

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

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## Struggle Against Criminal Schemes of Atom Maniacs— Cause of All Peoples

Peace-loving people throughout the world cannot but feel strong concern and wrath at the intensified intrigues of aggressive circles of the U.S.A. and other Western states to sharpen international tension, to prepare and let loose another war, a war in which such means of mass destruction as the atomic and hydrogen weapons would be used. The world public learned with indignation that the recent session of the aggressive NATO Council in Paris had sanctioned the preparation of plans for an atomic war in Europe and in fact given the American generals the "right" to decide, at their own discretion, where and when the A-bomb would be used.

At the same time the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and Britain, in defiance of the will of the peoples, are doing their utmost to impose on the West European countries the London and Paris agreements designed to revive West German militarism and restore the German Wehrmacht under the command of former Hitler generals. Moreover, the ruling circles of the Western powers intend, through the medium of these agreements, to place atomic weapons in the hands of the Hitler butchers who during the second world war acquired experience and skill in the murder of millions of civilians and merciless destruction of towns and villages.

Nor can the world public pass over the fact that the recent "State of the Union" message of the U.S. President contained a direct indication that the U.S.A. will continue with its policy of stepping up the arms drive, laying the main emphasis on the use of "new weapons, especially those of rapid and destructive striking power", i.e. weapons of mass extermination.

The noisy and pernicious atom hysteria whipped up in the bourgeois press, with encouragement from official circles, hysteria which today has assumed tremendous proportions, is aimed at inducing the ordinary people of all countries to resign themselves to the thought of an atomic war, to believe in the "legitimacy" of the use of the atom and hydrogen bombs. In their hope of enmeshing the peoples in lies, the advocates of an atomic war are

implementation of an agreement for this purpose."

Thus again and again the obvious truth is confirmed that only the opposition of the Western powers is preventing a positive solution of the problem of banning atomic weapons and removing the danger of an atomic war. Recent events show precisely why the bosses of the North Atlantic bloc do not want to agree to a ban on weapons of mass extermination: they need the A and H-bomb for threatening the peace-loving peoples, for implementing their infamous "positions of strength" policy.

Can any sensible person reconcile himself to the idea that his life, the life of his family, the fate of the culture of mankind and civilisation should be left to the mercy of the atom maniacs? Every person on this earth, unless he is blinded by the propaganda of the warmongers, understands quite well that atomic warfare means a toll of millions of human lives and the destruction of industrial and cultural centres, of large and small towns and villages. An atom war can have particularly disastrous consequences for the peoples of countries with small and densely populated territories. That is why everyone must do everything in his power to avert the threat of an atomic war, to curb the rabid atom maniacs.

Following the appeal of the World Peace Council, the peoples of all countries have already expressed their clear and unequivocal attitude towards atomic weapons. Some 600 million men and women signed the Stockholm appeal for a ban on these weapons. Since then the will of the people for the fulfilment of this demand has not weakened but has become still stronger, and the number of those who demand the banning of the atom bomb has increased enormously. In Japan, for instance, by the end of last year, 29 million people had signed the demand for the prohibition of atom and hydrogen bombs. Both chambers of the Diet, 46 prefectures and more than 250 municipal councils in towns and villages have likewise gone on record demanding a ban on atomic weapons. Many figures in the spheres

## Decision of the C.C. of CPSU On Commemoration Day of V. I. Lenin

Since his death it has been a tradition to honour the memory of V. I. Lenin—great founder and wise leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state—on January 21, the day of his death.

In the first years after the death of V. I. Lenin this day had direct associations with a sad event in the memories of the Soviet people and the Communist Party—the end of the life of their great leader—which explains the solemn and sorrowful character of the measures taken to honour his bright memory.

During the thirty years since V. I. Lenin's death, gigantic socialist transformations have taken place in our country. Guided by the immortal teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has inspired and rallied the Soviet people to carry out the Lenin plan for building Socialism in our country. In a brief historical space of time our homeland has been transformed from a backward agrarian country into a powerful industrial and collective-farm socialist power.

Following the path charted by Lenin, the Party, guided by the C.C. with J. V. Stalin at its head, has brought the peoples of our homeland to the victory of Socialism. Now the tasks of a further powerful development of the productive forces of socialist society and the further raising of the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people are being fulfilled and measures taken to ensure the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism.

Leninism is the great life-giving teaching which illuminates the path of building Communism. Lenin lives on in the great deeds of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the fresh successes of our Soviet homeland which is firmly marching along the path to Communism. Lenin's ideas exert a powerful influence over the whole development of world history. Lenin's ideas live on and win victories in the activities of the working people of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, in the growing and strengthening international movement for peace and friendship between the nations, for democracy and Socialism.

