

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

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## IN THE NAME OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP AND THE SECURITY OF THE PEOPLES

All peace-loving mankind wholeheartedly approves and supports the indefatigable and consistent struggle of the Soviet Union for peace, international security and all-round co-operation among the peoples. The latest important steps of the Soviet Government, directed toward lessening international tension, raise still higher the prestige of the USSR as a great peace-loving power and strengthen still more the affection which hundreds of millions of people bear towards it.

The news of the visit of the Soviet Government delegation to Belgrade for talks with the Yugoslav Government was received with keen interest. It is well known that the Declaration of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia aroused widespread comment in all countries.

All who cherish peace, who work for its preservation and consolidation, welcome the Declaration with all their hearts, rightly regarding it as a vital contribution to the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of peace. All progressive-minded people are of one and the same opinion, that normalisation of Soviet-Yugoslav relations has meant a victory for peace, that the policy of peace has triumphed once again.

The principles of international co-operation set forth in the Declaration of the Governments of the USSR and Yugoslavia conform with the very principles of foreign policy to which the Soviet Union has adhered since its foundation and which are in accord with the vital interests of the working people of all countries.

It was one of the schemes of the adherents of the "positions of strength" policy to convert Yugoslavia into a "powder barrel" in the Balkans. They wanted to see Yugoslavia trailing along in the wake of U.S. policy. That is why the reactionary press and some of the politicians in the West are hurling venomous threats at Yugoslavia. They are enraged at the fact that relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia have improved. This shows yet once again that everything that tends to ease international tension, to remove hostility between peoples and improve relations between states does not suit the book of the warmongers. Hostility and conflicts bank on to bring these are what they plan to fruition. The

Taiwan and the restoration to the CPR of its rightful place in Uno, the newspaper *Jenminjhpao* emphasizes, accords with the desire of the peace-loving peoples of the whole world for relaxation of tension in the Far East and affords weighty support to the Chinese people.

The peoples of Poland, Albania and the German Democratic Republic all welcome the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations with enthusiasm. "The Polish people", wrote *Trybuna Ludu*, with reference to the relations between the Polish and Yugoslav peoples, "wish for stronger bonds of co-operation between our two peoples, whose friendship was cemented by the blood they shed together in the struggle against the Hitler invaders."

The expansion and strengthening of co-operation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia accords with the interests of all peace-loving peoples, with the interests of the working people in all countries, and is also of great value to the development of the international working-class movement.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries unanimously note the immense significance of the Declaration of the Governments of the USSR and Yugoslavia for the further consolidation of the forces of the working class and for the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and for peace. As *L'Humanité*, the militant organ of the French Communist Party, justly points out: "What the Soviet Government has done can only strengthen the devotion of the working people of the world to the first socialist state and their faith in the Party of Lenin."

The working class of all countries greets the Declaration of the Governments of the USSR and Yugoslavia with joy. It wholeheartedly approves of the wise policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which creatively applies the Marxist-Leninist teaching. Improved relations between Yugoslavia and all countries of people's democracy will help to consolidate the forces of the international working-class movement in the struggle for peace and for Socialism.

The Soviet Union is likewise indefatigably working for a solution of the German problem on a democratic basis, in accord with the wishes and interests of the German people and with those of universal man. The Soviet Government's Note to the Government of the German Federal Republic is a new important step towards the relaxation of the international tension.

During its stay in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the invitation of its Government, the Government delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, composed of N. S. Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and A. I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, exchanged opinions with the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on questions pertaining to the international situation and strengthening peace which revealed the complete unanimity of both countries in their understanding and evaluation of the situation.

The Soviet delegation informed the Bulgarian leaders of its negotiations with Yugoslavia and, from the exchange of views which took place, it became clear that there

was complete unanimity on the questions of establishing friendly co-operation both between the USSR and Yugoslavia and between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

In the course of the talks an agreed opinion was reached to the effect that the friendly co-operation of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria with Yugoslavia would contribute to improving the relations of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union with neighbouring countries such as Greece and Turkey.

The exchange of opinions between the Government delegation of the USSR and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was conducted in a spirit of complete mutual understanding and in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

## COMMUNIQUE

on the Visit of the Government Delegation of the Soviet Union  
to the People's Republic of Bulgaria

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On its arrival in Bucharest, the Government delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, composed of N. S. Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and A. I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, met and held a comprehensive exchange of opinions with Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic, Petru Groza, Chairman of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly, Gheorghe Apostol, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, and other leaders of the Rumanian People's Republic, as well as with Matyas Rakosi, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, Andras Hegedüs, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and Jiri Hendrych, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, who were present in the Rumanian People's Republic on a friendly visit.

In these talks the Government delegation of the Soviet Union provided information on its negotiations with Yugoslavia. All the problems of international policy covered by the joint Declaration of the Governments of the Soviet Union and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia were examined.

As a result of the free exchange of opinion which took place in Bucharest complete unanimity was demonstrated with the leaders of Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia on all international problems affecting the interests of these states and satisfaction was expressed regarding the friendly co-operation achieved between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

The leaders of Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, in welcoming the agreement reached between the USSR and Yugoslavia, on their part expressed the hope and confidence that friendly co-operation would be achieved between their countries and Yugoslavia in the interests of further strengthening peace and Socialism.

The exchange of opinions in Bucharest was conducted in a spirit of complete mutual understanding and in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

## USSR Government Delegation in Bulgaria and Rumania

On June 3, following the negotiations in Yugoslavia, the Soviet Government delegation left Belgrade. It was seen off at Zemun Airport by J. Broz Tito, President of the FPRY, M. Pijade, Chairman of the Federal People's Assembly, and other officials, as well as by the heads of the embassies and missions accredited in Belgrade.

On the same day, at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the delegation arrived in Sofia on an official visit of friendship. It was met at the city's central airport by Vylko Tchervenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Georgi Damyanov, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and other officials.

In honour of the presence of Comrades N. S. Khrushchev, N. A. Bulganin and A. I. Mikoyan in Sofia, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party held a grand reception on the evening of June 3.

On June 4 the Soviet delegation placed wreaths on the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and at the foot of the monument to Soviet Army men.

Accompanied by leaders of the Communist Party and Government of Bulgaria, Comrades Khrushchev, Bulganin and Mikoyan visited the Voroshilov Electrical Works in Sofia. The men and women workers there gave a rousing welcome to the Soviet Government delegation. Comrades Khrushchev, Bulganin and Mikoyan inspected some of the shops and the products of the works and chatted with the

whom were paying a friendly visit to Rumania, as well as by the heads of the embassies and missions accredited in Bucharest.

From the airport the Soviet Government delegation drove along the richly verdant Kiselev Highway, which was decorated with Soviet and Rumanian flags, to Victory Square, where a meeting of working people took place.

All along the way tens of thousands of inhabitants of the Rumanian capital, carrying banners, portraits and posters, warmly welcomed the members of the Soviet Government delegation.

Before the beginning of the meeting, at which 300,000 people were present, the members of the Soviet delegation placed a wreath at the foot of a monument to the Soviet servicemen who fell in the fighting to liberate Rumania.

their efforts in the struggle to lessen international tension and in the struggle for peace.

On June 4 the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic gave a big reception in honour of the Soviet delegation which was marked by an exceedingly cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On June 5 the Soviet delegation departed for Moscow. It was seen off at the airport by leaders of the Rumanian Workers' Party and the Rumanian Government and other officials and by M. Rakosi, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Hungarian Working People's Party; A. Hegedüs, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; A. Novotny, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; and J. Hendrych, Secretary of the



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The positive results of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations were acclaimed with great joy by the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The working people of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies highly appreciate the contribution the heroic patriots of Yugoslavia made to the joint struggle against the Nazi enslavers. They have a deep respect for the talented, diligent and self-sacrificing Yugoslav people. They now rejoice at the fact that the period when the relations between these countries and Yugoslavia were disturbed has come to an end.

The countries of the socialist camp are at one in their appreciation of the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations; there is complete unanimity of views between them on the further expansion and strengthening of friendship between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and between all the People's Democracies and Yugoslavia, for that accords with the interests of peace and Socialism.

The steadily growing friendship between the countries of the socialist camp found vivid expression during the visits paid to Sofia and Bucharest by the Soviet Government delegation consisting of Comrades N. S. Khrushchev, N. A. Bulganin and A. I. Mikoyan. The exceedingly warm welcome given to the USSR Government delegation, the mass meetings in Sofia and Bucharest took the form of a majestic demonstration of indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet and Rumanian-Soviet friendship, of the unbreakable fraternal friendship of all the peoples of the socialist camp.

The communiques on the visit of the Government delegation of the Soviet Union to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Rumanian People's Republic stress that the exchange of opinions demonstrated complete unanimity among the leaders of the USSR, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia on all international problems affecting the interests of these states, and satisfaction was expressed regarding the friendly co-operation achieved between the USSR and Yugoslavia. These documents express the hope and confidence that friendly co-operation in the interests of the further strengthening of peace and Socialism will be established between Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The Declaration of the USSR and Yugoslav Governments met with a lively response and warm support in China. The statement made by the USSR and FPRY Governments that they favour satisfaction of the legitimate demands of the GPR in relation to

consolidation of the forces of the working class and for the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and for peace. As **Humanité**, the militant organ of the French Communist Party, justly points out: "What the Soviet Government has done can only strengthen the devotion of the working people of the world to the first socialist state and their faith in the Party of Lenin."

