Hora Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!

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WORLD CONGRESS OF MOTHERS: AN IMPORTANT LANDMARK IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

The World Congress of Mothers in defence of children, against war and for disarmament and friendship among the peoples, which has been convened on the initiative of the Women's International Democratic Federation, opened on July 7 in Lausanne. Attending the Congress are over 1,200 delegates, observers and visitors from more than 70 observers and visitors from more than 70

This Congress is a major event in international life; it is one more big contribution on the part of women and mothers to the cause of peace and the establishment of mutual understanding and friendship among peoples.

Women make up half the world's population. Theirs is a tremendous part in the struggle to lessen international tension, to preserve and consolidate peace. Shoulder to shoulder with fathers, nusbands and brothers, the mothers, to whom the life and happiness of their children are dear, energetically take their stand against the intrigues of the forces of aggression and for a peaceful settlement of outstanding international issues.

The duty of every decent person, of every

of outstanding international issues.

The duty of every decent person, of every mother, is to fight steadfastly against the preparations for another war, to work for the security of the peoples and the happiness of the rising generation. The World Congress in Lausanne gives all mothers, irrespective of political and religious belief, language or colour, an opportunity to discuss the fundamental question affecting all progressive mankind: how to uphold peace, by what means to spare people from the horrors of a new war.

The large-scale preparations for the Conress, which covered many countries, the fundreds and thousands of leiters and telestains received by the International Prepatory Committee show that the initiative is the WIDF in convening this Congress met with the active support and approval of the WIDF in convening this Congress met with the active support and approval of women in all countries of the world. This believe has been enthusiastically supported by brominent women—scientists, well-known brominent women—scientists, well-known hents. Twenty international organisations have given their support to the World Conferes of Mothers, a large number of which sent delegates or observers. The Congress has also the support of certain national women's organisations not affiliated to the Women's organisations not affiliated to the Women's organisations not affiliated. cultured men and women, the builders and creators of a peaceful life. What more rewarding and noble task can there be?

The foes of peace, on the other hand, the sowers of enmity and hatred among the peoples, have no need of cultured people imbued with high resolve. What they need are obedient robots for military ventures. It is precisely because of this that they blight the minds of children and young folk with the poison of misanthropy, pressing into service, to this end, books, cinema and radio.

Directing as they do vast efforts and resources towards the preparation of another war, the reactionaries in the capitalist countries deprive millions of children of the opportunity to acquire an education. In many applications and colonial countries child labour capitalist and colonial countries child labour is widely resorted to. Poverty, malnutrition and disease—such is the lot of millions of children in these countries.

Active preparations for the Congress in Lausanne were carried out by the women of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all the countries of people's democracy, who devote all their thoughts and efforts to the cause of peace and peaceful constructive labour and to ensuring that their children have a happy future. All the laws that placed women in a position of inequality have been abolished in these countries. The women have been given ample opportunity to freely develop their creative powers. They take part in so-cialist production, hold key economic and government posts, work as specialists in all branches of the economy, and scale the heights of advanced science and culture. The women of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, of all People's Democracies represent a mighty force in the building of the new life. The governments and peoples of these countries are doing everything they can to ensure a happy life for the younger generation. Each year the countries of the socialist camp allocate large sums for the construction of new schools, kindergartens, creches, Young Pioneer camps, children's theatres, sports stadiums. There, children grow up healthy and brimming over with the joy of

BAN AND DESTROY ATOMIC WEAPONS!

Activities of Syrian Peace Fighters

Syrian workers for peace are successfully continuing the collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal. Over 588,000 people, i.e. onesixth of the country's population, have already signed, among them 88 parliamentary deputies, as well as political and public figures, cultural workers and ministers of various religious denominations.

The peace committees in towns and rural areas are sending out increasing numbers of canvassers and trying to carry the Appeal to the most remote parts of the country. For this purpose groups of young people, workers, peasants and students regularly organise poster parades at the end of the working day, arrange small parties in city blocks, where they tell people about the international situation and the progress of the signature campaign, and visit villages.

Sultan Pacha El-Atrache, one of the prominent leaders of the 1925 uprising, recently gave his support to the Appeal and urged the peasants of Kreyé village, in Djebel Druze district, where he lives, to sign it. In a few hours 668 signatures were collected

The democratic press devotes much attention to the signature campaign; photos of leading carivassers, who collected from 3,000 to 5,000 signatures, are often featured.

African People in Defence of Peace

On the initiative of a trade union organisation a meeting of friendship was held in the small village of Manjogare, in the Cameroons, attended by the agricultural workers in the neighbourhood. Those taking part heard reports on the struggle of the peace forces against the Paris agreements and on the World Peace Assembly, d by active discussion. All the 733

Fresh Successes of French Peace Supporters

While the World Peace Assembly was by the peace council of the XXth district in session in Helsinki, the battle for peace has risen to 25,000. in France grew in intensity.

A pair of canvassers (a worker and an officer) in Menton, Alpes-Maritimes, collected 40 signatures to the Appeal in less than an hour and 4,200 francs towards the travelling expenses of the French delegation to Helsinki.

In five cantons of the Moselle Department, the Socialist and Communist candidates in the recent elections for general councillors became members of the committee in support of the Vienna Appeal signature campaign.

The collection of signatures in Paris is being carried on most energetically. The peace council of the XIXth district of the capital collected over 8,000 signatures from

A petition signed by many students at the University of Paris was handed to the Prime Minister demanding that he support the unconditional prohibition of the use of atomic weapons, the destruction of existing stockpiles in all countries, the cessation of the manufacture and tests of atomic wea-pons and the establishment of effective control over such measures.

In many instances the collection of signathe success of the forthcoming Four-Power Conference in Geneva. For instance, the executive council of the Federation of Metal Workers has called on all affiliated trade with the second secon trade unions to organise meetings at every factory and send resolutions, messages and telegrams to the Prime Minister demand-June 22 to 29. By June 29 the peace council of the XIth district had collected over 30,000. The number of signatures secured a standpoint that answers the aspirations and wishes of peace-loving people.

Broad Sweep of the Signature Campaign in Italy

fresh efforts to collect signatures to the Vienna Appeal in response to the Appeal of the World Peace Assembly. As many as 12 million signatures have so far been collected in the country.

In Ferrara, where the number of signatures is already over 240,000, an additional 1,050 were collected on July 3 alone. In Bologna, the Appeal has been signed by 175,000 people 60% of the adult population

I them that it was necessary to do so; as a result 700 more signatures were secured,

In Monghidoro, another town in Bologna Province, 2,598 signatures have been collected, more than were obtained for the Stockholm Appeal. This success was due to the fact that the peace workers also held talks on the questions of peace with all the on the questions of peace with all the tradesmen, artisans, municipal councillors and Christian Democrats in the town.

In the city districts of Livorno peace These results have been achieved through the strenuous efforts of many thousands of canvassers and propagandists. In Ravone, Bologna Province, they called over and over again on those who had previously refused to sign and patiently persuaded supporters are continuing to collect signatures to the Appeal and also to a people's petition demanding that the U.S. military bases which are located in this area and which represent a serious threat to the population, be closed down.

Signature Collection in Holland

The campaign for signatures to the Vienna | held renders active help to peace fighters

SECOND SESSION OF NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OF CHINA

July 5 saw the opening of the second session of the National People's Congress which is being held in the Huaijentang Hall, Peking.

In the presidium are Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and other leading statesmen of the Chinese People's Republic.

Among the guests is the Viet Nam Government delegation headed by Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The agenda of the session includes discussion and adoption of the Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the People's Republic of China; a report on the fulfilment of the 1954 budget and adoption of the 1955 budget; the adoption of the plan for hydro-technical works on the Hwang Ho River; adoption of a law on military service, and other

On the opening day Li Fu-chun, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the State Planning Commission commenced his report on the Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy.

On July 6 the session continued its work. The Congress was presided over by Deputies Soong Ching-ling and Lin Po-chui, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

On the same day Comrade Li Fu-chun finished his report on the first Five-Year Plan. (An abridged text of Comrade Li Fu-chun's report appears on page 2.)

The session then heard a report on the second item of the agenda, the fulfilment of the 1954 state budget and the draft of the 1955 budget, given by Li Hsien-rien, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Finance.

Meeting of Central Committee. French Communist Party

On July 7, in the town hall of

in various branches of the national economy on an ever-increasing scale.

Hundreds of thousands of Moscow's work'ing people flocked to the capital's Tushino of science and technique. During the display of science and technique. During the display of science and technique of sircraft were shown.

in various branches of the national economy developing Soviet aviation, today employed who ате асhieving ever-greater success in The Soviet people warmly greeted the glorious flyers, designers, workers, engineers and technicians of the aircraft industry,

opened and social evenings, concerts and outdoor fetes held. or towns and villages exhibitions were necting of metrics of Party, So-together with representations was held in viet and public organisations was held in Moscow on the eve of this national holiday. On July 3, 1955, the Soviet people cele-brated Soviet Aviation Day. An anniversary meeting of the USSR Ministry of Defence, Aviation Day Celebrations in the USSR

them up in a democratic spirit, rear them

they want to safeguard their health, bring

their children the future of their country;

children. Every father, every mother sees in

death, that mothers raise and bring up their

doom them to suffering, hunger and , stillord for monopolists, avid for profits,

the capitalist countries. It is not in order that

of the working people and their children in burden of the arms race upon the shoulders

cannot condone the thrusting of the heavy

another war. The mothers of the world

against the threat of the unleashing of

waged by all forces, by all possible means,

The situation demands that a struggle be

Organisation, despite the fact that in their foreign and home policies these countries strictly observe the principles of the UM

number of them to the United Nations

cracies and prevents the admission of a

in the internal affairs of the People's Demo-

waging the "cold war", tries to interfere

example, spends millions of dollars on

against others. The United States, for military blocs and setting certain peoples

tension, whipping up war hysteria, building gerous path of aggravating infernational ern countries are following the dan-They see that certain groups in some West-

deeply conscious of the threat of a new war.

Mothers in all countries of the world are

millions of women and their organisations.

demonstrate the unity and solidarity of

and the security of the peoples and will

widespread attention on the part of all peo-ple of good will, and all who fight for peace

donorse the report will attract the most

who give life are ready to defend it. Un-

of political and religious belief,

active part in its work,

Soviet land as a great air power, of the great flying skill developed by its fine pilots, the continued advance of court The display began at 10 a.m. It was an impressive demonstration of the might of the slovakis, and to the delegation of the In-ternational Aviation Federation.

Annella to watch the air display, the chief event of the day. They gave a hearty welcome to the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and the numerous delegations who had come to join in the celebrations from the Chinese People's Republic. India, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, Humbrations from the Rorean People's Democratic Republic, Poland, Rumania and Czechopublic, Poland, Rumania and Czechopublic, Poland, Rumania and Czechopublic, Poland, Rumania and Czechopublic, Roland, Rumania and Czechopublic, Roland, Rumania and Czechopublic, Roland, Rumania and Czechopublic, Poland, Rumania and Czechopublic, Roland, Rumania and Czechopublic, Roland, Rumania and Czechopublic, Rumania and Ruma Airfield to watch the air display, the chief

to be physically strong, well-educated, | peace 1 peoples can and must uphold the cause of where she may live, who can hold aloof from the common struggle for peace, for a radiant future for the children. Only the good will can compel the enemies of peace to renounce their criminal purposes. The peoples can and must uphold the cause of The children's happiness and peace are indivisible. The World Congress of Mothers will help the women of the whole world to unite still more closely and increase their strength. There is not one woman, no matter aftength. There is not one woman, no matter where she may live who can hold about

itery blocs and atomic bases and for the relaxation of tension in international relaxations and the development of mutual understanding and friendship among the gle against the policy of war preparations, against the establishment of aggressive milof working women are joining in the strugand should we should be decided in the infing atomic weapons be decided in the inferests of peace. More and more millions terests of peace. More and more millions of working women are ioining in the strugand the arms drive, and urging that the children, for the sake of ridding mankind of the danger of another war, men and women of good will in all countries are demanding an end to the "cold war" and the arms drive, and uraing that the and

For the happiness and the future of our mulual respect for ferriforial integrify and sovereignty, non-aggression and non-inference in the internal affairs of other peoples, equality and reciprocal advantage. The Luion and other peace-loving countries have recently undertaken a number of new, effective measures directed at atrengthening peace throughout the world, easing international tension and achieving mulual understanding among states with different social systems. But the danger of a new war has by no means been removed as yet. with different social systems can and should be ensured on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression and non-interthe peaceful coexistence of countries

doubtedly the discussion which will develop st camp follow a policy of peace and friend-ship among peoples. They have always held offices a report on the theme "Mother's Republic and all the countries of the social women's organisations, the Congress agenda The Soviet Union, the Chinese People's n actored with the wishes of a number of open before them, broad and radiant.

