S. and French colonisers and their agents and set up a government that would act for peace, national unity and strict implementation of the Geneva Agreements.

Nguyen Van Tung
Saigon, May.



Results of Parliamentary Elections in Britain

Statement of the British Communist Party

Some days ago the final results of the General Election in Britain of May 26 were published. According to the official data the Tories have won 344 seats and Labour 277 seats. As a result the Tories now have a majority of 59 seats. (In the previous House of Commons, before it dissolved, they had a majority of 19 seats.)

The British Communist Party has issued a statement on the results of the General Election which says: "The responsibility for the victory of the Tory Party must be placed squarely where it belongs, on the leadership and policy of the Right-Wing Labour leaders. Never have the Labour Party leaders conducted such a spineless political campaign as in this election. If they had fought the election with a real challenge to Toryism, exposing Eden's 'peace' manoeuvres, campaigning to ban the H-bomb, halt German rearmament and for sweeping social advance, they could have rallied an overwhelming majority. On the contrary, as they were in complete agreement with the Tory leaders on all basic issues of domestic and foreign policy, winning the election was the

last thought in their minds... This disgraceful election result arises not because of apathy among the working people, not because of the internal situation in the Labour Party through what is called Bevanism, it is the result of the Tory policy of the Attlees and Morrisons...

With a larger majority the Tories will be more ruthless than before. But while this Government has the majority, there is an even greater majority outside Parliament which can be organised to carry forward the fight against the Tory Government, the employers and the warmongers inside and outside Parliament. This power now needs to be used on a scale never seen before, if the working people are to secure immediate improvements in their living and working conditions, and are to ensure that world peace is maintained."

The statement points out that the outstanding feature of the election has been the fact that the leaders of the Conservative and Labour Parties have been forced to pay lip service to peace. "It is urgent

that a great mass campaign be developed now which forces Parliament and the Government to take a genuine stand at the Four-Power talks for banning the H-bomb, disarmament, and for a united, peaceful Germany. The danger of war can be averted only if the people use their power to impose peace. The same militant fighting spirit shown by trade unionists all over the country in fighting for their immediate demands needs now to be carried forward on the political field...

The fight against capitalism and Toryism is not now in cold storage until the next General Election; it is now on the order of the day in a sharper form than ever before. The Communist Party will do everything in its power to see that this struggle is organised, confident that the working class will respond, will not give way to the defeatism of the right-wing Labour leaders, will learn from the serious political defeat the Labour movement has sustained, and will turn this temporary set-back into a resounding victory over the employers and their Tory Government all along the line..."

Latin American countries. Those who fight for these noble principles are thrown into prison or concentration camps."

The statement points out that the Latin American peoples "suffer under foreign oppression which is assisted by treason at home. We must remember the example of Guatemala and be vigilant". It continues: "However, the violation of our liberties has failed to degrade our peoples or to render them obedient."

Widespread preparations for the conference are under way in various Latin American countries.

GROWING IMPOVERISHMENT OF WORKING PEOPLE IN GREECE

The position of the Greek toiling masses is more and more deteriorating. Prices are soaring. Even according to official figures they rose 37% between April 1953 and the end of 1954. Within the same space of time the purchasing power of the working people fell 20%. Recently, the prices of vegetable oil, sugar, rice and other mass-consumption goods went up again.

The newspaper *Vima* is compelled to admit that there are 2,565,000 people in Greece (32.5% of the country's population) who are in dire straits. But this only includes those who are registered by the Social Insurance Ministry.

Unemployment is steadily growing in the country. Thus, for instance, at the Kalamari spinning factory (Island of Lesbos) 100 workers and technicians out of a total of 400 were given the sack. Of the 4,500 factory and office workers in the town of Drama, 3,000 are out of work. The lack of labour-protection measures and growing intensification of labour are resulting in an increasing number of accidents in the course of production. Thus, according to the Building Workers' Federation, the number of accidents among builders in 1952 amounted to 1,582, in 1953 to 1,845 and in 1954 to 2,350.

Mounting Unemployment in Japan

The Japanese Bureau of Statistics recently published data on employment in March of this year, which put the number of totally unemployed persons in Japan at 840,000, or nearly 50% more than in the same month last year.

The economic magazine *Keizai Hyoron* reports that last year alone more than 130,000 miners, which amounts to one-third of the total number, were discharged. And in its editorial of May, 13 the newspaper *Akahata* wrote that the country's largest coal companies—the Mitsui, Mitsubishi and others—had been asked to mine only high-grade coal for the war industry. This means that many pits are to be closed down, with the result that coal output will diminish by 3,000,000 tons and 17,000 miners will be thrown out of work.