The name of V. I. Lenin and his teaching are linked in the consciousness of the peoples in our country and of working people the world over with the great victories of the Soviet people in the construction of Communist society. Consequently it has become more fitting to honour the memory of V. I. Lenin not on the anniversary of his death, which has been characterised by mourning and sorrow, but on the anniversary of his birth, April 22, giving it the character of a celebration, more in keeping with the whole spirit of Leninism as an immortal life-giving teaching.

The C.C. of the CPSU states:

The commemoration day of V. I. Lenin—great leader of the working people and founder of the Soviet socialist state—will be observed on April 22, the anniversary of his birth. On this day the significance of the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the successes achieved in building Communism will be widely elucidated. Anniversary meetings of Party, Soviet and public organisations will be held on the eve of the celebration; reports and talks on the life and activity of V. I. Lenin and the significance of the ideas of Leninism in the construction of Communist society will be delivered in factories and offices and on collective and state farms.

N. KHRUSHCHEV,  
Secretary of the C.C. of the CPSU

## Second Edition of Works of Marx and Engels in the USSR

In accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Marx-Engels-Lenin-

own instructions, regarding the order in which the material should be set out. The new edition of the works for the first time

## POPULAR MASSES INTENSIFY STRUGGLE AGAINST REVIVAL OF GERMAN MILITARISM

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### Italian Patriots Demand Rejection of Paris Agreements

The struggle against the resurgence of German militarism is assuming an ever-wider scale in Italy. More than 60,000 people in the Province of Ferrara have signed a petition against the restoration of the Wehrmacht. The inhabitants of Citta di Castello (Perugia Province) have addressed a petition to the President of the Italian Senate, urging that the Senate reject the Paris agreements. The working people in many Milan factories have sent special deputations to the Christian Democratic and Social Democratic members of Parliament, commissioning them to protest against the policy of rearming Western Germany.

The municipal council in Villa Marzana (Rovigo Province), which includes Com-

munist, Socialists, Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and Liberals, has unanimously spoken out against the revival of German militarism. The peasants of many villages of Bologna Province have sent messages of solidarity to members of the French National Assembly who voted against ratification of the Paris agreements.

The youth of Italy are taking an ever more active part in the struggle against rearmament of Western Germany. Young people in the town of Reggio Emilia have collected more than 7,000 signatures to petitions protesting against the restoration of German militarism.

## German People Oppose Restoration of Wehrmacht

The struggle waged by the popular masses in the German Democratic Republic and Western Germany against the restoration of the Wehrmacht is growing. The groups and deputies in the Bonn Bundestag have received more than 250,000 resolutions, letters and telegrams signed by approximately 2,500,000 people. They demand that ratification of the Paris agreements be prevented. Delegations on behalf of the population in all parts of Western Germany

are visiting Bonn to put the same demand to the Bundestag deputies.

A week of struggle against the Paris agreements was launched on January 10 on the initiative of the Communist Party of Germany, in the course of which numerous meetings and demonstrations are being held. The Social Democratic Party has also decided to hold meetings against the Paris agreements under the common slogan "Unity, freedom and peace!" throughout Western Germany in the second half of January.

## For a System of Collective Security

The peoples of Asia and the Pacific area are taking an increasingly active stand against the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and their West European partners.

The refusal of the Western powers to set up a collective security system in Europe, writes the Indonesian newspaper *Sunday Guardian*, testifies to their reluctance to stand

the U.S. imperialist policy aimed at creating opposing military alignments of European and Asian countries jeopardises the security of all nations.

Peace, the journal of the New Zealand Peace Council, points out that the Western powers' rejection of the Soviet proposal for a European collective security system

merciless destruction of towns and villages. Nor can the world public pass over the fact that the recent "State of the Union" message of the U.S. President contained a direct indication that the U.S.A. will continue with its policy of stepping up the arms drive, laying the main emphasis on the use of "new weapons, especially those of rapid and destructive striking power", i.e. weapons of mass extermination.

The noisy and pernicious atom hysteria whipped up in the bourgeois press, with encouragement from official circles, hysteria which today has assumed tremendous proportions, is aimed at inducing the ordinary people of all countries to resign themselves to the thought of an atomic war, to believe in the "legitimacy" of the use of the atom and hydrogen bombs. In their hope of enmeshing the peoples in lies, the advocates of an atomic war are lavishly peppering their warmongering pronouncements with hypocritical phrases about the "defence" of the so-called free world, about the "danger" emanating from the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist camp. However, no lies, even the most cunning, can conceal or diminish the great significance of the well-known facts that the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies consistently and unwaveringly stand for a peaceful settlement of all outstanding international issues, for the establishment of an effective system of collective security in Europe and Asia, for a ban on atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass annihilation and for the establishment of strict control over its implementation.