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The Soviet Union is likewise indefatigably working for a solution of the German problem on a democratic basis, in accord with the wishes and interests of the German people and with those of universal security. The Soviet Government's Note to the Government of the German Federal Republic is a new important step towards the relaxation of the international tension. The interests of peace and European security, as well as the national interests of the Soviet and German peoples, states the Soviet Note, call for normalisation of the relations between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic. The Soviet Government has proposed to the Government of the German Federal Republic that direct diplomatic, trade and cultural relations be established between the two countries. Considering that the establishment of personal contact between the statesmen of the two countries is desirable, the Soviet Government invited Herr Adenauer and other Government representatives from the German Federal Republic to visit Moscow in the near future.

The Soviet Note is an act of great world significance. It has evoked a lively response in all countries. Normalisation of relations between the USSR and the German Federal Republic conforms to the national interests of the Soviet and German peoples and contributes to strengthening peace and the security of all European peoples. The establishment of normal relations, based on mutual trust and peaceful co-operation, between the Soviet and German peoples, is the decisive precondition for maintaining and promoting peace in Europe.

The whole world is also following with keen interest the visit to Moscow of Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of the Republic of India. The peoples know well that the sole concern in Moscow is how to lessen international tension and to strengthen peace and friendship among nations.

The peoples of the world have a high appreciation of India's efforts for and contribution to the cause of peace. It was with the most active participation of the USSR and the Republic of India that the hotbeds of war in Korea and Indo-China were eliminated. India firmly rejects war and stands for the peaceful settlement of all controversial issues. She rejects aggressive military blocs and the "positions of strength" policy. The growing friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and India will promote the further relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of world peace.

In the light of these noteworthy events, which encourage and gladden all men and women of good will throughout the world, the Communist and Workers' Parties, which in the present historical period have been centring all their activity on the struggle for peace, consider it their vital duty to continue to explain to the masses the great peace policy of the Soviet Union, not to relax their vigilance, but on the contrary, to be ever more on guard against the schemes of the aggressive forces and to continue to work vigorously to strengthen the unity of the peoples in the struggle for peace.

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On the same day, at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the delegation arrived in Sofia on an official visit of friendship. It was met at the city's central airport by Vylko Tchervenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Georgi Damyanov, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and other officials.

From the airport the Soviet Government delegation drove into Sofia where a meeting of 200,000 working people took place on September 9th Square.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov, who warmly welcomed the members of the Soviet delegation on behalf of the Bulgarian people.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the C.C. of the CPSU, delivered to the Bulgarian people the fraternal greetings and best wishes of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Speaking of the Soviet delegation's stay in Yugoslavia, Comrade Khrushchev said: "We visited many parts of the country and spoke with the working people and we saw that despite the difficulties experienced by Yugoslavia because of the disturbed relations between her and our countries, she has not relinquished her sovereignty; in face of the imperialist camp she has completely retained her national independence."

"The negotiations have created a healthy, normal atmosphere and cleared the way for the continued development of friendly relations and all-round co-operation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union."

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A dinner given by the Soviet delegation on the same day was marked by an exceedingly warm and friendly atmosphere.

The Soviet delegation left Sofia by airplane on June 4. It was seen off at the central airport by leaders of the Communist Party and Government of Bulgaria and other officials.

On the same day, at the invitation of the Rumanian Government and the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the Government delegation of the Soviet Union arrived in Bucharest on an official visit of friendship. It was met at Baneasa Airport by Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic; Petru Groza, Chairman of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly; Gheorghe Apostol, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Rumanian Workers' Party, and others; by Matyas Rakosi, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Hungarian Working People's Party; Andras Hegedus, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; and Jiri Hendrych, Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, all of

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Before the beginning of the meeting, at which 300,000 people were present, the members of the Soviet delegation placed a wreath at the foot of a monument to the Soviet servicemen who fell in the fighting to liberate Rumania.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, who cordially welcomed the members of the Soviet Government delegation on behalf of the Rumanian people, the Government and the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, who was greeted with a tempestuous, prolonged ovation and loud cheers, addressed the meeting on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He delivered cordial fraternal greetings to the entire Rumanian people.

All peace-loving peoples, N. S. Khrushchev noted, welcomed the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations with deep satisfaction. "We are certain", he said, "that the Rumanian people and those of the other People's Democracies join with the Soviet people in approving the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations, because friendship and co-operation between our countries and Yugoslavia are in the interests of peace and Socialism."

In conclusion, Comrade Khrushchev urged the participants in the meeting not to relax

their efforts in the struggle to lessen international tension and in the struggle for peace.

On June 4 the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic gave a big reception in honour of the Soviet delegation which was marked by an exceedingly cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On June 5 the Soviet delegation departed for Moscow. It was seen off at the airport by leaders of the Rumanian Workers' Party and the Rumanian Government and other officials and by M. Rakosi, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Hungarian Working People's Party; A. Hegedus, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; A. Novotny, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; and J. Hendrych, Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Many thousands of working people of the Rumanian capital came to the airport with banners, portraits and placards to see the Soviet guests off. Young pioneers presented bunches of flowers to Comrades Khrushchev, Bulganin and Mikoyan.

The USSR Government delegation arrived in Moscow on the same day. It was met at the airport by Comrades K. E. Voroshilov, L. M. Kaganovich, G. M. Malenkov, V. M. Molotov, M. G. Pervukhin, M. Z. Saburov, P. N. Pospelov, M. A. Suslov, members of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Ministers of the USSR, Marshals of the Soviet Union, leading officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence of the USSR, leaders of the Moscow Soviet and of the Moscow Regional and City Committees of the CPSU, and also by B. Osolnik, Acting Chargé d'Affaires of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in the USSR; I. Rab, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Rumanian People's Republic in the USSR, and the staff members of the embassies of these countries.

## Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Arrives in Moscow

Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of India, together with the officials accompanying him, arrived in Moscow on an official visit on June 7.

The central airport was decorated with the national flags of the Soviet Union and the Republic of India.

With J. Nehru were his daughter Indira Gandhi, N. R. Pillai, Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs, and M. A. Husain, in charge of a Division of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Those who met the guests at the airport included N. A. Bulganin, L. M. Kaganovich, G. M. Malenkov, A. I. Mikoyan, V. M. Molotov, M. G. Pervukhin, M. Z. Saburov, N. S. Khrushchev, A. M. Puzanov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, as well as Ministers of the USSR, high-ranking officials of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, the Ministry of Defence of the USSR, and public personalities of the capital and representatives of the press. In addition, there were K. P. S. Menon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to the USSR, and M. A. Menshikov, Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to India. The heads of embassies and missions accredited to Moscow were also present.

Altogether there were some 300 people at the airport to meet the Indian Prime Minister.

The solemn notes of the anthem of the Republic of India were then heard, followed by the majestic strains of the Soviet anthem. N. A. Bulganin and Jawaharlal Nehru reviewed the guard of honour which was drawn up at the airport.

In a speech delivered at the airport Prime Minister Nehru said: "I have long desired to come to the Soviet Union. I have long wanted to visit this famous and splendid city. Now my wish has come true. I am very glad to be here. I consider myself a traveller, and am here as such, bringing good wishes to your Government and your people. I have come here so as to know you more and better. I am sure that my visit will strengthen our relations. I wish to express my gratitude for the warm, friendly reception I have received."

His words were greeted with enthusiastic applause from those present.

The guests drove by car to the building assigned to the Indian Premier during his stay in Moscow. They were wholeheartedly welcomed by scores of thousands of Muscovites lining both sides of Leningrad Highway. Cheers rang out in honour of growing Soviet-Indian friendship, together

with wishes that the Indian people should prosper and that the cause of peace should succeed.

Gorky Street was also crowded with people, many of whom carried flowers. Large banners hung across the street, bearing the words:

— Greetings to Prime Minister Nehru! Welcome!

Everywhere in the streets the working people of Moscow enthusiastically welcomed Prime Minister Nehru and those with him, expressing their deep sympathy for the Indian people.

On June 8, Jawaharlal Nehru was received by N. A. Bulganin, Chairman, Council of Ministers of the USSR.

On the same day he also met V. M. Molotov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

V. M. Molotov gave a luncheon in honour of Premier Nehru, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

During the day Jawaharlal Nehru acquainted himself with the Soviet capital. After visiting and laying a wreath at the Lenin and Stalin Mausoleum, he went over the Kremlin and visited the Stalin Auto Plant. Here, several hundred workers

assembled in front of the factory management premises, where Mr. Nehru's car drew up, and warmly greeted him.

On June 9, Jawaharlal Nehru was received by K. E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who, later that day, gave a luncheon in his honour. This took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Afterwards Jawaharlal Nehru, his daughter Indira Gandhi and other people accompanying them visited one of the oldest aircraft factories, where the guests were warmly welcomed by the workers. People on the streets greeted the Prime Minister of the Republic of India with a stormy ovation.