writers, actresses and members of partialments. Twenty international organisations
have given their support to the World Congress of Mothers, a large anumber of which
has also the support of certain national
women's organisations not affiliated to the
Women's organisations not affiliated to the
Women's organisations not affiliated to the
mittees were set up and national congresses
of mothers were set up and national congresses
interest were beld. The love and congresses
to mothers were set up and national congresses
for the well-being and happy future of their
children, which unite all mothers, drew
them to the Congress with the urge to take
an active part in its work. perfecting of their abilities and talents, lies life, Life's road, leading to the all-round healthy and brimming over with the Joy of sports stadiums. There, children grow up Young Pioneer camps, children's theatres, of new schools, kindergartens, crèches, cale large sums for the construction countries of the socialist camp alloyounger generation. Each year the thing they can to ensure a happy life for the peoples of these countries are doing everythe new life. The governments and writers, actresses and members of parliarepresent a mighty force in the building of py prominent women—scientists, well-known branches of the economy, and scale the heights of advanced science and culture. The women of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, of all People's Democracies represent a mighty force in the building of grees, which covered many countries, the bundreds and thousands of leiters and telegrans received by the International Preparatiory Committee show that the initiative of the WIDF in convening this Congress met with the active support and approval with the active support and approval of women in all countries of the world. This government posts, work as specialists in all cialisi production, hold key economic and their creative powers. They take part in sogiven ample opportunity to freely develop The large-scale preparations for the Conin these countries. The women have been the fundamental question affecting all pro-what means to spare people from the horrors of a new war position of inequality have been abolished that their children have a happy future. All the laws that placed women in a anguage or colour, an opportunity to discuss ful constructive labour and to ensuring

tions that all countries agree to take as by the sub-committee on the United Na-Blocs and Security. True peace supporters warmly endorse the proposal advanced committees of the Committee on Military

Tremendous importance also atiaches to the recommendations of the various subto town, from village to village. Assembly from house to house, from town Vienna Appeal signature campaign. Can-vassers will carry the message of the tion of atomic war accord with the most cherished hopes of all peace-loving peoples and will give a powerful atimulus to the Vienna Anneal signature campaign. The Assembly's proposals on the preven-

measures for securing universal disarmanent, banning and destroying nuclear weapons and instituting an impartial system of control. The implementing of these measures, it is stressed in the report of the Disarmament and Atomic Weapons Committee, would open up immense possibilities that could be utilised for the good of mankind. was an urgent task that mankind had to tackle. The Assembly worked out practical measures for securing universal disarmaneasures for securing universal disarmaneasures for securing universal disarmaneants. co-operation among countries, disarmament, including the destruction of electrical and a second of the contraction of the contr committee which discussed these questions emphasized in its report that, side by side with the further strengthening of trust and with the further strengthening of trust and The main proposals contained in the Assembly documents concern disarmament and the prevention of atomic war. The committee which discussed those distinctions

gives these recommendations particular representative character of the gathering the minds of people everywhere. The widely with the major problems today agitating strengthening of world peace and dealing tension and for the preservation and gle for the relaxation of international a lucid and concrete programme of strugof world opinion, formulating as they do

committees have aroused the keen interest The recommendations of the Assembly

hearts of millions in all countries. those events that leave a deep imprint on infernational affairs and on the minds and

their guide the principles of mutual respect troops be withdrawn from Asia and all for-for territorial integrity and sovereignty, cign bases there abolished. It insisted that non-aggression, non-interference in each The Assembly demanded that all foreign

ciples of peace proclaimed by Nehru and Chou En-lai and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference point the way to peace and security for the countries of Asia and Africa commendations. The Assembly delegates came to the conclusion that the five principles of peace proclaimed by problems of preserving peace in Asia far transcends the bounds of the Asian countries and for that reason they are given great prominence in the committee's regreat prominence in the committee's re-

is well known, the importance of the gested that a general conference of Euro-pean countries be convened. that normal relations be promoted between the two German Republics as the first step towards Germany's unification. It also sug-aceled that a general conference of Fure-Germany's participation in any military dermany's participation in any military alliance. It put forward the demands that the police forces and armed contingents of both the German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic should be limited and placed under control and limited and placed under control and that normal relations be promoted between many on terms excluding all possibility of any revival of German militarism or of operation. It also states that the U.S.A. should be invited to take part in this collective security system. The sub-committee recommended the unification of Germanny on terms excluding all possibility of their security shall be guaranteed, that they can organise economic and cultural co-operation. It also estates the necessity of achieving mutual under-standing among all the states of Europe, irrespective of their regime, in order that their security shall be quaranteed that they and the German problem. The sub-committee on the German question emphasized World opinion is also showing keen interest in the proposals concerning the organisation of collective security in Europe organisation of collective security in Europe

and sovereignty of states. represents a barrier to the independence tries, heightens international tension and which prevents mutual trust between coun-

ment of closed military blocs and bases be restored. It condemned the establishlawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations Organisation

The sub-committee/recommended that the

recommendations this Committee raises other vital problems, such as the need for promoting international economic relations and for helping underdeveloped countries, etc. measures designed to improve living and working conditions in all countries. In its an end to the arms race, and proposes The Committee on Economic and Secial Problems justly links the raising of the living standards of the peoples with putting and the the peoples with putting and the the second se

and repressive measures against colonial peoples and the abolition of all race disas the cessation of all military operations commendations also include such demands nomic pressure to bear upon them. Its refere in their internal affairs or bring ecosmall countries, that no one shall intermands that no threats shall be used against fional independence, the Committee deenslaving the peoples and suppressing nathe imperialist policy of oppressing and National Sovereignly and Peace. As against fernational tension are the recommenda-tions put forward by the Committee on

Of vilal import for the relaxation of inbe called as soon as possible to settle the Korean question peacefully and to secure the unification of Korea as an independent be strictly adhered to and an international must conference of the countries concerned interted the sub-committee's recommendations, must

The truce terms in Korea, it is stated in

However, the Assembly's recommenda-tions are not to be hidden from the peoples by the advocates of war. This is made very clear by the enthusiastic response they are arousing from broad sections of world opinion. The Chinese people, writes Jen-minjhpao, acclaim and endorse the Assem-bly decisions and will exert every effort Geneva Agreements be strictly observed and that general, free elections be within the Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia within the time limits stipulated in those Agreements. The sub-committee also insisted that the

stationed there can guarantee peace in that part of the globe". mmediate withdrawal of all foreign troops

The sub-committee on Asian and Middle Eastern problems realfirmed the intended that the island of Taiwan is a component part of the People's Republic of China and stressed that "only the public of China and stressed that constant in the property of the content of the property of the content of the content

education and the youth. The reactionary Western press is seeking to especially on cultural interchanges and on recommendations of the other committees,

Helsinki forum of peace forces.

the recommendations adopted

the masses of the people in all countries make known to and popularise among

will carry on an extensive campaign to

ply to the masses!" the champions of peace

their keynote the slogan "Take the re-commendations of the World Peace Assem-

the prevention of another war. Taking as

which are of such immense importance for dear will make a thorough study of and actively discuss the Assembly documents

Every man and woman who holds peace

ment, the Assembly laid the foundations

leaders of the Norwegian pacifist move-

and co-operative organisations in Britain. And in the opinion of N. Brok, one of the

great majority of trade unions and workers'

in the policy of world peace worked out by the Assembly that is not acceptable to the

ol action in defence of peace for the re-presentatives of all political and social trends. As the distinguished British scien-tist J. D. Bernal declared, there is nothing

The Assembly decisions are a programme

bly decisions and will exert every effort for their realisation. The Polish newspaper Trybuna Ludu stresses the mobilising power of the results of the Assembly's work

further co-operation between all who

general it and continue the "positions of

easing international tension, only wish to

Assembly or to distort and discredit them. This method has long been employed by the foes of peace, and its use gives away those who, far from being inferested in order international tension only wieh of the contraction of

organise a conspiracy of silence in regard to the recommendations of the World Peace

The World Peace Assembly is one of other's internal affairs, equality and mutual that negotiations be started between that leave a deep imprint on advantage and peaceful coexistence.

the Governments of Indonesia and Holland to settle peacefully the question of West

Take the Recommendations of the World Peace Assembly to the Masses

people. (Reporter-Comrade Marcel Servin.) defence of the demands of the working posters and leaflets urging the people to sign the Appeal. The newspaper $De\ Waar$ destruction, and urging them to sign the the working class and the struggle for use of atomic and other weapons of mass must actively light for peace and against the tion of the deputies to the fact that they

2) The building of the united front of (Reporter-Comrade Laurent Casanova.) 1) Development of the struggle for peace.

opened its meeting. The agenda includes mittee of the French Communist Party Gentilly, suburb of Paris, the Central Corn-On July 7, in the town hall of

French Communist Party of Central Committee, Meeting

Minister of Finance. Vice-Premier of the State Council and the 1955 budget, given by Li Hsien-nien, of the 1954 state budget and the draft of second item of the agenda, the iultilment The session then heard a report on the

Fu-chun's report appears on page 2.) Plan. (An abridged text of Comrade Li finished his report on the first Five-Year On the same day Comrade Li Fu-chun

the National People's Congress. Chairmen of the Standing Committee of Soong Ching-ling and Lin Po-chui, Vice-The Congress was presided over by Deputies On July 6 the session continued its work

for the development of the national menced his report on the Five-Year Plan of the State Planning Commission comheid renders active help to peace fighters Signature Collection in Holland

of canvassers and propagandists. In Ravone

the strenuous efforts of many thousands These results have been achieved through

a few hours 668 signatures were collected Druze district, where he lives, to sign it. In the peasants of Kreye village, in Djebel gave his support to the Appeal and urged

ples will prevent the production and use friendship. The unbreakable will of the peo-All peoples want to live in peace and the decisions of the World Peace Council., 'We, workers of colonial countries, support tural workers of Tabacounda (Senegal) passed a resolution which reads in part:

people present unanimously signed the followed by active discussion. All the 733 ments and on the World Peace Assembly, of the peace forces against the Paris agreetaking part heard reports on the struggle tural workers in the neighbourhood. Those in the Cameroons, attended by the agriculheld in the small village of Manjogare, ganisation a meeting of friendship was

in Defence of Peace African People

to 5,000 signatures, are often featured. leading canvassers, who collected from 3,000 tion to the algnature campaign; photos of

On the initiative of a trade union or-

The democratic press devotes much atten-

miment leaders of the 1925 uprising, recently

The Dutch Peace Council has published dam. Peace workers have secured over 10,000 signatures in the Hague and a like number in Rotterdam, 3,000 in Zaandam and about 3,500 in Haarlem. minent Dutch personalities, calling the aftenbers of Parliament, signed by 285 prolished a petition addressed to both Cham-Some 40,000 people have signed in Amsterfeaturing its progress almost every day, as does Vrede, weekly newspaper of the Dutch Peace Council On June 24 Vrede pub-At their trade union meeting the agricul-

tures having so far been collected in the mentum in Holland, about 110,000 signa-

Appeal has of late gained considerable mo-The campaign for signatures to the Vienna

in the signature campaign, prominently

Bologna Province, they called over and over again on those who had previously refused to sign and patiently persuaded bases which are located in this area and which represent a serious threat to the population, be closed down. tures to the Appeal and also to a people's petition demanding that the U.S. military supporters are continuing to collect signa-In the city districts of Livorno peace

Italian peace supporters are making fresh efforts to collect signatures to the Appeal in response to the Appeal in the Country.

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In Ferrara, where the number of signatures is already over 240,000, an additional point the process was due to the Stock-three is already over 240,000, an additional point the duestions of peace with all the Bologna, the Appeal has been signed by 155,000 people 60,000, an additional popuration of the adult popuration o

Broad Sweep of the Signature Campaign in Italy

SESSION OF CHINESE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

Hsinhua (New China) News Agency has released the text of the report on the First Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the People's Republic of China made by Li Fu-chun, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Chairman of its State Planning Commission, at the current session of the National People's Congress. Li Fu-chun announced that during the period of her first Five-Year Plan, which ends in 1957, China's gross industrial output will rise, in value, by 98.3%, with the output of her modern industries going

up by 104.1%. "This rate of industrial development" said Li Fu-chun, "is undoubtedly rapid and neither exists nor is possible in capitalist countries." He outlined the basic tasks for the five-year period as: to centre the country's main efforts on the construction of 694 large industrial projects, the chief of which are the 156 projects being built with the aid of the Soviet Union and which will lay the groundwork for China's socialist industrialisation; to develop agricultural producer co-operatives, whose system of ownership is partially collective, and handicraft producer co-operatives, thus laying the groundwork for the socialist transformation of agriculture and the handicraft industries; to convert the greater part of capitalist industry and commerce into various forms of state capitalism, depending upon concrete conditions, thereby laying the foundations for the socialist transforma-

Li Fu-chun cited the following figures illustrating the projected increases in the output of the main industrial products between 1952 and 1957:

tion of private industry and commerce.

Steel: 4.12 million tons as against 1.35 million (3.1 times);

Electric power: 15,920 million kilowatt hours as against 7,260 million (2.2 times); Coal: 113 million tons, as against 63.53 million tons (1.8 times);

Generators: 227,000 kilowatts' capacity as against 30,000 (7.7 times);

Electric motors: 1.05 million kilowatts' capacity as against 640,000 (1.6 times); Cement: 6 million tons as against 2.86 million (2.1 times):

Machine-processed paper: 650,000 tons as against 370,000 (1.8 times);

Cotton piece goods: 163.72 million bolts as against 111.63 million (1.5 times);

Machine-processed sugar: 686,000 tons as against 249,000 (2.8 times).