Two attitudes with regard to the solution of the question on atomic energy stand out particularly before the world. The Soviet Union has been tirelessly and persistently striving to ensure that this greatest discovery of human genius is harnessed solely to peaceful uses, for the benefit of mankind. It is common knowledge that the first atomic power station in the world, supplying electric power for the industry and agriculture of the surrounding districts, was put into operation in the Soviet Union as far back as six months ago. At the same time the Soviet Union has resolutely and persistently come out on the international arena and in Uno for a ban on atomic weapons, for the withdrawal of these weapons from the armament of states once and for all.

The stand taken by the U.S. ruling circles is quite the reverse. Under the screen of hypocritical verbiage about the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, they in fact oppose its use for peaceful purposes and oppose the ban on weapons of mass destruction, step up the production of atomic and hydrogen weapons, set up atomic bases thousands of miles away from the American continent and rebuild their armed forces in accordance with so-called atomic strategy. They are seeking to make atom blackmail the cornerstone in their "positions of strength" policy.

Even now the Soviet draft of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and a ban on atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction is before the UN Disarmament Commission for consideration. The firm and resolute stand taken by the Soviet Union in this question has recently been reaffirmed once again in the replies of G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to questions put by an American journalist. "The USSR", the head of the Soviet Government said, "stands for an unconditional ban on atomic weapons, for their complete withdrawal from the armament of states and for the establishment of strict international control over the

power to avert the threat of an atomic war, to curb the rabid atom maniacs.

Following the appeal of the World Peace Council, the peoples of all countries have already expressed their clear and unequivocal attitude towards atomic weapons. Some 600 million men and women signed the Stockholm appeal for a ban on these weapons. Since then the will of the people for the fulfilment of this demand has not weakened but has become still stronger, and the number of those who demand the banning of the atom bomb has increased enormously. In Japan, for instance, by the end of last year, 29 million people had signed the demand for the prohibition of atom and hydrogen bombs. Both chambers of the Diet, 46 prefectures and more than 250 municipal councils in towns and villages have likewise gone on record demanding a ban on atomic weapons. Many figures in the spheres of science and culture, including scientists working on atomic energy, are coming out in all countries throughout the world for the prohibition of weapons of mass extermination. Well-known personalities in public and political life and millions of people in Britain, France, Germany, India and other countries are protesting against the plans for unleashing an atom war.

The new situation that has now arisen, in which there is a much greater danger of an atom war being let loose as the result of the adventurous policy of the bosses of the North Atlantic bloc, demands that all peace-loving people exert fresh efforts to ward off the menace threatening mankind. Peace-loving peoples can and must restrain the atom maniacs, force them to relinquish their criminal plans. In this connection of great significance is an all-Japan congress on banning atomic and hydrogen weapons, to be held in Tokyo on January 16. This congress is to discuss, among other questions, a proposal for convening an International Rally of Protest Against Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons on August 6 in Hiroshima.

The resolute mass actions of the peace supporters and the drawing of millions and millions more people of the most diverse political convictions and social status into the struggle for banning atomic weapons will help frustrate the intrigues of the American atom maniacs.

A tremendous role in attaining this end devolves on the international peace movement. During the past years this mighty movement has grown considerably, it has absorbed new forces and expanded its mass basis. National, regional, town and village peace committees, uniting the representatives of various parties and social groups, are authoritative bodies for the struggle of the popular masses to prevent war. Powerful organised action by the peace supporters throughout the world helped to prevent the use of the atom bomb and to put an end to the bloodshed in Korea and Indo-China, and contributed to a certain relaxation of tension in international relations. There is no doubt that an all-round intensification of the activities of the peace supporters will help the peace-loving peoples to achieve fresh successes in the fight against the warmongers.

Atomic warfare is incompatible with the honour and conscience of mankind. All states, all people of all countries, irrespective of party affiliation, political convictions or religious beliefs, are interested in banning atomic and hydrogen weapons, in eliminating the threat of atomic warfare. The deadly menace threatening mankind as a result of the adventurist policy of the reactionary circles of Western countries must be averted. And it will be averted if the peoples of all countries resolutely take the cause of peace into their own hands and defend it to the end.

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The C.C. of the CPSU states:

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N. KHRUSHCHEV,  
Secretary of the C.C. of the CPSU

## Second Edition of Works of Marx and Engels in the USSR

In accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute attached to the C.C. of the CPSU is publishing a second and fresh edition of the works of Marx and Engels.