Later in the afternoon Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter Indira Gandhi together with the other people accompanying them visited the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition.

N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, gave a reception in honour of Mr. Nehru at which an exceedingly cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed. A big concert was presented at the reception by artistes from the capital and other cities of the USSR.



# Successes of the Cultural Revolution in Czechoslovakia

The profound revolutionary changes that have taken place in Czechoslovakia provided conditions for a powerful development of a new, socialist culture. The people's-democratic revolution opened up broad vistas for a cultural revolution, which is an integral part of the building of Socialism.

How do the main features of the cultural revolution reveal themselves in our country? Above all in the fact that, under the people's-democratic system, millions of working people have access to the sources of knowledge and to masterpieces of national and world culture, and that this system has created the possibility of satisfying the tremendous thirst of the worker and peasant masses for knowledge.

Simultaneously, in the course of the cultural revolution, socialist ideology, morality, science and the arts have undertaken a militant offensive against everything negative remaining in people's minds from the education acquired under the rule of the exploiting classes. Although political and economic power is now in the hands of the working class, the struggle against the heritage of the past is nonetheless very complicated and prolonged. Indeed, bourgeois ideology, which only recently dominated in education and all spheres of intellectual life, officially justified and upheld private property relations, individualism, nationalism, racism, commercialism, swindling, careerism and various prejudices and delusions.

All these remnants, inherited from the past, which degrade man, are still very much alive. It is precisely this burdensome bourgeois ideological and moral heritage that still assists imperialist reaction which is striving for war.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and our Government, pursuing their policy in the sphere of culture, and in our people's deepest interests, have declared an unremitting and decisive fight against this heritage. It is a noble struggle for our youth, for the education of the broad masses in the spirit of the great Marxist-Leninist ideas, in the spirit of the most equitable relations between man and man, nation and nation.

The working class has taken its stand at the head of the people as their leading force, as the teacher of all our working people, as the champion and creator of a new morality and a new culture. Despite the fact that in the womb of capitalism, under the oppression of exploiters, it was impossible for the new, socialist culture completely to mature, even then the working class created the embryo of this new, socialist and really advanced culture.

It is becoming increasingly clear to the people that the new, socialist culture is the summit of the most advanced democratic traditions of national and world culture. The great, splendid, democratic and progressive traditions of national and world culture have become a mainstay in the struggle of the new world against the survivals of the old and are an invaluable weapon in building Socialism in our country. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has always been the bearer of the advanced traditions of our national culture. Party leaders, Comrades Gottwald and Zapotocky, and scientists—particularly Comrade Zdeněk Nejedlý, President of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences—have done much to promote, in the spirit of Leninist

ideas, the immense significance of our classic, democratic and cultural heritage for the building of Socialism.

A socialist culture, lucid and profoundly humane in content, the first shoots of which were suppressed in the period of bourgeois domination, is now developing its full strength in every sphere of our national life: education, the press, broadcasting, science, the arts, literature, painting and music. There is a constant and purposeful battle being waged in all these spheres for the new man, against the survivals of capitalism, against egoistic indifference to the fate of the people, against the adverse influence of religion.

The victorious advance of the cultural revolution is, above all, graphically displayed in our successes in education, in training the younger generation. An event of exceptional importance in the complete reorganisation of the school system was its democratisation, the creation of a uniform general education for all citizens. We have, at present, universal compulsory eight-year education. After finishing the eight-year school half the Czechoslovak youth complete their studies in the general secondary eleven-year schools, the others attend special ones or state trade reserve schools.

The nation-wide upsurge of public education in the country is particularly striking if a comparison is made between the number of higher educational establishments now existing as against prewar. In 1938 Czechoslovakia had 9 higher educational establishments with 43 faculties and a total of 19,052 students. Now there are 40 higher educational establishments with 106 faculties and 47,876 students. More than 20,000 people are obtaining a higher education without discontinuing their work. The number of students in special schools has risen six times compared with 1937. The number of higher, special and general educational establishments has grown particularly in Slovakia, where there are now 12 higher educational establishments possessing 33 faculties with 13,848 students, whereas in 1937 Slovakia had only one, with 3 faculties, where 2,194 students received their education.

A distinguishing feature is the present social composition of students in secondary schools and establishments for higher education. Under capitalism students rarely came from working-class or small peasant families, whereas now there are a substantial number of such students. It is thanks to the correct policy of our state that such changes have become possible.

It should be emphasized that, together with the great increase in the number of educational establishments, the entire content of school education has undergone a radical change, having become consistently democratic, instilling in the young people a love of labour and respect for labouring people, and based on the consistently scientific Marxist-Leninist outlook.

Major events in the cultural life during the first decade of our people's-democratic republic were the foundation of the Czechoslovak and Slovak Academies of Sciences and the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences. In providing for their maintenance our Government showed what great importance it attaches to science and scientific research. The fact that scores of our scientists have been honoured with prizes and awards speaks for the valuable

\*  
**L. Stoll**  
Member, Central Committee,  
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia  
Minister of Culture of the  
Czechoslovak Republic  
\* \*

Scientific findings become the property of hundreds of thousands of people, and conversely, thousands of people in industry and agriculture enrich science with their creative work. Science is no longer the interest of only a select few; it has become a matter of public interest.

The immense growth of political consciousness, the growing desire of the masses to understand correctly and deeply the domestic and foreign policy of our state, to grasp the basic features of the new epoch, are to be seen in the extensive circulation of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, which are published in editions of hundreds of thousands of copies. The works of Julius Fucik appear in equally large editions. Similarly, books by S. K. Neumann, Jiri Wolker, Ivan Olbracht, Marie Majerova, Antonin Zapotocky, Petr Jilemnický, Frano Kral, and by the Soviet writers Gorky, Mayakovsky, Sholokhov, Alexei Tolstoy, Fadeyev, Shchupachev, Ehrenburg, and many others are also brought out in huge editions.

How strong an interest the working people take in literature may be seen from the steadily increasing publication in our country of the classics of national and world literature. One edition after the other is published of the works of Nemcova, Neruda, Jirasek, Hviezdoslav, Bott, Pushkin, Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Chekhov, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Balzac, Shakespeare, Dickens, Goethe, Schiller, Dante, Pruss, Christo Botev and many others.

The great epoch in which we are living finds reflection in the work of modern Czech and Slovak writers and poets. Through the medium of literature, these help people to grasp the meaning of the present historical moment and awaken in them a sense of patriotism and civic pride, the pride of men and women who form part of the 900-million-strong camp of peace, of the most progressive section of mankind. This world of ideas and feelings is to be found in the works of Marie Majerova, Marie Pujmanova, Vitezslav Nezval, Jan Drda, Vaclav Rezac, Jarmila Glazarova, J. Kainar, Frantisek Hecko, Jan Kostra, Milan Lajcak, A. Plavka and others.

The revolutionary struggle for a new, socialist culture naturally affects all spheres of cultural activity—theatre, painting, music, etc., as well as literature. Growth and efflorescence, the re-education of older cultural workers and the emergence of new talent, are characteristic of all these spheres. To give some idea of a rapid growth of the theatre arts in Czechoslovakia, it suffices to mention that the number of permanent professional theatres increased from 18 in 1938 to 69 in 1954. The number of symphony orchestras increased fourfold. The art galleries, too, have multiplied; there are now 16 of them. Of great international significance to the struggle of progressive art for peace are the Prague Spring Music Festivals, at which men and women prominent in the arts from all parts of the world meet annually. Film festivals organised in Karlovy Vary every two years are also a vivid demonstration of the struggle of progressive cinematography the world over for peace, democracy and friendship among peoples.

There have matured in Czechoslovakia a good many fine film workers, the authors

results they have achieved in all fields of knowledge. Today the scientist is not divorced from the people; he consciously serves the practical needs of advancing the culture and well-being of millions.

of quite a few ideologically and artistically excellent films which have won the recognition of broad audiences throughout the world, and of the Soviet audience in particular. Especially deserving of mention is Slovakia's young film art.

The number of cinemas in Czechoslovakia is now nearly double the prewar figure. In addition, there are more than 6,500 film projectors in use in the schools, factories and trade union clubs. Between 1945 and 1954 the number of owners of radio sets rose from 1,000,000 to 2,800,000. This year we have had regular TV broadcasts.

Besides scientific, school and factory libraries, there are now 14,173 public libraries in the Czechoslovak Republic, which last year issued 24,644,000 books to readers.

The number of cultural and educational institutions—houses of education, reading rooms, etc.—is constantly increasing. Towards the end of 1954 we had 249 houses of culture and 8,445 smaller cultural and educational centres and reading rooms.

In these centres, especially in the countryside, our teachers are doing a big job; besides arranging lectures on general political topics for the rural population, they work with the agronomists, veterinarians and other experts to spread knowledge of the agricultural sciences and to explain the significance and advantages of large-scale co-operative farming, the use of machinery and of advanced methods of labour, thereby graphically showing the way to raise labour productivity in agriculture. The role of our working intelligentsia is particularly significant in this respect; and it is one of the characteristic features of the cultural revolution in Czechoslovakia that scores of thousands of technical intellectuals are beginning to understand the historic part they have to play.