The socialist nature of China's industrial development, said Li Fu-chun, is characterised by the fact that the output of the state-owned industries will go up by 130.1% in value in the five years, so that by 1957 the ratio of the output of state and co-operatively-owned enterprises and of joint state and private industrial enterprises will increase, in value, to 87.8% of the gross output of industrial production, while that of private industrial enterprises will drop to 12.2%. Moreover, most of the private enterprises will be working on state orders.

Report of Comrade Li Fu-chun

Fifteen new thermo-electric power sta- | tions, each with a capacity of more than kilowatts, will be built in the present five-year period and large-scale work will be done on the construction of the Fengman hydro-electric power station.

Within these five years 31 coal mines, are to be sunk, each with an annual capacity of more than one million tons of coal. They include the big projects in Fushun, Fusin, Kailan, Tatung and Huainan.

The No. 1 automobile plant, which will be completed under the current Five-Year Plan, will produce 30,000 lorries a year when in full operation. Construction of a second automobile plant, with double the capacity of the No. 1, will be started during this period. These two plants will lay the foundations of China's automobile industry.

In the second Five-Year Plan period the tractor plant now under construction will, when completed, supply China's agriculture with 15,000 54 h.p. tractors annually.

When completed, the two heavy machinebuilding plants started under the current Five-Year Plan, Lu Fu-chun continued, will produce sufficient equipment to fit out a whole iron and steel works with an annual capacity of 1.6 million tons of steel. They will provide all the equipment needed for smelting iron and steel and for producing rolled metals and coke.

The plants for producing power-generating equipment, the construction of which was begun under the present plan, will enable China to supply its power, plants with generating units of 12,000, 25,000 and even 50,000 kilowatt capacity.

In the course of the five years 39 large textile mills and many other large light industrial factories will be built.

In the five-year period, the gross value of agricultural output and subsidiary rural production will go up by 23.3%. By 1957, said Li Fu-chun, output of grain will amount to 192.8 million tons, showing an increase of 17.6% compared with 1952; cotton to 1,635,000 tons, or 25.4% more; jute and kenaph to 365,000 tons, or 19.7% more; tobacco to 390,000 tons, or 76.6% more; sugar-cane to 13.15 million tons, or 85.1% more; sugar beet 346.4% more; oil-bearing crops to about 7.86 million hectares, or 37.8% more than in

The agricultural producer co-operatives -the only channel through which small peasant economy can be transformed-have become the mainstay of the development of agricultural production during the Five-Year Plan. By 1957 one-third of all the peasant households in China will belong to such co-operatives.

In the course of the five years 91 new mechanised state farms and 194 new machine and tractor stations will be organised.

employed will increase, in all, by 4.2 million, and average wages for factory and office workers will rise by 33%. Altogether, state enterprises and offices will contribute more than 5,000 million yuan for social insurance, medical services and cultural and educational facilities for their personnel. Houses covering about 46 million square metres of floor space will be built for factory and office workers at the expense of the state. In the same period the purchasing power of the rural population will be doubled.

Fulfilment of the first Five-Year Plan, declared Li Fu-chun, will bring about vast changes in China's national economy. This will unquestionably consolidate the dictatorship of people's democracy, strengthen the national defences and create the conditions for further raising the material and cultural standards of the people. Fulfilment of the first Five-Year Plan will also help to further strengthen the international camp of peace and de-

The present draft Five-Year Plan was drawn up under the direct guidance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. It is based on the fundamental tasks of the country in the transition period and represents an important step towards the carrying out of those tasks.

The main component of the building of a socialist society in China is socialist industrialisation, with the socialist transformation of agriculture and handicrafts and of capitalist industry and commerce forming two essential elements. They are all inse-

The major task in effecting socialist industrialisation is to give priority to the development of heavy industry, which will provide a powerful material base for socialist construction in China.

To build Socialism, Li Fu-chun continued, the contradiction between small peasant economy and socialist industrialisation must be resolved. Socialism cannot be built on the basis of small peasant economy; it can only be built on the basis of large-scale industry and large-scale collective farming.

To build Socialism, the contradiction between the capitalist and socialist economies must be resolved. The capitalist system of private ownership of the means of production hindered the further development of the productive forces of our country. The anarchy of capitalist economy conflicts with the planned development of socialist economy. It is impossible for Socialism and capitalism, whose systems of relations of production are antithetical, to develop side by side in one country without hindering each other. There was either the path of Socialism or that of capitalism, but the Chinese people would never allow themThe Chinese people have turned the property that belonged to bureaucratic capital into the property of the entire people. Today the workers are working for the state and the people and this, too, represents a vital source for the accumulation of capital. A considerable portion of the profits of capitalist enterprises is paid to the state in the form of taxes or used for the expansion of production, and that benefits both the state and the people.

Further Li Fu-chun dwelt on the geographical distribution of industrial enterprises. He noted the irrational distribution inherited from the old China, under which approximately 70% of the country's industry was concentrated in the coastal provinces, and stated that this situation must gradually be changed. By the end of the second Five-Year Plan period many new industrial centres will have been established in North, North-West and Central China, and this will greatly alter the economic life of these vast areas. At the same time the industrial centres in the North-East will be further strengthened.

Referring to the development of agriculture, Li Fu-chun said that one of the most important factors in this respect was the progress made in the movement for setting up agricultural producer co-operatives. Among other measures taken are: land drainage-the area under cultivation will increase by more than 2.5 million hectares during the first Five-Year Plan; work for increasing the area under irrigation and finishing with droughts and floods; fuller use of land and the extension of areas sown to such highly productive crops as nice, maize and potatoes.

In assessing the progress made in 1953 and 1954, the first two years of the Five-Year Plan, Li Fu-chun told the deputies that during these two years the tasks had been successfully implemented. The total volume of industrial and agricultural production increased 14.4% in 1953 compared with 1952, and in 1954 rose by 9.4% as against 1953. Plans for industrial output were overfulfilled. The gross industrial output in 1954 was 53.7% higher than

Li Fu-chun drew attention to two important changes that had taken place in the two years under review. Firstly, the volume of output of modern industry in relation to the volume of total industrial and agricultural output rose from 26.7% in 1952 to 33% in 1954; secondly, the volume of production of state, co-operative and joint state and private industrial enterprises amounted to 75.1% of the total volume of industrial output in 1954 as against 61%

Although the 1953 and 1954 agricultural plans had not been fulfilled owing to natural calamities, output of farm-produced foods nevertheless increased by 3.4% in 1954 as compared with 1952.

Li Fu-chun noted the progress made in other branches of the country's economy

This, he said, testifies to the fact that the Chinese people can undoubtedly fulfil and

In the Interests of Peace and Security in the Balkans

I. Chisinevschi

People's Republic

particularly great significance of the Joint Declaration of the Governments of Member, Political Bureau, C.C., Rumanian movement, to upholdthe Soviet Union and Workers' Party, First Deputy Chairman Yugoslavia, which was of the Council of Ministers, Rumanian signed by Comrades N. A. Bulganin and J. Broz Tito, consists,

above all, in the fact that it marked the end of the period when relations between these countries were disrupted; and that a firm basis has now been laid for the normalisation and improvement of these relations, and for the promotion of all-round co-operation in the economic, cultural, scientific and other fields.

The principles set forth in the Declaration, from which the Governments of the USSR and the FPRY proceed with the object of strengthening confidence and co-operation among peoples, and the measures laid down by them for the practical fulfilment of these principles, are in accord with the interests of both countries, and with the interests of peace and Socialism.

peace and Socialism.

It was with a feeling of deep satisfaction that the world progressive public learned of the normalisation of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, which it warmly welcomed, correctly evaluating the event as one that was not only of interest to the two countries, but represented a big step towards consolidating universal peace and the security of the peoples and frustrating the aggressive aspirations of certain Western elements; as one that was an important contribution as one that was an important contribution to improving relations between all states and relaxing international tension in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. It is this that lends exceptionally great importance to the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations and the Joint Declaration of the two Governments.

In the light of this event, the great importance of re-establishing normal relations between the People's Democracies and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia along the path opened up by the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations becomes increasingly

one cannot but see that the aggressive elements of certain Western powers are interested in creating and maintaining strained, abnormal relations among the Balkan countries. The imperialist powers have always conducted a policy of stirring up hostility among the Balkan peoples. During and after the second world war these aggressive elements planned, and acted to prevent the Balkan peoples acquiring independence and taking the path of socialist construction. It is common knowledge that construction. It is common knowledge that these plans and attempts failed miserably.

The imperialist powers have not, however, abandoned their policy. As in the past, they are still trying, through the past, they are still trying, through their agents, to disturb relations between the Balkan countries; they make no attempt to conceal their desire to interfere in the internal affairs of these countries with the aim of re-establishing the capitalist system, so hateful to the people, and of reverting to the times when the Balkan peoples were under the oppression of foreign capital. There is the oppression of foreign capital. There is no doubt whatsoever that this policy is built on sand. There is no force in the world capable of making the People's Democracies, the free and independent peoples, depart from their chosen path.

Far-reaching and friendly ties have already been established between the peoples of tries—Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, Rumania as well as with the peoples of the people of

forces of the international working-class ing peace and to the building of Socialism in their country.

The peoples of Rumania and Yugoslavia have fought in the past for their freedom and national independence against one and the

same enemies. To the traditions of this struggle and the long-standing friendship between our two peoples has been added, during the past decade, their common gratitude to the Soviet Union, which helped them to free themselves from the Hitler expansionists and take the path of a new

The normalisation and strengthening of The normalisation and strengthening of relations between our two countries reestablish the old and traditional bonds which were temporarily broken. Definite steps have already been taken to this end. In March, 1955, for instance, a trade and payments agreement was concluded between the RPR and the FPRY under which Rumania will petroleum equipment, various other equipment and machinery, chemicals, paper, etc. In return Yugoslavia will make de iveries of In return Yugoslavia will make deliveries of rolled metal and steel tubes, caustic soda, carbides, chromium ore and concentrates,

In connection with navigation on the Dan ube, a series of conventions and protocols has been drawn up between Rumania and Yugoslavia on the basis of equality and respect for each other's rights, with the result that a Rumanian-Yugoslav Naviga tion Administration has been set up to settle navigation problems in the Iron Gate area-

These conventions, and the fruitful activ ties of the Danube Commission, promot co-operation between our two countries an important economic sphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Under an agreement concluded in Belgrade the question of a border railway service
has been settled and railway traffic recombaggage and freight. Representatives of the
in Bucharest and reached agreement on A
freight through both countries.

A protocol on postal exchange was signed

A protocol on postal exchange was signed in Belgrade in June.

Furthermore, measures have been taken to extend our ties in the field of culture and sport. The Rumanian and Belgrade broadcasting stations exchange musical recordings. Tours of groups of artistes are being arranged on a reciprocal basis; publishing houses are arranging for the translation and publication of fiction; there is a regular exchange of scientific works between various scientific establishments.

The Government of the Rumanian People's Republic will continue to do ever thing necessary to expand and consolidate good-neighbourly relations, friendship and co-operation with Yugoslavia.

During the years of people's rule, thanks to the correct policy which the Rumanian Workers' Party and Govern ment, guided by Marxist-Leninist theory have pursued, and to the fraterna assistance accorded by the Sa

the past three years new libraries have cultural level of the rural population. During to the question of raising the material and government pays a great deal of attention

the working peasantry an extensive network | furniture, musical instruments, etc. has of the co-operative peasantry. To meet the ever-growing requirements of

The Hungarian people's-democratic opened in 2,107 villages and 890 rural houses of shops has been established. Last year the grown particularly. For instance, the ma-

was 61.8% above the 1952 level. The trade turnover of co-operative shops

SOLICITUDE FOR PEASANTS IN HUNGARY

to be built in Wuhan and Paotow. two other new iron and steel works are Besides the Anshan Metallurgical Works,

rolled steel to 2.48 million tons. million tons, steel to 3.22 million tons and 6.2 of Innome Iliw anols nadanA ni noti giq 1960. When completed, the annual output of reconstructed in the eight years ending in centre, 48 major projects will be built or In Anshan, China's biggest metallurgical

for workers, educational establishments and of this period for factory buildings, homes floor space will be provided in the course A total of 150 million square metres of under the second.

Year Plan and their construction will begin will also be started under the first Fiveduring this period. The designs for the rest either has already begun or will begin Year Plan. The construction of 145 of these of industrial construction under the Fiveis helping China to build form the core The 156 projects which the Soviet Union

to be built in this period. addition, over 6,000 smaller projects are telecommunications services and so on. In work, transport, communications, postal and for agriculture, afforestation, irrigation which 694 are for industry and the rest the construction of 1,600 large projects, of The first Five-Year Plan provides for

the total expenditure, 55.8% is for capital wholly in the interests of the people." Of ment led by the working class and working tion. This can only be done by a governenormous investment in national construcabsolutely inconceivable to make such an Li Fu-chun stated, "it would have been of gold. "In China's previous history", equivalent to more than 700 million ounces will total 76,640 million yuan, which is velopment during the lirst Five-Year Plan tion and on cultural and educational de-State expenditure on economic construc-

.7581 ni %4.54 of £581 ni %7.88 monl seests country's total industrial output will inoutput of the means of production in the by 79.7%. As a result, the ratio of the go up by 126.5% and that of consumer goods production of the means of production will Under the plan, Li Fu-chun continued, enterprises will be working on state orders. to 12.2%. Moreover, most of the private of private industrial enterprises will drop output of industrial production, while that crease, in value, to 87.8% of the gross and private industrial enterprises will intively-owned enterprises and of joint state the ratio of the output of state and co-operain value in the five years, so that by 1957 state-owned industries will go up by 130.1% ised by the fact that the output of the

development, said Li Fu-chun, is character-The socialist nature of China's industrial .(esmif 8.2) 000,012 limes). Machine-processed sugar: 686,000 tons as

; (semit 5.1) noillim 88.111 taniaga as as against 370,000 (1.8 times); Cotton piece goods: 163.72 million bolts

Machine-processed paper: 650,000 tons ; (eamit 1.2) noillim

Cement: 6 million tons as against 2.86 ; (samit 8.1) 000,048 isnisgs as thoses; Electric motors: 1.05 million kilowatts'

; (asmit 7.7) 000,00 famings

demand for such items as motor-cycles, of culture, 821 film-projectors and 450 kindergartens have been provided in the countryside.