The first edition of the works of Marx and Engels in Russian translation was published on the decision of the XIIIth Congress of the Party and was at that time the most complete publication of the literary heritage of the founders of Marxism. There were, however, considerable shortcomings in this edition: a number of distortions and inaccuracies in translation, errors in the reference material. It is the object of the second edition of the works by Marx and Engels to eliminate the shortcomings of the first edition.

The second edition contains a number of works that were not included in the first edition, among them the incomplete manuscript of the fourth volume of "Capital" ("Theory of Surplus Value"), which at one time was published by Kautsky in a falsified version, in a number of places distorting the text of Marx's manuscript and violating its structure. In this edition the manuscript is given in full, in conformity with Marx's

own instructions, regarding the order in which the material should be set out. The new edition of the works for the first time includes Engels' "Synopsis of Volume I of 'Capital'", a considerable number of articles by Marx and Engels which appeared in the *New Rhine Newspaper*, *New York Tribune* and other organs of the press, as well as a series of articles and documents relating to the activities of the founders of Marxism in the First International.

The translations of all the works of Marx and Engels in the second edition have been checked and corrected.

The volumes of the second edition have prefaces and reference materials (notes, dates in the life and activities of Marx and Engels, indexes).

The present edition is intended for a wide circle of readers and is not a complete, academic edition of all Marx' and Engels' works. It does not include some of the earlier works and individual writings of interest to a comparatively small circle of specialists. These will be issued in a separate collection.

The second edition of the works of Marx and Engels will consist of 30 volumes.

## Fourth National Conference of Italian Communist Party

The IVth National Conference of the Italian Communist Party, which opened on January 9 in the "Adriano" theatre in Rome, is attended by 1,143 delegates and 1,600 visitors. On behalf of the C.C. of the Party Comrade D'Onofrio, member of the Secretariat of the Party, opened the Conference. He suggested that those present should rise in honour of the bright memory of J. V. Stalin and the memory of Italian Communists who have given their lives in the service of the people.

In his opening speech D'Onofrio referred briefly to the results of the work of the Italian Communist Party. He announced that the Conference was attended by re-

presentatives of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties of Hungary, Bulgaria, France, Britain, Sweden, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Finland and other countries. The Conference was greeted by representatives of workers from state and municipal enterprises and establishments.

Amidst stormy applause the delegates and visitors welcomed the announcement that messages of greeting had been received from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The message of greetings sent by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union reads:

### IVth NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union conveys fraternal greetings to the IVth National Conference of the Italian Communist Party.

The Italian Communist Party has won the deep sympathy and love of the broad popular masses by its persistent struggle for working-class unity, for democratic rights and the vital interests of all working people. The leading role in rallying the millions of Italian patriots to defend a peaceful life, the national interests and Italy's independence belongs to the Communists.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union heartily wishes the Italian Communist Party success in further strengthening the worker-peasant alliance in the struggle for democracy and progress in Italy, against the danger of another war of destruction, for peace in Europe and throughout the world.

### CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

The delegates enthusiastically greeted a representative from the Italian Socialist Party, Morandi, its Deputy Secretary. He declared that the Socialists shared the point of view of the C.C. of the Italian Communist Party with regard to unity of action of the two parties—unity which should be guarded

like the apple of the eye and which must be strengthened and extended.

Comrade Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary of the Party, then gave the report on the first item of the agenda "Struggle of Communists for freedom, peace and Socialism". The delegates and visitors welcomed him with stormy applause.

The struggle waged by the popular masses in the German Democratic Republic and Western Germany against the restoration of the Wehrmacht is growing. The groups and deputies in the Bonn Bundestag have received more than 250,000 resolutions, letters and telegrams signed by approximately 2,500,000 people. They demand that ratification of the Paris agreements be prevented. Delegations on behalf of the population in all parts of Western Germany

to the Bundestag deputies. A week of struggle against the Paris agreements was launched on January 10 on the initiative of the Communist Party of Germany, in the course of which numerous meetings and demonstrations are being held. The Social Democratic Party has also decided to hold meetings against the Paris agreements under the common slogan "Unity, freedom and peace!" throughout Western Germany in the second half of January.

## For a System of Collective Security

The peoples of Asia and the Pacific area are taking an increasingly active stand against the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and their West European partners.

The refusal of the Western powers to set up a collective security system in Europe, writes the Indonesian newspaper *Sunday Courier*, testifies to their reluctance to stand by the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different political systems.

The newspaper writes that the Moscow Conference was a concrete step taken by the peace-loving peoples of Europe to avert another world slaughter. Its significance goes far beyond the confines of Europe since

the U.S. imperialist policy aimed at creating opposing military alignments of European and Asian countries jeopardises the security of all nations.