Thousands of amateur folk art groups: dramatic groups, song and dance ensembles are functioning in the houses of culture, reading rooms and many other cultural and educational centres. Never has there been so much singing in Czechoslovakia as there is today. There are 15,000 non-professional choruses, and their numbers, most favoured by their audiences, are Czech and Slovak folk songs and Soviet songs. The first nation-wide Spartakiada, to be held in Prague this year, will be a graphic demonstration of the creative powers released by the broadly developed sports activity.

The historical experience of our peoples—Czechs and Slovaks—who for a whole century were oppressed by the ruling classes of other nations, repeatedly showed them how greatly the life-giving democratic, militant and consistently humanist culture aided their struggle for freedom, how strong an appeal world democratic culture had for them, what faith in the just consummation of their freedom-loving aspirations this culture—particularly the great democratic culture of the Russian people—instilled in their hearts.

It is therefore wholly natural that the tremendous successes achieved in the course of the cultural revolution, which deeply affects our national life, should evoke feelings of admiration and love among our working people for the great culture of the peoples of the Soviet Union and for Leninism which is the summit of Russian and world culture. Leninism brings us closer to all the peoples of the camp of peace, imbues the hearts of hundreds of millions of oppressed working people in the capitalist world with unwavering hope and lights the road to a happy life for all mankind.

# In Communist and Workers' Parties

## SIXTH CONGRESS OF SWISS PARTY OF LABOUR

The Swiss Party of Labour has held its Sixth Congress between May 28 and 30. Comrade Edgard Woog, General Secretary of the Party, delivered a report on "The Swiss Party of Labour in the Struggle for Peace, Unity and Progress", and Comrade Jean Vincent spoke on the parliamentary elections and the Party's programme of action. Thirty people took part in the

discussion, sharing their experiences of work and speaking on the future tasks of the Party.

The Congress received messages of greetings from 18 fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties. Those present listened with great enthusiasm to the message from the Central Committee of the CPSU, which read:

### "To the Sixth Congress of the Swiss Party of Labour"

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends greetings to the Sixth Congress of the Swiss Party of Labour, wishing it fruitful work and success in solving the tasks which confront it.

### The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

The delegates approved the following text of a telegram to the C.C. of the CPSU: "The Sixth Congress of the Swiss Party of Labour enthusiastically received your greetings, which represent an invaluable support in the struggle our Party wages jointly with the Communist and Workers' Parties throughout the world for peace, peaceful coexistence, the prohibition of atomic weapons, universal disarmament, the people's well-being, social progress and Socialism. The Congress thanks you for your interest and conveys to you its fraternal greetings."

The Congress unanimously adopted both the Party's programme of action, proposed by the Central Committee, and an appeal to the Swiss people.

The first part of the programme contains a detailed analysis of the international situation and the political position in Switzerland. The Swiss Party of Labour, it

states, stands to the state policy of strict Swiss neutrality and in this connection demands that the still inadequate ties with the socialist states be extended and greater activity and evidence of desire to lessen international tension be displayed.

The Party demands that Switzerland's military expenditure be reduced. Advancing a number of economic demands, the Party calls for a struggle against high prices and for the establishment of strict control over prices and rent.

The programme and the appeal call for unity of all working people in the struggle against the forces of capital.

The Congress elected a Central Committee comprising 50 members. Comrade Edgard Woog was again elected General Secretary.

The keynote of the Congress was the strengthening of the unity of the working people in the struggle for peace and progress.

## MEETING OF C.C., SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, held on June 1 and 2, heard a report by Comrade W. Ulbricht, First Secretary of the C.C. of the SUPG, on the results of the Warsaw Conference and the new tasks. The report dealt with the questions of reuniting Germany and of consolidating the GDR as a stronghold of the German people in their struggle for peace.

Comrade Ulbricht stressed, in particular, that the Treaty signed in Warsaw helped the German people to struggle for the reunification of their fatherland, since it was

aimed at guaranteeing peace to the peoples. In order to achieve this noble goal, the entire population must be drawn into supporting the Soviet Government's proposal to reduce armaments, ban atomic weapons and other means of mass destruction and remove the threat of a new war.

The Central Committee urged all peace-loving and democratic forces throughout Germany to rally and launch a wide-scale people's movement for preserving peace and for reuniting Germany as a democratic state.

## FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY HELPS YOUTH ORGANISATIONS

The resolution on Party work among the youth, passed by the XIIIth Congress of the French Communist Party in June 1954, pointed out that the Party must pay attention and give constant help to the youth organisations.

Two major events in the life of the French youth now make it possible to review the first results of this Congress decisions. These are the Vth National Congress of the French Republican Youth Union recently held in Montrouge, and the VIIIth National Congress of the French Girls' Union which took place from April 29 to May 1 in Montreuil. These two Congresses were attended by Party secretaries, Comrades Jacques Ducloux, François Billoux and Marcel Servin. Comrade Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Party, sent

swimming, etc. The local Communist section is systematically helping the organisation. In the Vaucluse Department the Communist Federation has set up 5 branches of the Girls' Union and assigned a Party member to help them in their work. There are numerous examples of assistance given by the Communist Party to the Republican Youth Union.

As a result of the help the Communist Party renders the youth organisations their membership has considerably increased. By the end of March the Republican Youth Union had given out 15,000 more membership cards to its federations than in December last; and the Girls' Union 10,000 more. Some dozens of new



a new morality and a new culture. Despite the fact that in the womb of capitalism, under the oppression of exploiters, it was impossible for the new, socialist culture completely to mature, even then the working class created the embryo of this new, socialist and really advanced culture.

It is becoming increasingly clear to the people that the new, socialist culture is the summit of the most advanced democratic traditions of national and world culture. The great, splendid, democratic and progressive traditions of national and world culture have become a mainstay in the struggle of the new world against the survivals of the old and are an invaluable weapon in building Socialism in our country. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has always been the bearer of the advanced traditions of our national culture. Party leaders, Comrades Gottwald and Zapotocky, and scientists—particularly Comrade Zdenek Nejedly, President of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences—have done much to promote, in the spirit of Leninist

schools and establishments for higher education. Under capitalism students rarely came from working-class or small peasant families, whereas now there are a substantial number of such students. It is thanks to the correct policy of our state that such changes have become possible.

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### Meeting of C.C., Hungarian Working People's Party

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, held over June 7 and 8, discussed a report made by Comrade Andras Hegedüs on behalf of the Political Bureau regarding the further tasks of socialist reorganisation of agriculture and the advance of agricultural production. After a thorough discussion, the Central Committee of the Party unanimously approved the report and

passed a resolution on the subject. The second item on the agenda was Comrade Matyas Rakosi's report on the exchange of opinions which took place in Bucharest between representatives of the Soviet Union, Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The Central Committee unanimously took note of and approved the report. A resolution was likewise taken on this question.

### Achievements of Shipbuilding Industry in Poland

Shipbuilding is a new branch of Poland's national economy. It appeared under people's-democratic rule and expanded more than tenfold under the Six-Year Plan. Over 100 long-range sea-going vessels came off

the slips in the yards of Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin in postwar years.

Polish shipbuilders are mastering the production of new types of sea-going ships.

As against prewar the tonnage of the Polish merchant fleet has more than quadrupled.

## Soviet Government's New Peace Initiative

### World Comments on the Soviet Government's Note to the Government of the German Federal Republic

The Note of the Government of the USSR to the Government of the German Federal Republic has aroused great interest and evoked lively comments on the part of the world public.

As the Note states the Soviet Government believes that the interests of peace and European security, as well as the national interests of the Soviet and German peoples, call for a normalisation of relations between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic.

The experience of history, the Note goes on, teaches us that the preservation and consolidation of peace in Europe, depends to a decisive extent on the existence of normal, good relations between the Soviet and German peoples. The absence of such relations between the two peoples cannot fail to engender anxiety in Europe and to heighten international tension in general. Such a situation can be of benefit only to aggressive forces interested in maintaining tension in international relations. Moreover, all who desire to preserve and strengthen peace cannot but wish for a normalisation of relations between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic.

The Soviet Government has proposed to the Government of the German Federal Republic that direct diplomatic, trade and cultural relations be established between the two countries. Deeming personal contact between the statesmen of both countries to be desirable, the Note states, the Government of the Soviet Union would welcome a visit to Moscow in the near future by Herr K. Adenauer, Chancellor of the German Federal Republic, and other representatives whom the Government of the German Federal Republic might wish to send to Moscow to discuss these questions.

The press of the Soviet Union widely comments on its Government's Note. This initiative on the part of the Soviet Government is of great international significance, states *Pravda*, organ of the C.C., CPSU, in a leading article. It corresponds to the interests of the Soviet and German peoples and will, at the same time, promote an easing of general international tension. "The peoples of the USSR", the article continues, "support and approve the wise policy of the Soviet state, which is aimed at strengthening world peace. Revengeful feelings towards the German people are alien to them. The Soviet people are in favour of a decisive turn being made in the direction of establishing normal, good relations with the people of Germany."