In accordance with the provisions of the developed in these five years. -Scientific research will be greatly

than in 1952. there will be 70% more pupils and students enrolment of 60,230,000. In other words 78.6% more. Primary schools will have an middle schools by 3,983,000 pupils, or pupils, or 178% more than in 1952; junior middle schools will be attended by 724,000 students, or 127% more than in 1952. Senior ments will have an enrolment of 434,000 By 1957 higher educational establishtor the remainder.

capitalism and other elements accounting for 21.1%, with various forms of state of retail trade, and private retail trade will account for 54.9% of the total volume and co-operative retail trading operations · 80% in these five years. By 1957 state trade would increase by approximately Further Li Fu-chun reported that retail

atomic energy in the service of the nabegin work on the peaceful utilisation of China will in the present five-year period With direct Soviet aid, stated Li Fu-chun,

opened to traffic in the course of these five 10,000 kilometres, of which 7,100 will be nighways to be built will total more than to those already in existence. The new kilometres of railway lines will be added pondingly developed. All in all, 10,000 telecommunication services will be corresand agriculture, the transport, postal and Alongside the development of industry

electric power plants will be built. other places immense reservoirs and hydrotaries, In the Sanmen Gorge and in four will be built across the river and its tribubegin in this period. Dozens of huge dams completely and to utilise its resources will Work to harness the Hwang Ho River

engineering project on the Husi River will amount to 1,300 million cubic metres. The of earth and masonry work involved will in the course of live years. The total volume for the construction of 13 big reservoirs The irrigation works programme provides chine and tractor stations will be organised.

mechanised state farms and 194 new ma-In the course of the five years 91 new to such co-operatives.

peasant households in China will belong Year Plan. By 1957 one-third of all the of agricultural production during the Fivebecome the mainstay of the development peasant economy can be transformed-have -the only channel through which small The agricultural producer co-operatives

million hectares, or 37.8% more than in more; oil-bearing crops to about 7.86 tons, or 85.1% more; 'sugar beet 346.4% 76.6% more; sugar-cane to 13.15 million 19.7% more; tobacco to 390,000 tons, or more; jute and kenaph to 365,000 tons, or %4.65 to ,anot 000,889,1 of notion increase of 17.6% compared with 1962, amount to 192,8 million fons, showing an

said Li Fu-chun, output of grain will

ist construction in China.

Five-Year Plan, the number of people I as well as to the improvement of their life. labour to contribute to national construction able to use a portion of the fruits of their as was the case in the past. They are now to the landlords in the form of land rent, form the peasants no longer pay huge sums tion of capital. Following the agrarian reguaranteed a vital source for the accumula-

of their vast wealth by the imperialists and perialist control put an end to the plunder Abolition by the Chinese people of imtion of capital in China, Li Fu-chun said: Speaking of the sources for the accumula-

highest and noblest spirit of internationalother forms is a concrete expression of the in building new enterprises and in many ment and the people of the Soviet Union The assistance given China by the Governin achieving planned economic construction. emphasized, is an important factor for China assistance of the Soviet Union, Li Fu-chun whole second half of this century.

The sincere, disinferested and fraternal

say 40 or 50 years, or, in other words, the dustrialisation will require decades of effort, country with a high degree of socialist insocialist society, but to build a powerful we shall, in the main, be able to build a intensive work and energetic construction has pointed out, probably with 15 years of bilitation period. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung 15 years, not counting the three-year rehations in China it will take approximately long period of time. In the present condi-Herculean task, requiring a comparatively st transformation in China is therefore a set. Socialist industrialisation and socialeconomy was very backward from the outtry with complex conditions. Its national China, Li Fu-chun went on, is a big coun-

develop into socialist enterprises. ism in order to enable them to gradually by means of various forms of state capitaltransform capitalist industry and commerce not only necessary but also possible to nomic situation obtaining in China, it is China. In the concrete political and ecoa natural law of historical development for paths. To choose the path to Socialism is selves to be driven along the second of these Chiriese people would never allow them-Socialism or that of capitalism, but the each other. There was either the path of by side in one country without hindering production are antithetical, to develop side capitalism, whose systems of relations of economy. It is impossible for Socialism and with the planned development of socialist anarchy of capitalist economy conflicts productive forces of our country. The tion hindered the further development of the private ownership of the means of producmust be resolved. The capitalist system of tween the capitalist and socialist economies To build Socialism, the contradiction be-

industry and large-scale collective farming. only be built on the basis of large-scale the basis of small peasant economy; it can be resolved. Socialism cannot be built on economy and socialist industrialisation must the contradiction between small peasant

To build Socialism, Li Fu-chun continued, of agricultural output and subsidiary rural provide a powerful material base for social-

the development of our country's economy." and overfulfil our first Five-Year Plan for it is clear that we can successfully fulfil clear that we can achieve complete success; and home policies are the right ones. It is and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Our foreign guided by the Communist Party of China Li Fu-chun said in conclusion: "We are

both within and without the country might so that every effort at sabotage by enemies technique. He urged the exercise of vigilance was an important way to raise the level of cularly the Soviet Union, inasmuch as this learning from all fraternal countries, partiadvanced knowledge of the world and of Li Fu-chun underlined the need to use the

in China. the great victory of the people's revolution an alliance that forms the foundation of peasant alliance led by the working class, for the victory of Socialism, said Li Fu-chun, is the strengthened and consolidated worker-The basis for carrying out the Plan, and

and by doing so completely fulfil the Fivecrease production and effect strict economy, and to resolutely overcome difficulties, inlation of China to rally even closer together Fu-chun. He urged the whole popusplendid although difficult tasks, said Li The present Five-Year Plan has set

throughout the world. dating the forces of peace and democracy advance of the socialist camp and consolithereby, furthering the general economic Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, alliance and friendly co-operation with the consolidate and expand their economic it was essential for the Chinese people to cialist construction, Li Fu-chun stressed, Year Plan. To strengthen and advance socommenced the fulfilment of her first Fivein determining the rate at which China

This sid, he said, was an important factor interested assistance of the Soviet Union. tremendous, long-term, all-round and distion now going on in China, particularly the for the help they had given in the construc-Soviet Union and the People's Democracies The speaker expressed gratitude to the

overfulfil the assignments of the Five-Year Chinese people can undoubtedly fulfil and This, he said, testifies to the fact that the

ofher branches of the country's economy Li Fu-chun noted the progress made in 1954 as compared with 1952.

in %4.8 yd beses increased by 3.4% in tural calamities, output of farm-produced plans had not been fulfilled owing to nalq Although the 1953 and 1954 agricultural

to armuloy laiot and to \$1.57 of beamorns \$15 teniaga as \$361 ni judjuo laivisubni state and private industrial enterprises production of state, co-operative and joint to 83% in 1954; secondly, the volume of 2891 ni %7.82 morì seor fuquo Istullus -irgs bus Isitisubni Istot lo smulov edt of neitslat ni vitsubni niabom to fugino to two years under review. Firstly, the volume tant changes that had taken place in the Li Fu-chun drew attention to two impor-

were overfulfilled. The gross mausinal output in 1964 was 53.7% higher than

witness to the increased material well-being members of co-operatives. This fact bears jority of those who buy motor-cycles are

With every year that passes, the number of agricultural specialists increases in the Chinese People's Republic. Photo: A practical lesson in the Agricultural Mechanisation School at Shihchiachwang, Hopel Province.

The working people of Rumania are convinced that by so doing they will contribute

normalisation and development of friendly,

It will be remembered that in the course of an open exchange of views the Soviet Government delegation, headed by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, VFirst Secretary of the Challes and the characters of Bulgaria in Solis and the leaders of Bulgaria in Solis and Czecholine leaders of Rumania, Hungary and Czecholine subsequently published evinced ments absorbation with these results and the conviction that relations of friendly co-operation would be established between Yugoslavia and the People's Democracies. Welcoming with joy and gratification the It will be remembered that in the course of

tinuing their peaceful construction, in the strengthening relations of sincere co-opera-tion on the basis of mutual respect and equality in the interests of successfully con-fining their peacetal contention in the They are profoundly inferested in continually are confidently building a new, socialist life. They are profoundly information of the Soviet people, the peoples of these frame into their own bands, established their own free states and are confidently building a new socialist life. terrescume and triendly ries have affects been established between the peoples of tries—Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, Rumania, tries—Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, Rumania, tries—during the common struggle against tries—during the common struggle against the Hitler invaders. With the fraternal help of the Soviet people, the peoples of these

on sand. There is no force in the world no doubt whatsoever that this policy is built the oppression of foreign capital. There is times when the Balkan peoples were under lo mis add dilv saithmoa seadt to stisits is conceal their desire to interfere in the intern-Balkan countries; they make no attempt to their agents, to disturb relations between the

The imperialist powers have not, howand sites and schools and sites and selection in peoples acquiring indeprevent the Balkan peoples acquiring independence and taking the path of socialist construction. It is common knowledge that construction. It is common knowledge that these plans and attempts failed miserably.

and co-operation among peoples, thereby promoting peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world, pursues the policy of consolidating peace The Rumanian People's Republic firmly people's democracy.

the Soviet Union and the countries of of strengthening sincere, friendly ties will same determination as hitherto, the policy manian Government will continue, with With the support of the whole people beople.

all peoples throughout the world Soviet Union. This policy is in accord with upholds the policy of peace, by and consistently pursued by The Rumanian People's Republic staunch.

the mighty Soviet socialist state has been will continue to appry with the experience of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, founded by the great Lenin, experience that has been accumulated throughout the nearly four decades that the mighty Soviet socialist state has the In the construction of Socialism the Will continue to apply with the same will continue to apply with the same

road of successful socialist construction, with the working peasantry, along the headed by the working class in alliance is confidently leading the Rumanian people and Stalin the Rumanian Workers, Party Under the banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin

the peoples. policy of peace and co-operation among of building Socialism, and the foreign all their creative energies the internal politheir Party and Covernment, support wi Rumanian people, closely rallied around Rumania has become a powerful state. The assistance accorded by the Soviet Unio have pursued, and to the fratern ment, guided by Marxist-Leninist then thanks to the correct policy which the During the years of people's

ple's Republic will continue to do every thing necessary to expand and consolidal good-neighbourly relations, friendship and co-operation with Yugoslavia.

The Government of the Rumanian Per defween various scientific establishment is a regular exchange of scientific work translation and publication of fiction; there th tol grighters are secuon guidellduq being arranged on a reciprocal basis recordings. Tours of groups of artistes are broadcasting stations exchange music or externa on The Rumanian and Belgrade in hi sail tuo briatza of

good-neighbourly relations and co-operation with the Federal People's Republic of

the free and independent peoples, depart capable of making the People's Democracies,

the past, they are still trying, through ever, abandoned their policy.

Yugoslavia and the People's Democracies: Welcoming with joy and gradilication the positive results of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations, our Party and Government and the sincere desire to follow this course, have expressed their defermination, as Comrade Of Gheorghiu-Dej, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RPR, has already said, to continue indetatigably to promote the normalisation and development of triendly, normalisation and development of triendly,

interests of upholding peace.

Var-reaching and friendly ties have already from their chosen path.

re-establishing the capitalist system, so hate-ful to the people, and of reverling to the

In Communist and Workers' Parties

MEETING OF C.C., COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

meeting of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in Prague on June 29 and 30, heard and discussed a report by Comrade Antonin otny, First Secretary of the C.C., on measures to secure increased agricultural roduction and the establishment of more gricultural co-operatives, and on the present international situation. In the dis-Ission which followed, 26 comrades took

The Central Committee unanimously ap-Proved Comrade Novotny's report and Passed one resolution on the further deopment of agricultural co-operatives, uring harvesting, autumn field work and ate deliveries, and another on the plan for on areas and the development of stock-

e meeting heard and approved Comrade ntatives of the USSR, Rumania, Czechoovakia and Hungary in Bucharest in June, dealing with the results of the negotiations between the USSR and Yugo-

A resolution was passed, which reads:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia welcomes the agreement reached between the Soviet, Union and Yugoslavia and expresses its firm confidence that as a result of this agreement sincere and friendly co-operation in the interest of consolidating peace and Socialism will also be established between the other countries of the camp of Socialism and Yugoslavia.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will take all the necessary measures to extend and deepen economic and cultural bonds between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and in the near future to establish good friendly relations between the two countries and between their peoples.