*Peace*, the journal of the New Zealand Peace Council, points out that the Western powers' rejection of the Soviet proposal for a European collective security system and their strivings to rearm Western Germany stiffen the division of Germany and Europe. In these circumstances, writes the journal, any conflict in Germany can lead to a destructive war and the peace forces must therefore prevent the revival of the West German Wehrmacht.

## CALL OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF LUXEMBOURG

In connection with the parliamentary debate on the ratification of the London and Paris agreements the Communist Party of Luxembourg has called on the people to step up the struggle against the restoration of the Wehrmacht in Western Germany. The appeal reads that whoever supports and votes for the Paris agreements, votes for the restoration of German militarism, for a new enslavement of Luxembourg, for another war in Europe.

The Communist Party of Luxembourg calls for the strengthening of unity and establishment of co-operation among peace-loving and progressive people of all trends in the struggle against the rearming of Western Germany, for peace and a collective security system in Europe. It calls on the electorate to demand that their deputies vote against the Paris agreements and the new Wehrmacht.

## Moscow Meeting of Komsomols and Young People Who Have Volunteered to Go to Develop Virgin and Fallow Lands

A crowded meeting of Komsomols and other young people of Moscow and the Moscow region who have expressed their desire to take part in developing virgin and fallow lands was held in the Bolshoi Theatre on January 7.

Those present greeted the appearance in the presidium of Comrade G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with wholehearted, stormy and prolonged applause.

Leaders of the C.C. of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League (Komsomol), of the Moscow Komsomol organisation, ministers, deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, model workers of Moscow and the Moscow region, young settlers in Kazakhstan and Altai, who are

in Moscow for their holidays, took their places in the presidium.

Mikhail Haldeyev, Secretary of the Moscow Regional Committee of the Komsomol, greeted the patriotic volunteers. Thousands of young enthusiasts, he declared, are now asking to be sent to develop new land. During the past three days alone Komsomol organisations have received more than 3,000 applications from young people in Moscow and the Moscow region.

Moving speeches were made by Vladimir Kochetkov, tractor-driver from the Lenin MTS in the Moscow region, Vladimir Mostyaev, an engineer-mechanic working in the Moskvoretski district of Moscow, Tatyana Kuznetsova, agronomist in the Kuntsevo district, and other young patriots.

The meeting listened with great interest to Valentina Lomteva, tractor-driver from the Kuibyshev Grain-Growing State Farm

in the Kazakh SSR. In the past she worked at the No. 1. Kaganovich State Ball-Bearing Works and last year left with the first lot of Moscow Komsomols to cultivate virgin lands.

Alexander Shelepin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, delivered a speech in which he emphasised that the development of new lands was a great national cause in which Soviet youth was called upon to play the leading part. In the short space of time since last spring, more than 100,000 young men and women from various parts of the country have left for the new lands on Komsomol mandates. Some 500,000 applications had been received from young people by the Komsomol committees.

Some 124 state farms, to which many tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery have been sent, were organised

in a brief period in the new regions. Within a few months settlements with hospitals, canteens, workshops, clubs and shops were built on the empty spaces of the steppes.

The Komsomols of Moscow, stated Comrade Shelepin, are again coming out as the initiators of a great and noble beginning. The initiative of the Moscow Komsomols will be joyfully taken up by broad masses of Soviet youth.

A striking speech was made by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, who was greeted with stormy applause by those present. (The speech of Comrade Khrushchev is published below).

In an atmosphere of great patriotic enthusiasm the meeting adopted an appeal to the Komsomols and other young people of the Soviet Union.

## Speech by Comrade N. S. KHRUSHCHEV

Comrades, allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to convey my greetings and wish you the very best in your labour for the good of our great Soviet homeland. (Applause).

Comrades! It is very good that you have made up your minds to go and cultivate virgin land and by your efforts to reinforce the volunteers who are already working there and whose representatives have just spoken at this meeting. When last year we spoke of this virgin land, it seemed to be much farther from Moscow than it does now. At that time not many Muscovites had visited the distant areas of Kazakhstan and Altai, and so people here had no concrete and clear idea about these lands.

Things are different now when thousands of people have gone to the virgin land, lived there and worked hard, and written letters home. It's true that these letters have varied in content; there were some, we must say, which were full of moans. But the majority of the letters were cheerful; the people expressed their firm confidence in the success of the work entrusted to them. These letters are magnificent documents of our times, evidence of the courageous spirit of our glorious youth who have gone to till the virgin land. So today it is much easier for the Komsomol to talk to the young people, to call on them to follow the example of those who last year went to plough up vast new steppe lands in Siberia and Kazakhstan. This is a good thing.