The Soviet Note is in the focus of public attention in the German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic. The following official statement has been published in Bonn: The Federal Government welcomes the proposal made in the USSR's Note of June 7 to the Federal Government to establish diplomatic, trade and cultural relations between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic. Various questions are raised in the Note which require preliminary study. This study has already been commenced. It is to be hoped that it will result in negotiations between the Federal Chancellor and statesmen of the Soviet Union being found to be expedient.

The Berlin democratic press highlighted the Soviet Note on its front pages. The newspaper *Neues Deutschland* stresses that the Soviet Government deems it desirable to establish personal contact between the statesmen of both countries.

All the national Polish newspapers featured the Note under prominent headlines.

The *Trybuna Ludu* carried the headline "In the interests of consolidating peace and security in Europe the Soviet Union proposes to the German Federal Republic that diplomatic relations be established".

The Czechoslovak press, in publishing the Soviet Note, stressed the efforts of the Soviet Government to establish normal relations with the German Federal Republic with the object of strengthening peace and the security of peoples.

Commenting on the Soviet Note, the Rumanian newspaper *Scinteia* writes in an editorial: "The Rumanian people greet with satisfaction the latest peaceful initiative of the USSR which is aimed at normalising relations between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic. Our people are interested in normalising these relations, for this would not only bring positive results for both countries concerned, but would also have a favourable influence on the entire European situation." The Hungarian, Bulgarian and Albanian press also give much attention to the Note.

Many newspapers in the United States of America prominently featured reports on the Soviet Note on their front pages, emphasizing the proposal to establish diplomatic and trade relations between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic and the invitation to Chancellor Adenauer to visit Moscow. The comments of the American press show at the same time that the Soviet Note has alarmed official Washington circles, and that certain elements in the U.S.A. are not interested in normalising relations between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic. Noting that not a single German political leader, not even Adenauer, can reject the Soviet proposal without a close study, New York Times columnist James Reston simultaneously qualifies the Soviet Note as an effort to detach Adenauer

from the Western Union. The *New York Times* voices alarm lest the Soviet Note persuade the Germans, prior to a Four-Power meeting, that Germany would gain more, both politically and economically, by remaining outside the Western coalition.

Commenting on the Soviet Note, the English newspaper *Yorkshire Post* stresses that Chancellor Adenauer would find it difficult to reject this proposal, the more so as it is accompanied by a reminder, based on facts, that the German and Russian economies supplement each other in many respects. The *France Presse* agency reported from London that the Soviet Note had aroused great confusion in London.

Many French newspapers associate this Note with other steps of the Soviet Government aimed at lessening international tension. A commentator of the newspaper *Franc-Tireur* notes that "the Soviet diplomacy acts impetuously". The newspaper *Aurore* calls on Western diplomats to "awaken", stressing that the initiative rests with Soviet foreign policy.

The French progressive press welcomes the steps of the Soviet Union, directed at strengthening peace all over the world. *L'Humanité* writes that the two international events—the Soviet Note to the West German Government and the arrival in Moscow of the Indian Prime Minister, Nehru—turn yesterday into "a great day in the struggle for peace". "The new Soviet proposal, provided it is accepted", the paper writes, "would pave the way to a peaceful solution of the German problem and would lessen tension in international relations... After Vienna and Belgrade, and these days when Moscow is greeting the head of the Government of India, the Soviet proposal represents a new stage in the Soviet Union's unvarying policy of peace."

### FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY YOUTH ORGANISATIONS

The resolution on Party work among the youth, passed by the XVIIIth Congress of the French Communist Party in June 1954, pointed out that the Party must pay attention and give constant help to the youth organisations.

Two major events in the life of the French youth now make it possible to review the first results of this Congress decisions. These are the Vth National Congress of the French Republican Youth Union recently held in Montrouge, and the VIIIth National Congress of the French Girls' Union which took place from April 29 to May 1 in Montreuil. These two Congresses were attended by Party secretaries, Comrades Jacques Duels, François Billoux and Marcel Servin. Comrade Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Party, sent messages of greetings to the Congresses.

Both youth unions are now setting up numerous groups which vary their activities in accordance with the interests and desires of different categories of youth. Thus, the Girls' Union has now over 250 such groups. At the end of 1954 there was not a single organisation of the Union in Bagneux (Seine). Now there are more than 60 Union members there, organised in a number of groups for dancing, basketball,

swimming, etc. The local Communist organisation is systematically helping the organisation. In the Vaucluse Department Communist Federation has set up 5 branches of the Girls' Union and assigned a Party member to help them in their work. There are numerous examples of assistance given by the Communist Party to the Republican Youth Union.

As a result of the help the Communist Party renders the youth organisations their membership has considerably increased. By the end of March the Republican Youth Union had given 15,000 more membership cards to its federations than in December last; and the Girls' Union 10,000 more. Some groups recruited dozens of new members.

There are, however, some Party organisations which only talk a lot of helping the youth but as yet do nothing practical about it. In an article recently published in *L'Humanité* devoted to the Congress of the French Republican Youth Union, Comrade Billoux justly pointed out that the successes achieved "could be quickly multiplied tenfold provided all Communist Party organisations helped the youth on a greater scale to organise themselves in defence of their demands, and to organise their leisure and study."

### PARTY COMMITTEE LEADS SOCIALIST EMULATION AT THE MINE

To secure the even and continuous fulfilment of the production plan for the current year—the last one in the first Five-Year Plan—our Party committee at the Ghelar mine has taken the necessary measures to improve its leadership of the socialist emulation drive. At the beginning of the year, it called a conference which was attended by members of Party branch bureaus, advanced workers and trade union activists, who discussed the question of how to further the emulation drive at the mine and raise the level of their agitation work.

The trade union groups have since become more active. It is in just these groups that the pledges given and their fulfilment are discussed, difficulties are brought to light and concrete suggestions are made for the improvement of the work. So that the miners may be aware of the progress being made in the socialist emulation drive, index boards have been installed in each sector of production, showing the daily output of each miner and of each contesting brigade. Of great help in the development of the emulation drive are the wall-newspapers. These feature articles telling of successes achieved and also drawing attention to shortcomings which put a brake on the fulfilment of socialist pledges. There are also Boards of Honour at the mine, which bear the photographs of those who are the best in ore extraction.

A great deal is done by the Party and trade union committees at the pit to make known the experiences of advanced miners. These are widely popularised through special broadcasts, the miners very often staying until late at night in their recreation room to hear them. Recently the Communists Aron Munteanu, Dobra Apostol, Alic Iosif Baloni and other miners, well-known for their work, spoke to pit workers about the organisation of labour in their brigades and how they help young miners to improve their skill. Thus, the experience of the advanced miners becomes known to all who work in the pit.

Working to fulfil and overfulfil their production plan, the Ghelar miners strive to master the methods of labour of leading Soviet workers. Recently the Party committee called upon the technical staff of the mine to give them practical help in introducing the methods of work of Soviet innovators. A team led by Nicolae Duna, a probationer member, was the first in the pit to apply the Soviet method of "undermining" for the extraction of ore. As a result labour productivity increased by 20-30%. Later this method was also used by other teams.

Passing on his experience, Comrade Nicolae Duna visited other teams showing them how they should work and how to make pit-props. Shortly afterwards, a young Communist technician, Ion Jianu, still further improved the "undermining" method of extracting ore. On his initiative the cell of the slope was enlarged to four metres broad and three metres high and this resulted in a considerable increase in the productivity of labour.

The Party committee is intensifying its efforts so that all workers will fully realise the immense importance of the emulation drive. On the initiative of the committee, some of the best blast furnace workers from the Hunedoara metallurgical works were invited to our pit. They told our miners about their work.

Socialist emulation at the Ghelar pit has now become a reality.

Thanks to this extensive emulation drive led by the Communists, the pit is this year overfulfilling its monthly production plans. The miners overfulfilled the pledges they made in honour of May Day and cut hundreds of tons of ore in excess of plan.

Anton DRAGOTA  
Secretary of the Committee of the  
Rumanian Workers' Party at the  
Ghelar Pit.

Rumania



## Role of Working Class in the Moroccan National Liberation Movement

★  
Ali Yata  
Secretary, Moroccan  
Communist Party  
★ ★

The anti-imperialist struggle of the Moroccan people for the restoration of their national independence has embraced all Morocco. Since the autumn of 1950 it has steadily been gaining in breadth and intensity. From time to time this growing struggle comes to a head in a sharp outbreak that sets the broad masses of the country in motion. With each such outbreak the gains made are consolidated.

Currently there are instances of the Moroccan population of entire towns rising in open struggle, as in Kenitra and Fez last summer.

The reason the Moroccan people's struggle for their national independence is developing so successfully is that it is inspired by the working class. It is this fact which is the essential characteristic of the present period.