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

The Central Committee of the Communist of India met in Delhi between 14 and 26. A press communique on the results of the meeting states: Communist Party supports the mea-taken by the Indian Government in therance of the cause of peace and of sening international tension. The meeting he Central Committee characterised the sions of the Bandung Conference as a step forward towards the building of among the Asian peoples in the strug-or the defence of peace and for Asian om. It welcomed the Nehru-Bulganin statement which strengthens the bonds, endship between India and the USSR constitutes a powerful weapon against assignment and with the constitution of the most imput and with the constitution of the dome. t and vital tasks before the demo-forces and the Communist Party of he further extension and strengthening of

the mass movement for peace and Asian the mass movement for peace and Asian unity, ensuring the effective participation of the working class and peasantry in the movement and building the broadest unity of the people of all parties in support of the historic five principles and for opposition to the war measures of the imperialists. The Control Committee called upon all units of the war measures or the imperialists. The Central Committee called upon all units of the Party to intensify the campaign for the collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal against atomic weapons.

The communique states that the Central Committee declared its full support for the struggle of the people of Goa for their

A considerable part of the communique deals with the Party's programme of activities in relation to the internal political and economic life of India.

The Central Committee decided to convene the Fourth Congress of the Party in De-

EDUCATION IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

The 20th meeting of the Central Board the Communist Party of Germany passed resolution dealing with the new study year. There will be two forms of political study; and education groups for all members, in which workers belonging to other parties and non-party people may also participate; eminars for the activists and more divanced Party members, who will study the classes for the groups will be held to be classes for the groups will be held to the classes of the groups will be studied; the assessible of the groups will be studied; the

owing subjects will be studied: the tructure of capitalist society and the the bourgeois state; the significance working-class struggle for higher the basic economic law of modern alism and its influence on the position working class and all working people; Seneral crisis of capitalism and its arbening after the second world war; the

tasks of the working class in the struggle tasks of the working class in the struggle against imperialism and militarism, and for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany; the abolition of the political and economic power of the big landlords and the liquidation of the monopolies as the preconditions for building a worker-peasant state in the German Democratic Republic; the GDR as the bylwark of the German people in their struggle for national unity and independence. and independence.

To help students the propaganda depart-

the Central Board is to publish special study material for these groups which will be based on the textbook on political

economy.

The seminars on the textbook "Political Economy" will also be held once a month. The students will be given introductory lectures on each chapter of the textbook and will study the first and second sections of the book

STRENGTHENING FRATERNAL TIES BETWEEN CANADIAN

AND LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNISTS too of the 1 Recently, the theoretical-political journal ublished an extensive study,

For the Further Development of Agricultural Co-operatives in Gzechoslovakia

Antonin Novotny

of Czechoslovakia

munist Party of Czechoslovakia met last year it set big new tasks in connection with the building of Socialism in our country. The year that has passed since then may well be characterised by the fact that the Congress decisions have become the vital concern of the working people, who by their labour are putting them into effect, and by the fact that our country has firmly advanced along the path to Socialism.

We have achieved fresh big successes in the development of our economy. Heavy industry, which constitutes the material base for the building of Socialism, is developing and becoming more powerful. The first results achieved in promoting a substantial advance in agricultural production are considerable and encouraging. The living standards of our people are rising, their cultural life is growing richer. Our people'sdemocratic Republic has gained in strength, and the worker-peasant alliance—the cornerstone of our people's system-has become even firmer. The unity of our working people and the fraternal friendship of Czechs and Slovaks are likewise steadily growing stronger. Our defence capacity has developed and strengthened. The progress made by our country in building Socialism and her consistent policy of peace enhance her prestige and strengthen her position in the international arena. Thanks to the correct policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, our beautiful and dearly beloved Republic is flourishing and becoming stronger, and the life of her working people growing ever more joyful.

One of the main tasks the Congress set us was to increase agricultural production within the next two or three years. The basic condition for this, it noted, was to further strengthen the agricultural co-operatives politically, organisationally and economically, to increase their membership and to organise new co-operatives.

In relation to our agriculture the fundamental political question is that of the further socialist reorganisation of agricultural production through the establishment

of agricultural co-operatives. On the basis of the convincing results achieved in this reorganisation, the Congress pointed out that it was necessary to strengthen the existing co-operatives politically, organisationally and economically and to form new ones. But in carrying out this line of the Party, a certain lack of decision and clarity is being displayed. In their work of organising new co-operatives, increasing the membership and adding to the land of those already in existence, Party organisations and national committees show a lack of consistency and fail to relate this activity to the other day-to-day tasks of the countryside in connection with the Congress. directives on bringing about a substantial rise in agricultural production. Many Party members fail to see that the strengthening of existing co-operatives is indissolubly bound up with the establishment of new ones, and that a steady growth of agricultural production can be ensured only on the

basis of large-scale socialist farming. By June 1, 1955, there were 6,663 agricultural co-operatives in the Republic,

is taking place in the midst of a sharp class First Secretary, C.C., Communist Party struggle against the remnants of the exploiting classes. The struggle against the old way of thinking

and the creation of a new, socialist society | activity. With the middle peasants, we must are neither easy nor simple tasks, particularly in relation to the peasants, among whom backward and conservative ways of thinking are especially prevalent. We therefore have to fight to win the peasants, we have to convince them and not wait for them to come to a decision themselves.

To win over to the side of collectivisation the small and middle peasants, who are still running their own individual farms, we must first of all convince them of the advantages of collective farming in the co-operatives. We have graphic examples of these advantages in the well-functioning co-operatives; we have a firm material base in the machine and tractor stations, and, most important of all, a strong Party. Just what can be achieved by purposeful work is shown by the pledges made by the agricultural co-operatives and the small and middle peasants in honour of the tenth anniversary of our country's liberation by the Soviet Army, and by the progress of the spring field work this year. Thanks to widespread explanatory and mass political work we succeeded in arousing the initiative of the co-operative members and the individual peasants. This proves that the overwhelming majority of the working peasantry approves and supports the Party's policy and is beginning to understand that only by increasing agricultural production can it improve its living standards. It can be said that there exist favourable conditions and a favourable mood for further collectivisation of agriculture. That is why we shall systematically work to persuade the small and middle peasants of the necessity of joining existing co-operatives or forming new ones.

In what direction shall we exert our efforts for the continued socialist reorganisation of agriculture?

Firstly, it is necessary to create all the political, organisational and economic conditions for setting up new co-operatives and to provide the cadres for them. We shall set up co-operatives everywhere the peasants want them. We shall support cooperatives and render them all-round assistance, even where a minority of the peasants wants to organise them.

Secondly, it is necessary to devote still greater attention to those co-operatives in which the situation has hitherto been unsatisfactory. We must, in particular, concentrate on reinforcing their leadership even if we have to transfer cadres from other, well-functioning co-operatives. We shall give especial help to weak co-operatives which embrace the minority of the inhabitants of

Thirdly, it is necessary to improve the political work of drawing new members, above all from among the small and middle peasants, into the existing co-operatives. We must see to it that workers and other people from industrial enterprises, as well as women in the villages, are also drawn into co-operatives, and the necessary conditions thus created for improving the

operatives. The work of bringing them into the existing co-operatives and organising new ones calls for selfless, patient and persevering agitational

concentrate on the good farmers, experienced peasants in whom the village has con-

Co-operatives with not many members and not much land present an important problem. We must conduct a determined battle against the sectarian views of many cooperative members who refuse to accept more peasants into their co-operatives. The co-operatives uniting the minority of the rural population must gradually ones which unite the majority of the small and middle peasants, cultivating ever-larger areas and growing the most important

There must be a positive settlement of the question of accepting elderly small and middle peasants into the co-operatives; these are often not wanted because they are considered to be an additional burden. No doubt some of them can no longer work in the fields. However, a co-operative can use their rich experience on poultry farms, in raising small farm animals, in bee-keeping and gardening, thus freeing younger peasants for other work.

There are still many members of rural Party organisations who cultivate their own plots of land but are not in the cooperatives. We forthrightly declare: every Party member must be a member of the co-operative and work to ensure that it becomes prosperous!

The establishment of new co-operatives and increasing the membership of existing ones is the task of all rural Party organisations, national committees, MTS, state farms, procurement bodies and of enterprises that take patronage over villages. This year, particularly the period of harvesting and autumn work, must mark a step forward along the path of building Socialism in the Czechoslovak countryside.

Every co-operative goes through a certain formative period before it achieves decisive economic results. This period, which lasts from the foundation of the co-operative until it becomes firmly established, is not a simple one and it has to be taken into account. The affairs of the co-operative must always be managed in such a way as to strengthen it politically and economic ally as quickly as possible. The guarantee of success in this matter lies in the hands of the co-operative members themselves. The general results of the work of the co-operative depend on how they approach the matter and decide questions of the organisation of the co-operative and the development of co-operative farming.

Very much depends on how experienced and zealous are those who lead the cooperatives. This is borne out by the experi-ence we have already gained in building up

For example, the co-operative in the Masovice village (Plzen Region) obtained good results last year. The members received 331,389 crowns; the payment for one work-day unit, including payment in achieved by the co-operative and refuse to give it leadership.

Nor is sufficient help given to the co-operatives by agronomists, veterinary surgeons and other specialists. Instead of providing real and practical help, agricultural bodies busy themselves with red tape, form-filling and sending out circulars."

The national committees and their agricultural boards and commissions should play their part in establishing and developing co-operatives. To accomplish this they must greatly improve their work and link it up with life in the countryside. The Ministry of Agriculture, in whose work there are still plenty of shortcomings, must do a lot to help in this. An important measure undertaken by the Party and the Government for the economic, political and organisational strengthening of the co-operatives is the sending of organisers to these farms. Experience has proved that in all cases where the idea of such assistance has been properly grasped by the districts concerned, these organisers do considerable work in the co-operatives and help to strengthen them substantially.

Unfortunately the importance of this help to the co-operatives has not been understood everywhere. Only tested, experienced and politically mature Party functionaries with organising abilities should be assigned as organisers. It is the task of an organiser to delve thoroughly into the probems of management in a co-operative, to help its members and, with the assistance of the Party organisation, to see to it that the board and co-operative members work for the elimination of shortcomings in the affairs of their co-operative, for observance of the Rules and for the development of cooperative production.

We also want to raise the general cultural level in our countryside. Collective farming, application of the latest scientific discoveries in plant-growing and animal husbandry, large-scale mechanisation of agricultural work and introduction of the advanced methods of the best workers—all this requires a high cultural level on the part of the coa high cultural level on the part of the co-operative membership. In the heat of the struggle for the victory of the idea of co-operation and for a substantial increase in agricultural production, great changes are taking place in the people themselves, in their thinking and outlook. The desire for education is awakening among them, a desire to broaden their cultural horizon, and age-old prejudices are breaking down. This is not a spontaneous process. Raising the cultural level in the countryside re-

quires organisation. Advanced co-operatives are becoming an important factor in the development of culture in the countryside. It is they who see that cultural and educational establishments are built, that scientific and literary works and scientific films are circulated and made use of, that the experience of the best workers is popu-larised, that lectures and talks are held; it s they who arrange excursions and other

We cannot, however, rest content with what has been achieved in this sphere, and much more attention must be devoted to these questions. As yet our cultural workers have done little to promote the development of culture in the countryside.

The formation and strengthening of the co-operatives is taking place in a sharp class struggle against the kulaks. There have heen incorrect views on the class struggle, among them the view that the disintegration

tion dealing with the new study year, will be two forms of political study: continuing Party of Germany passed ducation groups for all members, in workers belonging to other parties on-party people may also participate; for the activists and nced Party members, who will study textbook "Political Economy":

classes for the groups will be held hly, from October 1955 to May 1956. iollowing subjects will be studied: the structure of capitalist society and the of the bourgeois state; the significance the working-class struggle for higher the basic economic law of modern talism and its influence on the position the working class and all working people; general crisis of capitalism and its

against imperialism and militarism, and for united, democratic and peace-loving Germany; the abolition of the political and eco-nomic power of the big landlords and the liquidation of the monopolies as the pre-conditions for building a worker-peasant state in the German Democratic Republic; the GDR as the bulwark of the German

people in their struggle for national unity and independence.

To help students the propaganda department of the Central Board is to publish special study material for these groups which will be based on the textbook on political economy.

The seminars on the textbook "Political Economy" will also be held once a month. The students will be given introductory lectures on each chapter of the textbook and the general after the second world war; the will study the first and second sections of

STRENGTHENING FRATERNAL TIES BETWEEN CANADIAN AND LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNISTS

Recently the National Committee of the progressive Party of Canada has Labor paying particular attention to the been thening of its fraternal relations with progressive forces in the Latin Americountries, and in the first place with Communist and Workers' Parties there. lowing the call of the Fifth National Convention for measures to advance this convenience a "Commission on Latin American-Canadian Co-operation" has been established by the National Executive Committee

Recently, the theoretical-political journal of the LPP published an extensive study, prepared by this Commission, dealing with the economic and political situation in Latin America, the drive of Wall Street to extend its domination throughout the hemisphere, and the need for building unity among the democratic anti-imperialist forces of the Americas. It points to the need for joint struggle together with the Latin American peoples against U.S. domination and the drive to atomic war.