The crisis in the coal industry is already affecting the miners. In the prefecture of Fukuoka (Kyushu Island), for instance, 6,000 children of miners are not going to school because their parents cannot afford to pay for their tuition.

Unemployment is steadily mounting in other industries as well. In shipbuilding, for instance, 30,000 workers were discharged last year. The number of fully and partially unemployed (including farm labourers) now totals about 13,000,000.

British monopolies, on the other hand, are growing rich: in 1951 alone they

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It was assumed that, as is customary in such polls, the replies would be anonymous. "Anonymity" in this case, however, was rather impaired by the fact that the students were required to give their place and date of birth, address, occupation, religion and the address of their parents! In point of fact, under the guise of a "sociological" poll they were being asked to fill in nothing else but a police questionnaire. Understandably, many of the students indignantly re-

fused to have anything to do with this McCarthyite document. This is not the first time that, with the silent blessing of the French authorities, the Americans have tried to implant in France means and methods worthy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For instance, there was the time when—again under the direction of an American—a few students were invited to conduct a poll among top-level personnel in French engineers about "European co-operation". The sponsors of the poll offered students 25,000 francs a month merely for meeting certain persons and handing them the questionnaires. The idea was that the students would thus provide a "scientific tone" to an obviously provocative poll.

Attempts to exploit students for such police-type "polls" has evoked profound indignation in the Sorbonne. Students are now fighting harder than ever to banish from the French universities these methods imported from across the Atlantic.

Jan MAREK

Istanbul Falsifications

Some time ago a leading article in the Turkish journal *Devir* described in detail the misfortunes of a confectioner. He had been imprudent enough to decorate a box of chocolates with a design depicting the flags of the United Nations Organisation. Without hesitation, the Istanbul limbs of the law accused him of having, with subversive intention, placed the Soviet flag alongside those of the other member states of Uno. This, it transpired, was quite sufficient evidence to set in motion the Turkish security organs and prosecutors and immediately bring a case against the "guilty" confectioner.

* This might be amusing were the case not typical of the atmosphere of anti-Communist hysteria now obtaining in Turkey and being encouraged by ruling circles there in order to justify the militarisation of the country. The same journal *Devir* admits that the Turkish courts are up to the neck in investigations of similar ridiculous cases. The Istanbul papers continually publish base and deliberately slanderous falsifications about the Soviet Union. All kinds of faked "evidence" and even "scientific treatises" are published under sensational

headings. The newspaper *Aksham*, for instance, some time ago knocked together a crude "scientific work" under the provocative title "Russian espionage from Genghis Khan to the present day". Naturally this foul invention made many Turkish readers indignant.

This, however, failed to bring the producers of such forgeries to their senses. The Istanbul propaganda kitchen still continues to turn out "exposure material" cooked according to transatlantic recipes. Hardly a day passes without the yellow press featuring reports regarding "well disguised" portrayals of the hammer and sickle. Indeed, the Turkish secret police fancy they see the hammer and sickle everywhere.

The intensified anti-Communist hysteria in Americanised Turkey goes so far that even journalists who are not distinguished by a progressive outlook call on their colleagues, who are lying themselves blue in the face, to "come to their senses". It must be said, however, that sanity is precisely the quality with which the Istanbul fabricators cannot be credited.

Michael SALTER

Facts Expose...

Military Bases and Slums

The newspaper *Arriba* reports that the Franco authorities have cancelled the order to pull down the 530,000 houses throughout Spain which are wholly unfit for habitation, because they cannot be replaced by new ones. A quarter of the buildings in Madrid alone are on the verge of collapse. Quite apart from the 530,000 houses scheduled to be demolished, the country is short of another 800,000. Each year this shortage grows by a further 100,000.

How can it be otherwise in a country where millions of pesetas and the cement, iron and other materials for building are used up on constructing U.S. military bases?

Fate of a Negro Voter in the U.S.A.

Pastor J. W. Lee of Belzoni, in the Mississippi region, was one of the first Negroes in that town to register as a voter. When racists suggested that he take his name off the list, he replied that he intended to vote despite their threats. The same night the racists implemented their threat and shot Pastor Lee from the window of a car.

Just one example to illustrate the U.S. peans in praise of its "liberty" and "democracy."

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