There was no real industrialisation in Morocco until 1940. The French trusts there feared to compete with the industrial enterprises within France itself, a great part of whose wares were taken up by Morocco. Only the mining industry was developed. But the second world war gave rise to a new situation. The interruption of trade between Morocco and France led to the setting up of various industries in Morocco, and these, far from falling into a decline, continued to develop even after the establishment of normal Franco-trade relations. In addition, the Franco-American imperialists have built a number of war plants there.

The country is being increasingly robbed by the colonisers of strategic ores like copper, manganese and lead.

There has therefore appeared in our country a working class which already numbers about 400,000. These workers are brutally exploited. Their wages are among the lowest in the world and social security is unknown to them. Worst off are the women and the youth; the former receive 50% and the latter up to 75% less than the men.

Naturally, the iron yoke of the protectorate rests heaviest of all on the shoulders of the workers. It is the protectorate that helps to transmute their sweat and blood into wealth for the foreigners, that deprives them of the most elementary liberties and prevents the people from managing their own affairs. It is therefore easy to understand the fervour with which the workers fight and make the greatest sacrifices to win a free and happy life.

Notwithstanding brutal repressions, in the period between 1947 and 1950 the workers held a great number of strikes, many of them successful. Take, for instance, the splendid strike in 1947, which lasted for 21 days.

Since 1950, alongside the struggle for economic and social demands, the workers have also been fighting for purely political aims.

It was the workers who, on November 1, 1951, inspired the patriots of Casablanca to stop the election travesty by means of which the colonial authorities sought to make the people believe they were about to introduce reforms. In the course of these actions eight workers were killed and many wounded.

It was the workers who, on December 8, 1952, were the word for a 24-hour strike

dignity of Morocco, there took place the biggest, most unified, most vigorous political strike in the history of the Moroccan labour movement. At the same time workers at the American base in Kenitra gave the signal for a demonstration that concluded with the arrest of more than 30,000 patriots.

Despite the confusion sowed by splitters, on March 30 this year many workers walked out again and craftsmen and shopkeepers closed their shops, in protest on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the diktat of the protectorate.

For the greater part, the daily and varied struggle that is spreading through Morocco is led by the workers, who are uniting with other patriots. It is not surprising, therefore, that most of the actions take place in Casablanca, a city of 800,000, where the majority of the Moroccan proletariat is concentrated—that proletariat which has only the power of its hands to hire out, and not always the opportunity to do even that.

These facts irrefutably prove that the working class stands in the van of the struggle, making the greatest sacrifices. It arouses the most profound forces in the country, it is the power which sets other social strata in motion.

That is why the colonial enemy hates the working class fiercely, deals it brutal blows, and deprives it of the elementary right to unite into trade unions.

In spite of repressions, the working class continues actively and self-sacrificingly to struggle for liberation. The French authorities therefore, while continuing to resort to violence, have begun to seek for other, more effective methods of diverting it from the necessary struggle, and of disarming the whole people. That is why the French authorities observe with satisfaction how certain trade union leaders, trampling all democracy underfoot, have set up a central organisation of trade unions, influenced by the "Force Ouvrière" (right-wing socialist trade union organisation in France) and the so-called "International Confederation of Free Trade Unions", both notorious executors of French and U.S. imperialist policy. These trade union leaders are connected with certain representatives of the national bourgeoisie, who have won notoriety by sowing illusions among patriots regarding U.S. "aid", by advocating "wait-and-see" tactics for many years and by abandoning the masses to the mercy of fate at critical moments—such as, for instance, in December 1952 and in August 1953—though they claimed to lead them.

Such trade union leaders are now troubled by the fact that the working class is playing the most active part in the national liberation movement, they fear that, in order to bring the fight to a conclusion, it will acquire the leading role in this movement. They are therefore taking the measures they consider necessary to prevent this, seeking to split the workers, to turn them towards reformism and economism, and are continuing their pernicious anti-Communist policy. They put a brake on the

recognition of our national sovereignty nor a true solution of the problem of the dynasty.

Such is the path which these bourgeois elements are following. It is very clear that this path is a dangerous one, not only for the working class but for the nation as a whole. Communists observe with joy that—as they foresaw long ago, and promoted with all their might—the entire working class is now joining the national movement and playing an ever-greater part in it. It is precisely because the working class is playing this essential part that the movement has recently achieved such success. The intensification of this role, which depends on the unity of the working class, will bring nothing but benefit to the national movement. For this reason the Communists are fighting relentlessly against a split within the working class and against any attempt to weaken or break the resistance of the workers or of the people as a whole. They are resolutely defending the workers' demands, which are inseparable from the national interests, and work unceasingly to raise the political level of the working people and to educate them in the spirit of mass struggle. In the trade unions they are giving their maximum support to the trade union activists, heirs and continuers of the General Organisation of Amalgamated Trade Unions which was broken up by the colonisers.

The Communists never forget that the path to victory is always the path of alliance between the workers and the peasants, and also the path of intensifying the peasants' struggle. This, however, is not being conducted on a broad enough scale in our country and is not sufficiently co-ordinated. The reason is that our rural people, of whom there are seven million, the majority being either sharecroppers, comprising one-fifth, or petty fellaheen, are scattered over Morocco. They are often completely ignorant of what is going on. They have no newspapers and own no radios. They have no contact with the towns because they are forbidden to move from one place to another. Their every step is watched by a special body which deals out unheard-of brutality for the slightest offence. The peasants have no organisation of their own, hence their political backwardness in comparison with workers and other patriots.

However, if the perspective is not always clear to the peasants, they are motivated by profound national feelings enriched by old traditions of struggle and by their heroic armed resistance to the French and Spanish invaders between 1907 and 1934. That is why they can and must be helped to free themselves quickly from their political backwardness so that they can fulfil their historic role. The Communists will make this their responsibility, and will set themselves the urgent task of working out an agrarian programme.

The chief condition for carrying out our national aims is to unite our people into a single anti-imperialist front, in which the working class, peasants, petty bourgeoisie (artisans and tradesmen), intelligentsia and the national bourgeoisie—including its vacillating elements providing they are not working for the benefit of the colonisers—have the right to a place. This front could well

## Important Contribution to the Strengthening of Peace and Friendship Among Peoples

*Comments of World Public on the Declaration of the Soviet and Yugoslav Governments*

The world public continues to comment widely on the recently published Declaration of the Soviet and Yugoslav Governments, which summed up the results of the top-level Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations held in Yugoslavia during the period from May 27 to June 2.

It is generally known that these talks resulted in settling many unsolved questions regarding the relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. They simultaneously revealed the sincere desire of both Governments for the continued development of all-round co-operation between the two countries, which is in full accord with their interests, as well as with those of the cause of peace and Socialism.

It is evident that the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks represent another contribution to the cause of lessening international tension. Quite naturally therefore the world peace-loving public received the communique on the positive results of the negotiations with approval, seeing in it the way of providing more favourable conditions for preserving and strengthening peace in Europe, which cannot but have its effect on the strengthening of peace all over the world.

The results of these talks were met with particular satisfaction by the peoples of the Soviet Union. As *Pravda*, the organ of the C.C. of the CPSU, pointed out in its leading article the other day, the Soviet people greet the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations with wholehearted enthusiasm. They firmly support the wise policy of their Communist Party and the Government which creatively puts into practice the immortal Marxist-Leninist teaching.

"The results of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks", *Pravda* wrote, "inspire all peoples to struggle for peace and the easing of international tension. The peoples of the Soviet Union and People's Democracies are fully determined in the future as well to promote in every possible way the extension and consolidation of friendship with the peoples of Yugoslavia. All the conditions exist for further extending all-round co-operation between the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy on the one hand and Yugoslavia on the other. These are the age-old historic friendship among the peoples of our countries, the glorious traditions of the revolutionary movement, the necessary economic base and the community of ideals in the struggle for the peaceful prosperity and happiness of the working people."

The results of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks are commented on in detail by the Yugoslav press. For instance, the newspaper *Borba* points out that the Declaration of the Soviet and Yugoslav Governments is a big contribution to the collective efforts aimed at lessening international tension, the peaceful settlement of outstanding international questions and at strengthening indivisible and universal peace.

"There is no doubt", writes the republican Yugoslav newspaper *Ostobojdne*, "that the joint Declaration of the Governments of the FPRY and the USSR, now in the centre of world public attention, is a momentous event in the state relations between the two countries, which were seriously disturbed in recent years. The Declaration opens up new prospects for Yugoslav-Soviet relations. It is a landmark in these relations and

the negotiations. Nearly all newspapers in these countries carried leading articles or editorials dealing with these historic events and widely commented on the basic principles formulated in the Declaration. They all unanimously approve the results of the negotiations, regarding them as a great contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples.

Expressing satisfaction at the complete normalisation of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, *Jenminjhpao*, organ of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party, in its editorial, notes particularly that such normalisation of relations between fraternal peoples corresponds to the interests of universal peace and Socialism and is "of exceptionally great significance for the development of the international working-class movement". It also points out that the statement of the Soviet and Yugoslav Governments to the effect that they stand for the satisfaction of the lawful rights of the Chinese People's Republic in relation to Taiwan and for giving China her rightful place in Uno is a great support for the Chinese people.