HOW OUR PARTY BRANCH INFLUENCES CO-OPERATIVE AFFAIRS

The Party branch in our co-operative has 15 members.

If we look back and see how things have gone with the co-operative since 1950, the year when it was set up, we can safely say that the influence of the Party branch on co-operative affairs has grown considerably. Its prestige among the members in the cooperative is increasing all the time.

This has not been easy to achieve. I should like to tell you how, learning from our mistakes, we have been winning the confidence of non-party people and leading the work for the development of our co-operative.

At first we made serious mistakes. For instance, at the annual co-operative meeting in 1953 we recommended Zygmunt Pisarek as the co-operative chairman; we knew him to be energetic and practical. But not enough thought was given to the matter, and we did not consult the nonparty co-operative members. It turned out that Comrade Pisarek did not enjoy the respect of the co-operative members because he could not find the right approach to people and was always letting everybody know that he was the only one who could work properly and that no one else knew a thing. His nomination was turned down and the co-operative members elected Jan Chrynacz, who had their confidence. It was a good lesson for us, and we drew from it the necessary conclusions for the

Last year, before the general meeting of the co-operative, we held an open Party meeting at which the members thoroughly discussed the nominations for the co-operative board. After that meeting we understood still better that a man who looks down on people cannot be elected to the co-operative board, that a great deal work must be done so that he changes ! attitude towards people and wins their respect. We realised that the board must consist of people who can create an atmosphere of mutual trust and co-operation, so that the members feel themselves the real masters of the co-operative.

The general co-operative meeting unanimously elected to the board the best people, people with whom every co-operative member was satisfied.

Open Party meetings, at which non-party people together with the Communists put forward their proposals to improve the work of the co-operative, are one of the important forms of strengthening our bonds with non-party people. Many of their proposals are willingly accepted and put into practice; this helps to bring non-party people closer to the Party.

We are careful to see that Party members serve as an example to the rest of the workers, particularly when any new measure is undertaken. In 1953 our Party branch suggested that four hectares under oats should be sown by the criss-cross method. Many non-party members regarded this suggestion with distrust. However, the results attained made them change their opinion. We harvested about 2.2 tons oats per hectare on the experimental field. Last year we sowed 27 hectares by criss-cross method, and this year 40 hec-

The majority of our comrades have shown themselves to be very good Communists in both Party and production work.

Winning the confidence of non-party peo-ple and following Lenin's counsel about the necessity to teach the masses and to learn from them, our Party branch has considerably helped the "Orzel Bialy" pro-ducer co-operative to become a leading co-operative in the county. This year the co-operative members received 19.5 zloty, 6 kg. of grain, 10 kg. of potatoes and other products per work-day unit.

We are proud of our initial successes, but we do not rest content with them. We know that it is necessary to get rid of many shortcomings and overcome not a few difficulties, and that there is a lot to do if our co-operative is to become one of the most advanced in the country. The Second Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and the third meeting of the Central Committee showed the way forward, and our duty is to carry out the instructions given by the Congress and the C.C. meeting as well as possible.

Piotr SOBOL Secretary, Polish United Workers' Party branch, "Orzel Bialy" producer co-operative, Strzelniki, Brzeski county

On the basis of the convincing results achieved in this reorganisation, the Congress pointed out that it was necessary to strengthen the existing co-operatives politically, organisationally and economically and to form new ones. But in carrying out this line of the Party, a certain lack of decision and clarity is being displayed. In their work of organising new co-operaives, increasing the membership and adding to the land of those already in existence, Party organisations and na-tional committees show a lack of consistency and fail to relate this activity to the other day-to-day tasks of the countryside in connection with the Congress directives on bringing about a substantial rise in agricultural production. Many Party members fail to see that the strengthening of existing co-operatives is indissolubly bound up with the establishment of new ones, and that a steady growth of agricultural production can be ensured only on the basis of large-scale socialist farming.

By June 1, 1955, there were 6,663 agricultural co-operatives in the Republic, which 185 were of the second and 6,478 of the third and fourth types.

Despite the fact that there has been hardly any increase in the number of co-operatives, it should be noted that the idea of collective farming has deep roots in our countryside. Co-operatives of the second and higher types are to be found in 47% of our villages, and 217,647 peasant households are united in them.

At present co-operatives of the third and fourth types own 30% of the general farmland and 32.9% of the ploughland.

Together with the state farms, the cooperatives of the third and fourth types own 36.1% of all Czechoslovakia's general farmland and 39.2% of its ploughland. This provides a firm basis for socialist agricultural production and is a factor of vital importance in keeping our working people supplied with foodstuffs. The socialist sector of agriculture accounts for 41.5% of the total grain deliveries, 56.4% of the sugar beet, 59% of the pork, 48.5% of the beef and 43.3% of the milk deliveries.

In the comparatively short space of time since their foundation the agricultural cooperatives have grown much stronger politically, organisationally and economically. Social production is expanding and the living standards of the co-operative members are rising with every passing year. Last year the cash incomes of the co-operatives per hectare were 532 crowns higher than in 1953. The proportion of the co-operative income that is used for the payment of work-day units (estimated on a per hectare basis) was 40% greater last year than in 1953.

Most of the co-operatives have achieved indisputably positive and encouraging results. This, however, should not incline us to rest content, to sit back with folded arms waiting for these good co-operatives to bring the peasants round to the idea of collective farming all by themselves. We would not be Communists if we did not constantly bear in mind the fact that everything new comes into being in the course of struggle. New ideas have to be fought for and the

nisation of agriculture? Firstly, it is necessary to create all the political, organisational and economic conditions for setting up new co-operatives and to provide the cadres for them. We

efforts for the continued socialist reorga-

shall set up co-operatives everywhere the peasants want them. We shall support cooperatives and render them all-round assistance, even where a minority of the peasants wants to organise them. Secondly, it is necessary to devote still greater attention to those co-operatives in which the situation has hitherto been unsatisfactory. We must, in particular, concentrate on reinforcing their leadership even if

we have to transfer cadres from other, wellfunctioning co-operatives. We shall give especial help to weak co-operatives which embrace the minority of the inhabitants of

Thirdly, it is necessary to improve the political work of drawing new members, above all from among the small and middle peasants, into the existing co-operatives. We must see to it that workers and other people from industrial enterprises, as well as women in the villages, are also drawn into co-operatives, and the necessary conditions thus created for improving the cultivation of all the land occupied by the co-operatives and for adding to it by bringing fallow land under cultivation.

Fourthly, in all co-operatives it is necessary to pay constant attention to management, organisation of labour and observa-tion of the Model Rules; special care should be displayed in relation to sociallyowned livestock.

Fifthly, it is necessary to establish in the co-operatives large economic, financial and material funds and stocks so that these co-operatives can replenish their own seed and fodder stocks, can carry out capital construction and mechanisation on the basis of their own resources.

The establishment of all the necessary conditions for setting up new co-operatives is now our main political task in the countryside.

To carry out this task it is above all necessary for the regional and district Party committees to make a thorough examination of the situation in the country; side. They must discuss the conditions required for the organisation or strengthrequired for the organisation or strength-ening of a co-operative and, in particular, find out what possibilities exist for draw-ing in small and middle peasants. They must survey undistributed, uncultivated and waste land. In particular they must ensure proper and effective help for the MTS, ascertain what possibilities exist in the countryside for developing live-stock breeding on a collective basis and whether there are large premises or strucwhether there are large premises or struc-tures suitable for farming purposes, etc. They must find out what material advantages can be offered to the co-operative, what cadres are available in the countryside, who should be sent there from the district centre, and how the rural Party organisation, the national committee and its agricultural commission are functioning.

While setting up new co-operatives, drawing peasants into the existing ones and adding to co-operative land, we shall conduct our agitational work primarily among the middle peasants.

The middle peasants cultivate the bulk of the land and provide a substantial proportion of the country's agricultural produce. However, the majority of them are

forward along the path of building Socialism in the Czechoslovak countryside.

Every co-operative goes through a certain formative period before it achieves decisive economic results. This period, which lasts from the foundation of the co-operative until it becomes firmly established, is not a simple one and it has to be taken into account. The affairs of the co-operative must always be managed in such a way as to strengthen it politically and economically as quickly as possible. The guarantee of success in this matter lies in the hands of the co-operative members themselves of the co-operative members themselves. The general results of the work of the co-operative depend on how they approach the matter and decide questions of the organisation of the co-operative and the development of co-operative farming.

Very much depends on how experienced and zealous are those who lead the cooperatives. This is borne out by the experi-ence we have already gained in building up co-operatives.

For example, the co-operative in the Masovice village (Plzen Region) obtained good results last year. The members received 331,389 crowns; the payment for one work-day unit, including payment in kind, was 20.65 crowns. They did not forget about capital construction and started building a pig-farm for 200 pigs, digging silo pits of 200 cubic metres capacity and circular clamps capable of holding 17 tons of potatoes. Now they are getting ready to start work on a large cow-shed.

The advantages of collective farming can also be seen from the results of those co-operatives which have less favourable natural conditions.

The establishment of new co-operatives will undoubtedly also help to strengthen the existing ones. We shall draw new members into these co-operatives and add to their land. They will go over to a higher type of co-operation, to more upto-date forms of production.

On the basis of the experience available, we must now consider whether or not work is complicated by the many types of co-operatives we have, whether or not this makes it easier for the class enemy to act.

We stand for the simplification of the existing system. It would be correct to switch over immediately from preparatory committees to the second type of co-opera-tive, that is, to joint cultivation of land. Thus we shall shorten the transition period. This, of course, demands more active agiwork, but the results will be more fruitful.

In connection with the further development of co-operatives, we must make a critical evaluation of the work of agricultural hodies. Each co-operative requires more and more attention and help in all fields of organisation and management of produc-tion. Some workers in these bodies do not give enough attention to the development of socialist forms of farming in the countryside. They forget that small and medium peasants, particularly during the establishment of a co-operative, have had no experience of organising large-scale co-operative production.

Such workers are quite content to have occasional talks with the co-operative chairman, relying on the fact that there is someone responsible for the management of the co-operative in the village; they do not accept responsibility for the results

ricultural production, great changes king place in the people themselves, their thinking and outlook. The desire for education is awakening among them, a desire to broaden their cultural horizon, and age-old prejudices are breaking down.

This is not a spontaneous process. Raising the cultural level in the country-side requires organisation. Advanced co-operatives becoming an important factor in the are becoming an important factor in the development of culture in the countryside. It is they who see that cultural and educational establishments are built, that scientific and literary works and scientific films are circulated and made use of, that the experience of the best workers is nopularised, that lectures and talks are held; it is they who assents a country to the country of the count is they who arrange excursions and other cultural measures.

We cannot, however, rest content with what has been achieved in this sphere, and much more attention must be devoted to these questions. As yet our cultural workers have done little to promote the development of the second of the development. ment of culture in the countryside.

The formation and strengthening of the co-operatives is taking place in a sharp class struggle against the kulaks. There have been incorrect views on the class struggle, among them the view that the disintegration of certain co-operatives and the withdrawal of the peasants, in particular in 1953, was the result of subjective reasons alone, namely that small and middle peasants had been forced to join the co-operatives. The Party has condemned the method of running things by simply issuing orders and will continue to be relentless if it is used in the formation of co-operatives. It would be a mistake, however, not to realise that vacillations, the withdrawal of peasants from cooperatives and the disintegration of co-operatives, is, first and foremost, the work of the class enemy. We are living in a period of transition from capitalism to Socialism, in a period of sharpening class struggle. In the countryside, the kulaks continue to exist as a class. The class enemy may modify his tactics and the form of his activities but the essence remains the same.

In establishing new co-operatives, we shall not forget to help the small and middle peasants who are still farming on their own. Our assistance will continue to be directed to helping them make full use of the reserves of their farms in order to raise agricultural production. But we should not forget to make persistent efforts to convince them that the next step in raising their standard of living is the large-scale socialist agricultural production that exists in the co-operatives.

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Side by side with the struggle for increasing agricultural production, we are fighting for the further development of the co-operative movement in the countryside. They are two aspects of the same task, firmly bound up with each other. One depends upon the other. It is unquestionably a difficult job. Much hard work is required to change the peasant's way of thinking, his attitude to the means of production and, eventually, to the whole of society. To fulfil the decisions of the Tenth Party Congress, the Party must constantly be in a state of complete preparedness and, this is the main thing, general line for building Socialism must be firmly carried out.

Success of Education in Bulgaria

During its years of free life, Bulgaria has made remarkable strides in the sphere of public education. A compulsory sevenyear education system has been fully established throughout the country, illiteracy has been abolished among the overwhelming majority of the population, over 500,000 adults within recent years having completed courses for the elimination of illiteracy and the improvement of knowledge. Now each locality has a school of its own, 933 new school buildings having heen constructed in the past nine years. There are 144 secondary technical schools

and 115 trade-training schools operating in the country. About 17,000 factory and office workers receive their education in evening schools. In 1939, there were only five higher educational establishments in which there were 9,800 students; now there are twenty with over 30,000 students.

People's government displays great concern for the education of youth of the national minorities. The number of Turkish general education schools has increased from 404 to 1,145 and in these some 100,000

More Libraries in Rumania

An increasing number of libraries is one, last few years, has books in 40 languages of the indications of the advance of culture in the Rumanian People's Republic. The country now has more than 35,000 libraries, with a total number of over 20 million books.