I think that this year we shall finish, in the main, the work of manning the new state farms and the MTS with cadres in the virgin land regions. Am I right, comrades, or shall we leave this work for next year?

Voices: We'll finish it!

Yes. It seems to me we must. This is very important for the country. You know that the Party and the Government plan to have 28-30 million hectares of new land under cultivation by 1956. I draw your attention to the figure of 30 million; it's better than 28 million because it's bigger and so means bigger grain yields. (Applause).

I think none of us present here has any doubt as to whether this land will be brought under cultivation. We shall plough and sow some 20 million hectares this year but 10 million hectares will be left uncultivated. But it won't be so difficult to bring them under the plough after sowing 20 million hectares. As a result we shall have an additional 30 million hectares under crops next year. And 30 million hectares is a great thing, comrades, it is a great increase on what we have now.

In addition to the cultivation of the new land we shall find something in the old regions, plough up fields under grass if their productivity is low and sow them to

well aware that the cultivation of the virgin land is in the interests of strengthening the might of our state, in the interests of advancing the well-being of the people. This is why our youth display such great enthusiasm. They can work productively, making use of the wealth of machinery sent by the state to the new land regions. The state has shipped tens of thousands of tractors, combines and other machines to the virgin land. The Komsomol, our glorious youth have enthusiastically responded to the call of the Party.

It is splendid that it is precisely the youth that have moved to the virgin land. All who arrive there are directly engaged in production. You know that many of you have to go to empty spaces where no dwelling houses have been put up so far and where there are no everyday necessities. A young fellow or girl can cope with these temporary difficulties much more easily than a large family. You heard the speeches of Komsomol members, Comrades Lomteva and Kasatkin who have already worked on the virgin land. The frost pepped them up a bit there. Apparently it wasn't such a bed of roses as they tell us today. But the people are working there without being scared of any difficulties. They understand that we've had even more arduous jobs on hand. Just remember, where did the soldiers rest in war time? Why—just where they fought. If the country needs it then our people will spare no efforts. It's a fine thing to see and to realise that people who by their own efforts are turning up the soil and cultivating the land have spoken from this rostrum. And we're not going to leave this land in a year or two. We must settle ourselves there firmly, once and for all. And for this it's a good thing that you should get married there. (Applause).

What's a married man? It's a man who wants to raise a family and to settle down firmly in a new place. And the man who settles down in life as a married man is a good citizen. The more people we have the stronger will our country be. Bourgeois ideologists have invented many barbaric theories, including the theory of over-population. They're racking their brains as to how to reduce the birth rate and to limit the increase in population. Things are different with us, comrades. If we could add just another 100 million to our 200 million, even that wouldn't be enough!

I want to take the opportunity of speaking here to dwell on one question. Some comrades are reproaching us that the law for taxing bachelors and the childless, which was duly passed, is a bad one. Comrades, if anyone is to be hauled over the coals for this law then I'm the one more than any other. I proposed this law. Comrade Malenkov is present and he can confirm this. It was I who proposed to Comrade Stalin that such a law should be drawn up and adopted, and it was worked out and adopted. It's my view that it is a correct law. But it should not be regarded as

territory! We are often, you see, still under the influence of literature of all sorts—good and bad—describing Siberia. And more often than not it is depicted as a place where people served their sentences under tsarism. Under the influence of these descriptions people sometimes get an entirely wrong idea of these regions. Let's take this same Krasnoyarsk. This is a territory where there are no droughts, the lands here are splendid!

Comrades, I was in the Far East recently. I visited the Khabarovsk territory. This is an extremely rich territory but there are still very few people there and it must be developed. At present we send potatoes to Sakhalin from Omsk while in the neighbouring Khabarovsk territory there are splendid lands laying idle from which high yields could be obtained. Potatoes and rice could grow on these lands, soya beans and maize, water melons and melons. Everything you sow here grows, and grows well. But so far very poor use is being made of these lands.

And what about Vladivostok? On returning from the recent visit to China we, together with Comrades Bulganin and Mikoyan, looked in at Vladivostok. This is like a place out of a fairy tale! A very beautiful town lying on the hills, there are picturesque inlets and islands, everything is green—wonderful scenery! What sunshine! When we were in Vladivostok you here were shivering from the first winter frosts while we were walking about in summer coats and enjoying the lovely sunshine.

Vladivostok, you see, as Lenin said, is, although far off, one of the family, alright! There are boundless opportunities in the Primorski territory for developing agriculture and, particularly, animal husbandry. The grasses there grow like they do in the jungle, but we, by the way, are still sending meat, butter and other dairy produce there. But this state of affairs must be put right.