The results of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations were highly appraised by the Polish newspaper *Trybuna Ludu*. It pointed out that the Declaration of the Soviet and Yugoslav Governments represented a tremendous constructive contribution to the cause of lessening international tension, so dear to hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. The principles formulated in the Declaration, the newspaper wrote, are "the principles of peaceful coexistence based on respect for the sovereignty of both big and small countries, on mutual respect, on non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, economic co-operation, as well as on the cessation of any form of propaganda or misinformation which may lead to distrust among countries".

The press in the People's Democracies highlights the fact that the successful talks between the USSR and Yugoslavia will favourably affect the relations and the development of friendly co-operation between the People's Democracies and Yugoslavia. The Rumanian newspaper *Scinteia* emphasizes the fact that the "Rumanian people, linked with the people of Yugoslavia by ties of a long-standing friendship and the traditions of an age-long struggle for freedom and national independence, welcome every step forward to the normalisation of Rumanian-Yugoslav relations and the establishment of good-neighbourly ties between the two countries. The Hungarian newspaper *Szabad Nép* writes to this same effect, pointing out that the Hungarian people "are firmly determined to take the path of further normalising relations between our states in the spirit of the historic Soviet-Yugoslav Declaration".

The Czechoslovak newspapers *Rude Pravo*, *Prace*, *Zemedske Noviny*, *Lidova Demokracie*, *Obrana Lidu*, *Svobodne Slovo* and others stress the exceptional significance of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks for strengthening peace, democracy and progress, and for the development of friendly contacts between the peoples of the countries of people's democracy and those of Yugoslavia. The press is unanimous in its assessment of the Declaration as a new

ticular attention to that part of the Declaration which stresses the need to settle the German question on a democratic basis and in accordance with the wishes and interests of the German people, as well as in the interests of general security. In this connection, writes the newspaper, it is proposed to establish a general system of collective security and a system of European security.

The press of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist countries likewise devotes much space to the outcome of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks. It stresses their great importance for strengthening international solidarity of the working class and further rallying all peace-loving forces. For instance, *Unita* in a leading article by Comrade Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, notes that the agreement reached in Belgrade "is evidence that in the international arena, and especially close to our borders, something new for strengthening peace and easing tension is now coming into being". *L'Humanité* regards the positive result of the parleys as a new brilliant success for the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union.

The news of the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations met with an entirely different reception from the reactionary circles of capitalist countries. And this is quite understandable. The fact is that the enemies of peace fear the normalisation of relations between peoples, they fear a relaxation of international tension since this stands in the way of the imperialists carrying out their criminal designs. That is why the reactionary bourgeois press seeks to discredit the Declaration and to belittle the importance of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations.

Especially nervous in this respect is the U.S. reactionary press. Some of the press comments contain thinly veiled threats and insults against Yugoslavia and hint at possible economic reprisals on the part of the United States. The newspapers do not conceal the fact that the U.S. regards Yugoslavia as an important factor in its war plans.

Some reactionary newspapers in Britain, France and certain other countries take refuge in guesses and conjectures. Reflecting the obvious irritation and dissatisfaction certain circles among the Western powers feel about the successful conclusion of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations, these newspapers are trying hard to confuse the question and to keep the real state of affairs from the knowledge of the public.

But at the same time it must be noted that more sober voices are beginning to be raised in the capitalist countries with increasing frequency. Even the *British Times* was compelled to admit that the visit of the USSR Government delegation to Belgrade may have immense repercussions not only for Yugoslavia and Russia, while the *Washington Post* and *Times Herald* writes editorially that it would, of course, be foolish to draw the conclusion that the Russians have not achieved anything in these negotiations. The Uruguayan newspaper *El Debate* stresses that the joint decisions adopted by the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are aimed "at normalising the relations and



Notwithstanding brutal repressions, in the period between 1947 and 1950 the workers held a great number of strikes, many of them successful. Take, for instance, the splendid strike in 1947, which lasted for 21 days.

Since 1950, alongside the struggle for economic and social demands, the workers have also been fighting for purely political aims.

It was the workers who, on November 1, 1951, inspired the patriots of Casablanca to stop the election travesty by means of which the colonial authorities sought to make the people believe they were about to introduce reforms. In the course of these actions eight workers were killed and many wounded.

It was the workers who, on December 8, 1952, gave the word for a 24-hour strike in token of their indignation at the dastardly murder of a Tunisian trade union leader. To this noble, humane action the colonial authorities replied by massacring more than 2,000 of the people of Casablanca.

In August 1953, when the head of the Moroccan state was illegally and arbitrarily removed from office, the workers, side by side with their artisan brothers and shopkeepers, with the youth and the women, took part in great demonstrations in Casablanca, Marrakesh and Oujda.

In August 1954, on the first anniversary of this grievous assault upon the national

Confederation of Free Trade Unions", both notorious exponents of French and U.S. imperialist policy. These trade union leaders are connected with certain representatives of the national bourgeoisie, who have won notoriety by sowing illusions among patriots regarding U.S. "aid", by advocating "wait-and-see" tactics for many years and by abandoning the masses to the mercy of fate at critical moments—such as, for instance, in December 1952 and in August 1953—though they claimed to lead them.

Such trade union leaders are now troubled by the fact that the working class is playing the most active part in the national liberation movement, they fear that, in order to bring the fight to a conclusion, it will acquire the leading role in this movement. They are therefore taking the measures they consider necessary to prevent this, seeking to split the workers, to turn them towards reformism and economism, and are continuing their pernicious anti-Communist policy. They put a brake on the people's resistance and oppose national unity. Ignoring the lessons of Bandung, they take their stand with the so-called "free world" and treat with contempt the French working class, its CGT and its Communist Party who are the determined opponents of the colonial system. In addition, these trade union leaders either slander the Soviet Union and People's China or pass over their achievements in silence.

By doing these things they hope to achieve a compromise with French imperialism which would neither be a genuine

comparison with workers and other patriots.

However, if the perspective is not always clear to the peasants, they are motivated by profound national feelings enriched by old traditions of struggle and by their heroic armed resistance to the French and Spanish invaders between 1907 and 1934. That is why they can and must be helped to free themselves quickly from their political backwardness so that they can fulfil their historic role. The Communists will make this their responsibility, and will set themselves the urgent task of working out an agrarian programme.

The chief condition for carrying out our national aims is to unite our people into a single anti-imperialist front, in which the working class, peasants, petty bourgeoisie (artisans and tradesmen), intelligentsia and the national bourgeoisie—including its vacillating elements providing they are not working for the benefit of the colonisers—have the right to a place. The platform of this front could well be a fight for negotiations for recognition of our national sovereignty and for the right of the people to manage their own affairs. This front, which can count on the support of the French working class and democrats, could within a brief space of time compel the French Government to begin negotiations, which would be an important milestone on the road to victory for our national cause.

democracy on the one hand and Yugoslav friendship among the peoples of our countries, the glorious traditions of the revolutionary movement, the necessary economic base and the community of ideals in the struggle for the peaceful prosperity and happiness of the working people."

The results of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks are commented on in detail by the Yugoslav press. For instance, the newspaper *Borba* points out that the Declaration of the Soviet and Yugoslav Governments is a big contribution to the collective efforts aimed at lessening international tension, the peaceful settlement of outstanding international questions and at strengthening indivisible and universal peace.

"There is no doubt", writes the republican Yugoslav newspaper *Oslobojdene*, "that the joint Declaration of the Governments of the FPRY and the USSR, now in the centre of world public attention, is a momentous event in the state relations between the two countries, which were seriously disturbed in recent years. The Declaration opens up new prospects for Yugoslav-Soviet relations. It means a turning point in these relations and will provide a broad platform for their continued normalisation and for the development of friendly co-operation between the two states." The newspaper *Politika* regards the Declaration as a concrete contribution to the cause of stabilising world peace and applying in practice the principles of co-existence.

The press of the countries of people's democracy warmly welcomed the results of

Some reactionary newspapers in Britain, France and certain other countries take refuge in guesses and conjectures. Reflecting the obvious irritation and dissatisfaction certain circles among the Western powers feel about the successful conclusion of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations, these newspapers are trying hard to confuse the question and to keep the real state of affairs from the knowledge of the public.

But at the same time it must be noted that more sober voices are beginning to be raised in the capitalist countries with increasing frequency. Even the British *Times* was compelled to admit that the visit of the USSR Government delegation to Belgrade may have immense repercussions not only for Yugoslavia and Russia, while the *Washington Post* and *Times Herald* writes editorially that it would, of course, be foolish to draw the conclusion that the Russians have not achieved anything in these negotiations. The Uruguayan newspaper *El Debate* stresses that the joint decisions adopted by the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are aimed "at normalising the relations and extending co-operation between them".