The total number of books in the library of the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic together with the libraries of the Republic together with the horaries of the Bucharest, Cluj and Jassy universities and other similar libraries is over 7 million volumes. The library of the Rumanian Institute of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, which was established in the

numbering over 100,000. In this library readers can find periodicals published in all countries of the world.

In the national minority areas there is a wide circulation of books in the various languages. For example, over 60% of the books in the Tirgu-Mures regional library are in the Hungarian language.

The number of bookshops in the Republic is also growing. In Bucharest alone there are in all 690 bookshops and permanent stalls at offices and enterprises.

German Nuclear Physics Will Serve Peace

The offer of the Soviet Government to assist various countries, including the German Democratic Republic, to build experimental centres for the development of research in nuclear physics and into the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, has evoked lively interest in the GDR and also in Western Germany and other West European countries. The Soviet Union, as is known, has expressed its readiness to supply the necessary fissionable materials for atomic piles and to provide an opportunity for German scientists to familiarise themselves with the research going on in the USSR in relation to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

This generous offer is one more graphic example of the Soviet Union's unwearying efforts to get atomic and other weapons of mass destruction banned and their stockpiles destroyed on an international scale, and to assist those countries that are prepared to use atomic power exclusively for peaceful purposes. The Soviet Union, as all are aware, is the only country with a functioning atomic power station. It is also building other big atomic power stations.

The proposal of the Soviet Government is proof of its confidence in the consistent peaceful policy of the Government of the GDR. This generous proposal has given rise to a completely new situation for research in German nuclear physics. Experi-ments hitherto carried out both in the German Democratic Republic and in Western Germany have only been possible on a very modest scale. The research work of the West German institutes was largely dependent on isotope deliveries from the U.S.A. and Great Britain and, furthermore, was under strict foreign control.

Not so long ago a plan for setting up a U.S.-West German nuclear centre was made public in Western Germany. This centre, it was stated, would possibly be allowed to build an atomic pile. It was clear to all German physicists that the U.S.-West German centre would work under strict U.S. military control.

There can be no doubt that the purpose of this plan for setting up a nuclear centre in Western Germany is to exploit the considerable potentialities of West German nuclear physics in the interests of U.S. atomic armament. Not only will this U.S.-financed centre be under U.S. control, and work in conditions of the strictest secrecy; its researches will be dependent upon instructions prompted by the special desires and interests of those controlling it. West German physicists therefore look on the forthcoming establishment of the centre with decidedly mixed feelings. Although many of them hope that they may manage to direct their research work into peaceable and purely scientific channels in spite of the desires of their U.St masters, nobody can avoid facing the serious question posed by his conscience: would not participation in the work of the U.S.-West German nuclear centre result eventually in collaboration in a matter that might end in a monstrous crime?

At a time when a wave of angry protest has arisen in all countries against U.S.

and to discount bomb tools and when the

Professor Robert Havemann

institute controlled by the U.S.A. are assisting the enemies of mankind to prepare atomic war.

All German physicists are naturally interested not only in the opportunity of conducting scientific research, but in knowing what they are working for and whose interests they serve. Progressive German scientists, both in the West and the East, want their research to benefit the German economy, the German people and all other peoples. None of them wish the valuable results of their work to be locked in the secret safe of some American concern, and to help perfect monstrous devices of mass annihilation.

It is clear from this that the Soviet proposal has completely changed the situation. The nuclear centre which is to be built in the German Democratic Republic on the basis of this proposal will not be restricted by any discriminatory controls or directives motivated by military considerations. On the contrary, the Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to acquaint scientific workers in the centre with Soviet experience in the peaceful application of nuclear physics. This fully conforms with the Soviet offer to make public the technical and scientific facts regarding the atomic power station in the Soviet Union at the forthcoming international conference of atomic scientists in Geneva. Thus the research work of the nuclear centre in the GDR will proceed freely and without hindrance, and in accord with the interests, plans and desires of the German physicists. Construction of the nuclear centre in

the GDR is now under way, and wellknown German scientists who up to the present have been living abroad have already expressed a wish to work in it.

In addition, the Soviet proposal reveals that the abilities of German nuclear physicists are highly thought of by Soviet scientists. German research-workers such as Otto Hahn, Liese Meitner, Strassmann, Hertz, Mattauch, Bothe and Schrödinger (to name only a few) have greatly advanced the development of this new branch of physics by their notable contribution. The fact that for many years the tremendous potentialities of German science were hardly exploited at all was a loss to science. And it is no accident that the proposal making it possible for German scientists to devote themselves to free, creative research was advanced by the Soviet Union is all the more able to do this by virtue of the fact that the greatest scientific and technical progress in nuclear physics, particularly in recent years, has unquestionably been made by Soviet research workers. It is precisely this leading role of Soviet science in nuclear physics which enables the Soviet Union to offer such splendid scientific, technical and material assistance to other

The construction of the nuclear centre

with ease problems in physics, chemistry, mineralogy, biology and other sciences until now regarded as virtually insoluble. In medicine, radioactive isotopes will be used for diagnosis and treatment, instead of costly radium and expensive X-ray equipment. In industry their use will make it possible to establish constant control over various technological processes and to use simple methods of automatic and remote control. In agriculture the use of isotopes likewise means many great opportunities for advance. Thus, the benefits of the work of the nuclear research centre will extend to many spheres of science and technique.

Construction of large atomic piles (uranium reactors) with a thermal capacity of up to 5,000 kilowatts will also lay the foundation for building atomic power stations in Germany in the future.

The better our physicists realise that work in the GDR nuclear centre is the national task of the whole of Germany, the bigger will be its scientific and technical success and the more valuable the economic consequences for the whole of Germany. The more German research-workers accomplish in the peaceful use of atomic energy, the more resolutely will our whole people fight for a ban on atomic arms, for peace and the national independence of our country. The rich mineral deposits available in Germany can be a source of great wealth for our people if we succeed in using atomic energy for peaceful purposes; in this way we shall make an effective contribution to the struggle for the international prohibition of atomic weapons and the strict observance of this ban.

Atomic weapons are now condemned by all peace-loving people. The Stockholm Appeal for a ban on such weapons was signed by more than 600,000,000 people and indirectly endorsed by parliamentary decisions and statements in Japan and Italy, by the Uno Secretary General, the world conference of clergymen held in Evanston and by many other institutions, organisations and prominent personalities. The Vienna Appeal demanding the destruction of all stocks of atomic weapons, wherever they may be, and the immediate cessation of their production is meeting with the enthusiastic approval and vigorous support of all people of good will. The collection of signatures to this Appeal, now gaining momentum everywhere, expresses the firm determination of the peoples to uphold peace and frustrate the schemes of the instigators of another war.

The indomitable will of the masses can compel the governments that are at present preparing atomic war to put an end to the insanity of atomic threats. Nobody should allow himself to be frightened by all the twaddle about the world coming to an end, which the warmongers are spreading today in order to paralyse the resistance of the peoples. The peoples will not perish; all that will happen is that a few madmen like former U.S. Secretary of Defence

Economic Achievements in Bosnia and Hercegovina

The Yugoslav newspaper Borba has published some data on the economic progress made in Bosnia and Hercegovina during the first four months of this year.

Industrial output in the region during these months rose to more than 36% above the figure for the corresponding period of 1954. In these four months the generation of electric power increased by 68%. Power stations under construction in Jablonice and Jajce have already begun generating current; when they are operating at full capacity, they will increase the hydro-electric power produced in Bosnia and Hercegovina by 366%.

Brown coal output has risen by more than 34,000 tons. Coke production is increasing and the coke works in Lukavce will produce about 3,000 tons this year for Yugoslavia's non-ferrous metal industry.

Factories in Zenica, the country's biggest metallurgical centre, have also successfully fulfilled their plan for the first four months of the year. Compared with the same period last year, their output rose by 71.7%.

> In Defence of the Communist Party of Germany

The trial directed against the Communist Party of Germany re-opened in Karlsruhe on June 21.

This provocative trial began seven months ago, with the object of providing "legal grounds" for banning the CPG. Public opinion has with increasing vigour been demanding an end to this frame-up and has more than once compelled the Federal Constitutional Court to suspend its hearings. The defence lawyers have convincingly proved that the charges brought against the Party are baseless and have exposed all attempts to present the Communist Party as one whose activities iolate the Constitution of the Federal

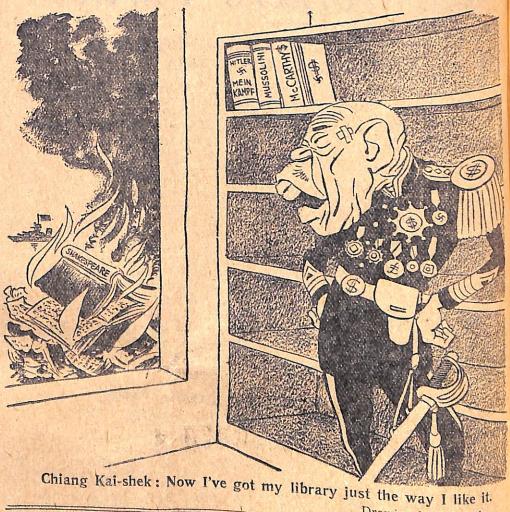
The resumption of the trial against the Communist Party, which has been stead-fastly upholding the vital interests of the West German working people and the national interests of the German people, has again aroused protests from the West German public. Every day numerous delegations arrive in Karlsruhe from all parts of Western Germany. They include Communists, Social Democrats and workcommunists, social Democrats and working people who belong to no party. On one day alone, June 23, delegations of working people handed over to the Communist Party representatives at the trial over 15,000 signatures to petitions of protest against the attempt to ban the Party.

The democratic public of Western Germany stresses that the banning of the Communist Party would put additional obstacles in the way of restoring Germany's unity on a democratic and peaceful basis and would clear the way for the restoration of a fascist set-up in Western Germany.

RISING PRICES IN FRANCE

French ruling circles are noisily advertising their "price cut" operations. It is not difficult to understand the reason for this clamour. The monopolists need it in order to deceive the working people and hold back their just struggle for higher wages.

However, the actual position in France this eyewash. Throughout country prices for goods of prime necessity Chiang Kai-shek has issued an order to "ban and burn" all books whose authors or translators live on the Chinese mainland. Among them are works on physics, chemistry, physical geography, grammar, and translations of Shakespeare's plays.



Drawing by J. Novak.

POLITICAL NOTES

Knowland Plugs Away

Senator Knowland, who has sent off one f his be-whiskered speeches to the Catholic Digest, gives the impression of one who has slept for several months and awakened in complete ignorance of current events. If such were the case, then at least there would be no need to explain why, precisely at a time when favourable conditions for easing world tension have been created by the activities of the peace forces and when the U.S. President has at last called for peaceful methods, no provocation and the abandonment of the "cold war"-why at such a moment the U.S. Republican Senate leader finds nothing better to do than to publish an article designed to "hot up" the cold war and sow mistrust and hostility among nations.

William Knowland does not suffer from sleeping sickness, however, and well knows what progress has been made by the peace-loving states and peoples in their efforts to prevent another war and to normalise relations between countries. It is just this progress that drives the Californian Senator out of his wits. Terrified lest the flames of war hysteria be extinguished, Knowland attempts to add fuel to the fire with an agonized cry that only a policy of aggressive cold war can save the United States from conquest (!) by the Communists. The Senator is not concerned with plain sense or logic, his aim is to

The Republican Senate leader h

ers, or the small employers and the o workers—the people who bear the burden of the arms race and suffer P cularly as a result of the war hysteria-above all, the interests of the large polies and trusts which inspire Know bellicose speeches, closely tied as he the financial oligarchy.

Facts prove that the prospect the emerging of further alleviation of national tension is not to the liking certain elements in the U.S.—the spoke of big business who influence the col foreign policy. The speeches of Kilov and his kind, as well as the utterant the American press, reveal this clearly of these organs and press comment at present exclusively engaged in ing the most outrageous demands made on the Soviet Union in exchange the establishment of normal rela Business Week recently wrote, for install that "the U.S. wants no relaxation Europe" until the Soviet Union give Eastern Germany, agrees to establish former regimes in the countries of Es Europe... and abandons Communism crazy demands can only mean one th that the elements whose views are reby Business Week have no wish at ease tension in Europe

the considerable potentialities of West German nuclear physics in the interests of U.S. atomic armament. Not only will this U.S. financed centre be under U.S. control, and work in conditions of the strictest secrecy; its researches will be dependent upon instructions prompted by the special desires and interests of those controlling it. West German physicists therefore look on the forthcoming establishment of the centre with decidedly mixed feelings. Although many of them hope that they may manage to direct their research work into peaceable and purely scientific channels in spite of the desires of their U.S. masters, nobody can avoid facing the serious question posed by his conscience: would not participation in the work of the U.S.-West German nuclear centre result eventually in collaboration in a matter that might end in a monstrous crime?