And what about Sakhalin? Here, too, the lands are very picturesque and fertile, with a good moist climate, maybe a little moister than necessary. But Soviet people live there too and not only live, but feel full of beans and are doing good and useful work.

In a word, we must get on more quickly with developing the lands lying fallow in the East, and settle ourselves firmly in.

When we were in the young town of Komsomolsk and in other new Far Eastern towns, we were particularly struck, when speaking there with industrial and office workers, with the patriotism of the inhabitants of the new towns. With what youthful enthusiasm they spoke of how they built these towns! They put earnest requests to us to help them make their towns even better. There are many Muscovites among them who went out there at one time to build these towns.

This is a fine trait, the birth of a love for one's town! Some of you may say that we don't need any agitating, all this is quite clear to us. But it does happen that

spoke here and said they were going to have a ten-year school and that next year he would be studying. It's most important that many of you, if you haven't a secondary school education, should obtain it. You must do this, there is every opportunity for doing it. You must have special training, master technique to perfection, then labour productivity will be on a new level, then the accumulation of socialist wealth will reach new heights. And life will be much more beautiful.

Comrades! To raise the living standards of the people agriculture must be developed, we must have more foodstuffs and raw material for industry.

But it must be known that for all the achievements of our country we are obliged to the victory of the general line of the Party which was laid down by Lenin and steadfastly carried out by the Party under the leadership of Stalin; it was implemented and will continue to be implemented by the whole of our Party. This is the victory of the line for the industrialisation of the country. Without the development of heavy industry, without the development of the coal, metallurgical and chemical industries, without the development of engineering, we could neither have developed our national economy nor ensured victory in the years of the ordeal of war. We live in capitalist encirclement. Our successes please our friends and make our enemies tremble. We must tirelessly strengthen the might of our homeland and fight for a stable and lasting peace throughout the world.

The Soviet people, engaged in peaceful labour, devote all their energy to the great cause of Communist construction. We are convinced that victory will be ours because we are guided by the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin!

Our achievements are great. But we cannot rest content. We must work better! Another thing we need is more self-criticism. We shouldn't preen ourselves on having caught up with and outdistanced someone. More self-exactingness, less boasting. We cannot rest content with what we have done because it may be a good thing today, but by tomorrow it's already not enough. Criticism and self-criticism must brush off the dust and mildew from our departments and then the strong shoots of all that is advanced in our economy will develop more rapidly.

Comrade Kasatkin, who went to the virgin lands from the "Manometr" works has spoken here. It was very gratifying to hear that during the first year of work on the virgin lands, together with his fellow workers, he won the right to take part in the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition. I think that every one of you will fight for the right to take part in the Exhibition. Having gone to the virgin lands you must not disgrace the capital, nor the workmates you have left behind. In my view it will even be somewhat of a pity.

## In Communist and Workers' Parties

### PARTY ECONOMIC CONFERENCES IN POLAND

The Party economic conferences held in the enterprises during the latter half of last year have helped considerably in carrying out the decisions of the Second Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party for a rapid improvement in the living conditions of the working people.

Broad mass political work during the preparations for these conferences, as well as during the implementation of proposals advanced at the conferences have helped to fulfil production plans ahead of time and to cut production costs. The textile combinat in Andrychow, for instance, thanks to the implementation of the decisions of the Party economic conference fulfilled the year's production programme three weeks ahead of schedule. The accumulations plan was overfulfilled by nearly 45%. The Dzierzynski Chemical Works in Tarnow fulfilled the yearly plan 20 days ahead of schedule and reduced production costs for nine months of last year by nearly 4.5 million zloty of the planned figure.

The holding of Party economic conferences not only made Party members more active, but the broad masses of non-party people too. At many of the industrial enterprises of the country the best people are joining the Party. In a railway workshop in the Cracow region, for instance, 115 workers, engineers and technicians were accepted as probationer members of the Party.

Serious derelictions and errors in the work of Party and trade union organisations were disclosed at the conferences. In the work of some Party organisations production tasks were isolated from political tasks. Some leaders of Party organisations did not have a deep enough knowledge of the economic and financial state of their enterprise and considered incorrectly that the struggle for reduced production costs is the exclusive affair of the economic bodies. The implementation of the decisions of Party economic conferences helps to eliminate these errors and shortcomings.

### PREPARATION FOR THE VIIIth CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF COLOMBIA

The XVIIIth meeting of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Colombia, held in August last, resolved to convene the VIIIth Congress of the Party in 1955, at which the draft programme of the Communist Party of Colombia will be discussed.