All who cherish peace and the security of the peoples, who sincerely work for the normalisation of international relations, for peaceful solution of controversial issues and for relaxation of tension in relations between countries, wholeheartedly welcome the successful conclusion of the negotiations between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

The Czechoslovak newspapers *Rude Pravo*, *Prace*, *Zemedske Noviny*, *Lidova Demokracie*, *Obrana Lidu*, *Svobodne Slovo* and others stress the exceptional significance of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks for strengthening peace, democracy and progress, and for the development of friendly contacts between the peoples of the countries of people's democracy and those of Yugoslavia. The press is unanimous in its assessment of the Declaration as a new and extremely valuable contribution to the cause of peace and consolidating friendship between peoples.

The press of the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Albania, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and of other countries also comments widely on the results of the negotiations. For instance, the newspaper *Neues Deutschland* (German Democratic Republic) devotes par-

## Heroic Struggle of Genoese Port Workers

After 120 days of heroic resistance to their employers and the Government, the workers of the industrial section of the port of Genoa have won a strike that has added one of the most glorious pages to the history of the Italian working-class movement.

The strike was started in protest against a decree issued by the president of the port's autonomous consortium, General Ruffini (a government official appointed by the Council of Ministers), that the hiring in this section of the port was to be done daily directly by the employers on the basis of their "free choice" of workers. Before that the hiring was done by company "consuls", elected by workers, on the basis of a list controlled by the consortium, and this guaranteed to all workers the monthly minimum of working days necessary to keep body and soul together.

Through this decree the Government and the employers hoped to kill two birds with one stone: 1) to incite competition among the workers and thereby be able henceforth to ignore the established wage rate and to lower wages; 2) to destroy the Genoese section of the united trade union organisation of the working class—the Italian General Confederation of Labour (CGIL)—to which 99% of the port workers belong, and then intimidate and discriminate against individual workers. The constant desire of the industrialists to exploit the workers still more intensively and thereby multiply their profits was plainly manifest in the decree. In substance, it was a McCarthyite decree, prompted by hatred for the working people and the anxiety of the American imperialists to prevent the existence in so vital a port as Genoa of a strong labour organisation guaranteeing protection of the interests of the workers and representing a powerful force in the struggle against war preparations and for the independence of the country.

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**Secondo Pessi**  
Member, C.C., Italian Communist Party,  
Secretary,  
Ligurian Regional Party Committee

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When they launched their attack upon the workers the Government and the port employers counted on being able to split them. They underestimated the high level of class consciousness that had developed among all the port workers through long decades of privation and struggle against the employers, and in the struggle to save the port from the German and Italian fascists who sought to destroy it. This class consciousness was greatly strengthened in the past ten years of struggle for peace, work and freedom waged under the leadership of the Italian Communist Party and the united trade union organisation. The port workers and all the working people of Genoa at once saw through the economic and political designs of the employers and the Government, who wanted to inflict a serious defeat on the workers at one of their strongest links, and by weakening the labour front generally, to undermine the organisation of the workers and establish the absolute reign of reaction in Genoa.

On January 20, the day the decree of the consortium president was to go into force, none of the workers on the industrial section answered the call of the consortium agents. When the consortium called out the police which occupied the port building set aside for the call-up, all but three of the 2,300 permanent and temporary workers in this section walked out of the port. That was how their glorious struggle began.

Since the very beginning it was clear how seriously the employers and the Government were alarmed by the workers' struggle. It became increasingly clear that

they would exert every effort to bring the workers to their knees. The Confindustria (an organisation of industrialists), the disruptive trade unions, the Government and the local authorities all took the side of the employers and formed a general front against the workers.

The struggle of the Genoese port workers in this period of an offensive on the part by reaction, the employers and the Government against the democratic forces of Italy developed into a vigorous struggle of freedom of organisation and of the dignity of the working people. Under the leadership of the Genoa Chamber of Labour broad actions and strikes were begun in support of the striking port workers, in which all categories of Genoese working people, especially industrial workers and those of other port companies, took part. Through the whole four months of the industrial port workers' strike, strikes of other categories of workers broke out daily one after the other. For days on end all the ships in port (and sometimes there were as many as 70 or 80 of them from different countries) had to stand idle. No work was done; neither unloading, loading nor repairing. Metallurgical, textile, chemical and municipal transport workers stopped work again and again. In the course of 120 days there were two general provincial strikes lasting four hours each and two general four-hour zonal (city district) strikes. In Genoa alone, 67,000 industrial workers struck work for a total of 5,600,000 working hours in the course of the four months.

Workers in other Italian ports gave their full support to the Genoese strikers. Savona, Leghorn, Civitavecchia and all other port workers actively joined in the strike movement.

A powerful solidarity movement developed around this broad front of struggle and embraced all categories of the urban population and the peasant masses in the nearby villages. In many districts of Genoa

committees to aid the families of the strikers sprang up and many nurseries were organised for the children of the strikers. These took care of about one thousand children daily. This solidarity of the Genoese population, together with the solidarity of all the Italian working people, enabled our consumer co-operatives to contribute 105,600,000 lire for the assistance of the striking workers and to distribute more than 10,000 food packages among them.

During the 120-day struggle, ten clashes occurred between workers and police in streets near the port. Many people were wounded or received other injuries; 70 were detained, 35 arrested and 17 brought to trial. Workers and trade union and political activists numbering 200 were discharged from iron and steel works in the city and every worker was fined the equivalent of four hours' pay for each strike in which he had taken part. However, police violence, and all the repressive measures the employers used in attempting to break the workers' will to action only succeeded in heightening their militancy. The workers answered these arbitrary measures by new work stoppages and more street demonstrations. To counter this resistance, the government press launched a wide campaign attempting to smear the working people's organisations and their leaders. The exasperated heads of the Confindustria published threatening statements in which they demanded that the Government take more stringent measures against the workers, declare the strike illegal and anti-national on the basis of the old fascist laws and eventually place port workers under the control of government bodies.

The stubborn attempts of the reactionary forces to break the working people's resistance and seriously defeat them were most clearly visible in the constant refusal of the Government and employers to negotiate, as was demanded by the workers' organisations. Christian Democrat Tambroni, Minister of the Mercantile Marine, declared on behalf of the Government that there was nothing to talk about and that working people must conform to the conditions laid down in the decree of the port consortium. The industrialists published a manifesto, in which they stated that the resistance of the working people had to be broken down at all costs.

Owing to the great strength and militancy of the port workers and all the working people of Genoa, and as a result of the implacable attitude of the employers and Government, this struggle went far beyond the confines of the town and province and became a national one. With a view to developing national solidarity and support for the Genoese port workers, the CGIL called a nation-wide rally in Genoa of all the Chambers of Labour in the north and centre of Italy, with the participation of the federations of the main trade unions. Thanks to the broad solidarity of the working people, both locally and nationally, the Government and employers were forced, after the workers had struggled for four months, to retreat from their adamant position and to begin negotiations, which finally resulted in the signing of an agreement which clarified and amended the infamous consortium decree. Thus the working people prevented implementation of the principle that the employers should have "free choice" of workers and compelled them to recognise two parity committees (composed of workers and employers) which will amend the decree in accordance with the agreement that has been reached.

Lessons of great importance can be drawn from the beginning, development and outcome of this great, hard-fought and selfless 120-day action of the port workers of Genoa.

Firstly, it was possible to wage this battle because the working people understood its significance and realised that they were fighting for a just cause which directly affected their working conditions, their dignity as working people and their future freedom of organisation. They appreciated that they were fighting to defend their trade union achievements and Italian democracy.

Secondly, this struggle was so united and fought with such enthusiasm and singleness of purpose, despite the employers' attempts to delude and intimidate the workers, because trade union democracy was fully observed in waging it. Before any decision was taken, the workers concerned discussed it, either at a meeting of the council of the workers in a particular category, or at a production group meeting, or at a general meeting.

Thirdly, the struggle was powerful, vigorous and effective because the port workers on strike knew that they had the support of all Italian working people, and above all, the support of the other workers in the port and of the industrial workers.

Fourthly, the strikers—despite the growing needs of their families—were able to fight for so long because the Union of Italian Women and the Chamber of Labour organised a broad movement of relatives, wives, mothers and sons of the men on strike, who all got together and organised street demonstrations, visited local authorities and took other steps, thus actively participating in the struggle themselves. It was not only when they were among their fellow strikers that the men were conscious of the working people's solidarity, they felt it in the family circle also and this gave them new strength and energy to continue their resistance and to endure privations.

Fifthly, as in Genoa itself, a wide and mighty movement of solidarity with the 2,300 strikers developed among working people throughout Italy, thanks to which the family of every striker received a daily supply of bread.

The significance of this struggle lies in the fact that during its course the working people, because of their unity, determination and selflessness, succeeded in breaking down the inflexible attitude of the employers and the Government; in the fact that in the course of the struggle the Government's intentions of wiping out the organisations of the port workers were frustrated. Its significance lies in the fact that this fight proved to the working people that through struggle they could bring about the retreat of the reactionary forces.

The port workers of Genoa have emerged from this gigantic battle stronger and more militant than ever before, while the trade union and political organisations of the working class have consolidated their prestige and strengthened their ability to lead the working people. This struggle has dealt yet another blow at the reactionary forces and has deepened the confidence of the Italian working people in their own strength and in the possibility of victoriously marching forward in the fight for the vital interests of the workers, for the triumph of peace and social progress.