At a time when a wave of angry protest has arisen in all countries against U.S. atom and hydrogen bomb tests and when the peoples are vehemently demanding that these criminal weapons be banned, the U.S. leaders in the North Atlantic alliance have declared that atomic weapons are "conventional arms" and are trying to create the impression that an atomic war, involving tremendous loss in human life, is inevitable.

entists. German research-workers such Hahn, Liese Meitner, mann, Hertz, Mattauch, Bothe and Schrödinger (to name only a few) have greatly advanced the development of this new branch of physics by their notable contribution. The fact that for many years the tremendous potentialities of German science were hardly exploited at all was a loss to science. And it is no accident that the proposal making it possible for German scientists to devote themselves to free, creative research was advanced by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is all the more able to do this by virtue of the fact that the greatest scientific and technical in nuclear physics, particularly in recent years, has unquestionably been made by Soviet research workers. It is precisely this leading role of Soviet science in nuclear physics which enables the Soviet Union to offer such splendid scientific, technical and material' assistance to other

The construction of the nuclear centre in the GDR will open up the possibility of great new opportunities for advance, not only in nuclear physics but in all branches of scientific research: natural science, medicine, industry and agriculture. We will at last be able to make wide use of "labelled" radioactive isotopes in all research work, which will open up the way to the use of re-Thus those working in an atomic research | search methods that will assist in solving

organisations and prominent personalities. The Vienna Appeal demanding the destruction of all stocks of atomic weapons, wherever they may be, and the immediate cessation of their production is meeting with the enthusiastic approval and vigorous support of all people of good will. The collection of signatures to this Appeal, now gaining momentum everywhere, expresses the firm determination of the peoples to uphold peace and frustrate the schemes of the instigators of another war.

The indomitable will of the masses can compel the governments that are at present preparing atomic war to put an end to the insanity of atomic threats. Nobody should allow himself to be frightened by all the twaddle about the world coming to an end, which the warmongers are spreading today in order to paralyse the resistance of the peoples. The peoples will not perish; all that will happen is that a few madmen like former U.S. Secretary of Defence Forrestal will disappear from the scene of world history. The use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes will triumph over the atom crime.

Therefore, as a scientist and as a German patriot, I want the work of the German nuclear centre to contribute to the cause of averting atomic war and employing the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind.

ng people who belong to no party. On one day alone, June 23, delegations of working people handed over to the Com-munist Party representatives at the trial over 15,000 signatures to petitions of proest against the attempt to ban the Party.

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RISING PRICES IN FRANCE

French ruling circles are noisily advertising their "price cut" operations. It is not difficult to understand the neason for this clamour. The monopolists need it in orde to deceive the working people and hold back their just struggle for higher wages.

However, the actual position in France refutes this eyewash. Throughout the country prices for goods of prime necessity are systematically rising. For example, the course of one year alone, from May 1954 to May 1955, the retail prices of beef, fats, eggs, potatoes and other vegetables, etc. all went up. At the beginning of this year the cost of living in France, even according to official figures, was 69% higher than in 1948. In May alone wholesale price of foodstuffs increased by more than 5% general price Early in June retail prices for bread went up.

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William Knowland does not suffer from sleeping sickness, however, and well knows what progress has been made by the peaceloving states and peoples in their efforts to prevent another war and to normalise relations between countries. It is just this progress that drives the Californian Senator out of his wits. Terrified lest the flames of war hysteria be extinguished, Knowland attempts to add fuel to the fire with an agonized cry that only a policy of aggressive cold war can save the United States from conquest (!) by the Communists. The Senator is not concerned with plain sense or logic, his aim is to stimulate fear and mistrust.

The Republican Senate leader has once more put on the worn-out record about the imaginary aggressiveness of the USSR, although the whole world knows that it is due to the soviet due to the unremitting efforts of the Soviet Union that there has been a definite easing of world tension. The U.S. President said at a present that the at a press conference on July 6 that the United States would be going to the Geneva Conference with a conciliatory and friendly attitude. Knowledge Conference with a conciliatory and friendly attitude. attitude. Knowland, on the other hand, urges that the U.S.A. should start a political, economic and spiritual "offensive" on the Soviets. His pronouncements clearly show what he has in view. He is demanding that U.S. foreign policy be used to prevent the continued relaxation of tension and the establishment of good relations between states and peoples, whatever the cost! True to himself-or rather to the U.S. armament monopolies-Knowland battles for the use of atomic weapons in a future war, weapons which the whole of peace-loving mankind is fighting to get banned.

It would, of course, be a stupid mistake to think that this Senator from California speaks for the American workers and farm- I tension.

of big business who influence the co of big business with the speeches of Knowland and his kind, as well as the utterances of the American press, reveal this clearly. Some of these organs and press commentators are at present exclusively engaged in fabricat ing the most outrageous demands to made on the Soviet Union in exchange he the establishment of normal relation Business Week recently wrote, for instance that "the U.S. wants no relaxation Europe" until the Soviet Union gives Eastern Germany, agrees to establish the former regimes in the countries of Eastern Europe... and abandons Communism | Thesa erazy demands can only mean one thing that the elements whose views are reflected by Business Week have no wish at all to ease tension in Europe.

The attitude of extremely influential U. business circles on the question of arms restriction is most typical. In these quarte not only are the well-known Soviet Dr. posals on this question openly opposed so also are the proposals made by the Wes ern powers; in fact, any measure w would lead to the arms race slowing dow Finletter, former Secretary of the Air For for instance, said bluntly that if Russ were to accept all the proposals made the West, the United States might ha to abandon what they themselves h proposed!

Certain U.S. elements are feverishly seel. ing ways to prevent the establishment of atmosphere of trust and co-operation he tween peoples and to poison their minds mutual suspicion and hostility. That is wh that section of the press controlled by the tries so hard to discredit the peaceful tiative of the Soviet Union, why political statesmen like Knowland scream so hysteri cally in their attempts to drown the sensible voices demanding an easing of international

What Is Happening in Colombia

made many - promises, among them "peace, justice, rights and freedom for all without discrimination", and gave assurances that the so-called "policy of blood and fire", which former governments had pursued, would be abandoned. The country was promised prosperity and a "genuinely national policy".

Although two years have passed since the military coup, the Colombian people continue to suffer cruelly from privations and the high cost of living, and the democratic and patriotic forces are subjected to constant persecution. During the past few years prices of essential foods such as rice, maize and oats have doubled, and rents have risen considerably, but the workers' wages remain practically unchanged. The growing burden of taxes also lies heavily on the people of Colombia. In order to meet state expenditure the Government has introduced new taxes.

The country's economy is dominated by U.S. monopolies. Colombia ranks as one of the greatest oil-producing countries in Latin America, but the "black gold" which gushes out of our wells is in the hands of U.S. concerns; the Texas Petroleum Company, Socony Vacuum and others. Suffice it to say that more than 70% of all capital invested in oil workings belongs to Yankee monopolies. These monopolies export our oil and Colombia has to buy from the U.S.A. the oil products she needs at prices fixed by them.

Our country possesses vast untapped resources of power which, if used, would satisfy the needs of our newly-developing These remain unused, however, because their exploitation would be unprofitable to such U.S. concerns as the Amecontrols about half our existing power

In agriculture too the question of U.S. domination is an acute one.

Having seized power in Colombia in June 1953 by main force, General Rojas Pinilla's clique | hectares—is insignificant, it brings rich under cultivation— less than 3 million harvests because of the fertility of Colombian soil. The fruits of the earth, however, largely serve to enrich U.S. monopolists and the big local speculators working with them. This is graphically shown in the coffee situation. Colombia produces 15% of the coffee placed on the world market, and the Wall Street magnates, taking advantage of their coffee monopoly in our country, fix at their own will a very low purchasing price, and afterwards amass fat profits by selling it on the world

> Another grave obstacle to the development of Colombia's agriculture is the deplorable condition of transport. As a result of the wholly inadequate network of railways, extensive regions which are far distant from the big centres, such as for instance the eastern plain and the extreme northwest, have virtually become economically stagnant. In these districts millions of hectares of fertile land have never yet been touched by man. The U.S. monopolies prefer to export the "surpluses" of their own agricultural produce to Colombia, thus obstructing the cultivation of fallow lands.

All this clearly shows that Colombia remains an agrarian raw material appendage of big foreign monopolies, primarily those of the U.S.A.: that the interests of the U.S. multi-millionaires are the supreme criterion determining the economic policy of the present Colombian Government.'

These and many other facts which could be cited confirm that in Colombia we have to deal with a new phase in the U.S. monopolists' economic and political offensive against the Latin American countries. It is this offensive which, in Cuba Guatemala, and finally in our country, has led to the formation of reactionary military governments with a "firm hand"; governments

whose purpose is to hamper and suppress the struggle of the peoples for their vital interests, for national independence and

Things have even gone so far that the Government demanded and succeeded in getting the "Constituent Assembly" to ban the Communist Party, the tried and tested vanguard of the Colombian working people. The letter sent to the deputies of the 'Constituent Assembly" on behalf of the Central Committee by Comrade Gilberto Vieira, the Party's General Secretary, aroused a wide response from the people. Rejecting the ludicrous assertions to which McCarthy's followers resort, in Colombia as in other countries, in their fight against the progressive forces, Comrade Vieira pointed out: "The Communist Party of Colombia wishes to be a constitutional party and to carry on its activities legally. But it will never cease its political activities, because it cannot relinquish its historical mission." Revealing the glaring contradiction between the demagogic declarations and reactionary activities of the Government, Comrade Vieira emphasized that the people of Colombia could remind it of the well-known saying: "There's nothing in common between your words and your

The broad masses are becoming increasingly indignant at the militarisation of their country, at the fact that it is being sold to the U.S. monopolists, at the steady rise in the cost of living and the savage trampling underfoot of elementary democratic freedoms.

The Colombian workers march in the forefront of the country's fighters. Together with the nation-wide demand for restoration of democratic rights and freedoms, their most widespread and militant fight at present is around the demand for wage increases.

The Colombian peasants too are battling heroically. They demand the abolition of all feudal survivals, the transfer of state lands to them, the construction of schools (60% of children of school age are illiterate), new roads, house repair and improvement, and that preventive measures be taken against the tropical fevers and other diseases which in the plantation areas are ravaging the population. The reply of the Pinilla clique to these just demands, however, is brutal repression. Bloody actions have taken place recently in the Tolima and Cauca Provinces where as a result of government measures thousands of peasants are being deprived of their lands. The authorities have used planes, tanks and guns to drive the peasants from their plots of land, but their attempts have met with resolute armed resistance from the fearless toilers of the Colombian country-

The national bourgeoisie begins to display increasing anxiety in connection with the endless concessions made by the Government to U.S. monopolies to the detriment of the national economy. This partly explains the interest being shown by considerable sections of the bourgeoisie in the proposal put forward by various public organisations, including the Colombian peace movement, for a discussion on the coffee question and expansion of trade between Colombia and other countries at a widely representative national conference.

The fight being waged by Colombian patriots, who want to see their country freed from U.S. domination and on the road to freedom, democracy and prosperity, is assuming ever-greater dimensions. A broad democratic front of national liberation is being formed, with the immediate aims of battling for national sovereignty, against imperialist penetration and for peace. The unremitting struggle of the working people and of all Colombian democrats for these aims constitutes at the same time our people's contribution to the great battle being fought by all the peoples for peace and security.

León GONZALEZ

2. A Dangerous Show

Atlantic bloc are satisfied with the results of the recent air manoeuvres in Western Europe, in which more than 3,000 aircraft from NATO member-states took part. The reaction of the people living in the countries where the Atlantic bloc armada practiced dropping "atom bombs" was quite different, however. No right-thinking person could fail to regard it as a dangerous and intolerable provocation.

Several fatal accidents occurred during the manoeuvres. A British "Lincoln" bomber and a U.S. "F-86" jet fighter, for instance, collided over Bitburg, in Western Germany, causing five deaths. Another jet fighter crashed and burst into flames in the town of Eindhoven, Holland. Heedlessly roaring over the roof-tops, the planes gave residents no peace and menaced their safety. The Belgian Ministry for National Defence was compelled to go so far as to publicly dissociate itself from those organising the manoeuvres, stating in a communique that "none of these flights had been made by the Belgian Air Force" and that "strong representations had been made to those in command and other competent authorities to cease flights at heights lower than those authorised"

But what worried the people in these countries even more was that the manoeuvres were, in fact, a rehearsal for the atomic war which the bosses of the North Atlantic bloc are preparing. When a jet fighter came down near Siegburg, the towns-

Military experts on the staff of the North | folk held a stormy protest meeting. The West German newspaper Fuldaer Volkszeitung wrote at the time: "In the event of war we shall become an atomic battlefield The NATO air manoeuvres now taking place in Europe are but a rehearsal for this terrible game in which the principal battlefield is Western Germany. This fac cannot be denied."

Weinstein, former General Staff office drew attention in the Frankfurter Allge. meine to the targets on which mock atom bombs had been dropped during the drill and drew the conclusion that if this became reality it would mean death to hundreds of thousands of people. "The NATO air manoeuvres", he wrote, "prove that in the event of war, Western Germany would be converted into an atomic hell and further, more, as the war maps show, France Holland and Belgium would also be in danger."

It is not only the generals of the North Atlantic bloc who draw conclusions from the NATO air manoeuvres-all sound. thinking people in Western Europe do so too. And while the NATO strategists rejoice at the "success" of the manoeuvres. peace-loving people demand all the more vigorously that preparations for an atomic war be stopped and atomic weapons

Jan MAREK

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