The draft contains an analysis of the economic and political situation in the country. It puts forward the immediate demands of the people and points to the urgent need for a democratic agrarian reform. The demands laid down in the programme include questions of struggle for the democratisation of the country and elimination of the semi-colonial regime, the fight for higher material and cultural standards of the working people. It contains a special section devoted to the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence of different economic and political systems.

The draft charts the way out of the grave situation in which the country has found itself as a result of the anti-national policy of its governments, including the present Government of Rojas Pinilla. It advances the task of setting up a broad Democratic Front of National Liberation which would lead, as a result of the struggle waged by the masses, to the formation of a democratic government of national liberation and to the solution of the vital problems of the people of Colombia. At present, despite the ban on the Communist Party and intensified persecution of democrats and patriots, the organisations of the Communist Party and the wide popular masses are actively discussing this most important document.

### EDUCATION IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF ARGENTINA

The Party Education Commission of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Argentina has embarked on the publication of a series of pamphlets to help those attending primary Party education courses which have been organised in a number of towns and regions of the country. The pamphlets are devoted to the economic characteristics of Argentina, its parties and social classes, to the organisational basis of the Communist Party of Argentina and its activities, the problems of worker, peasant and people's committees and to questions relating to the worker-peasant alliance and the national democratic front (anti-imperialist, anti-oligarchy and pro-peace).

In the past year Party organisations carried out considerable work for the study of Comrade Victorio Codovilla's book "Our Road to Victory", which is a collection of his most important works on Party and political questions.

Summing up the results of Party education for 1954 the Party Education Commission points out that because of the growth in Party membership it is necessary to step up the efforts to help young Communists study the policy of the Party and the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism. The Commission urged that greater attention should be paid to the dissemination and reading of Party periodicals and the theoretical monthly "Nueva Era".

### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF LONDON DAILY WORKER

The progressive public in Britain have celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the publication of the first issue of the *Daily Worker*, militant paper of the working class of Great Britain.

In its jubilee issue the *Daily Worker* published telegrams of greetings received from *Pravda*, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet

Union, from Jenminjipao, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, from *New Age*, Indian paper, and others.

This issue carries an article by Comrade Campbell, Editor of the *Daily Worker*, in which he reviews the results of the paper's twenty-five years of life and also maps out the immediate tasks of the paper.

to Siberia and Kazakhstan. This is a good thing.

I think that this year we shall finish, in the main, the work of manning the new state farms and the MTS with cadres in the virgin land regions. Am I right, comrades, or shall we leave this work for next year?

Voices: We'll finish it!  
Yes, it seems to me we must. This is very important for the country. You know that the Party and the Government plan to have 28-30 million hectares of new land under cultivation by 1955. I draw your attention to the figure of 30 million; it's better than 28 million because it's bigger and so means bigger grain yields. (Applause).

I think none of us present here has any doubt as to whether this land will be brought under cultivation. We shall plough and sow some 20 million hectares this year but 10 million hectares will be left uncultivated. But it won't be so difficult to bring them under the plough after sowing 20 million hectares. As a result we shall have an additional 30 million hectares under crops next year. And 30 million hectares is a great thing, comrades, it is a great increase on what we have now.

In addition to the cultivation of the new land we shall find something in the old regions, plough up fields under grass if their productivity is low and sow them to grain and other crops which yield bumper harvests. And then there will be a very big advance on the present yields of grain, potatoes and other vegetables and industrial crops.

I'd also like, comrades, to share my impressions with you. As you know, last year I visited the virgin land areas in Kazakhstan, Altai, in the Novosibirsk and Omsk regions. I have lived many years in the Ukraine where I spent my childhood and know her riches well. And it seemed to me that it would be difficult to find anything in the Soviet Union richer than the Ukrainian soil! However, comrades, the soil in Kazakhstan and Altai is much richer! Of course, this doesn't go for all the land in Kazakhstan and Altai, there is poor soil there as well, but on the whole you can find much more fertile land there than in the Ukraine.

And until recently there were only hares running about and wild goats grazing on this rich soil. We should long ago have got to work on the virgin land. It is said to have a scanty rainfall. But there's no more in the southern Ukraine. So this argument does not hold water. The only argument that holds good is that these areas are either poorly populated or have no population at all. But this difficulty will be overcome with your active support and with the support of our entire youth.

It should be said that the virgin land has attracted attention since ancient times. As far back as under the tsarist regime there were attempts to solve this problem. But nothing came of it; under the capitalist regime in Russia it was impossible to organise people for the cultivation of virgin land. Things are quite different in our Soviet conditions. The Soviet people have built up a powerful industry which equips agriculture with rich technique. They are

to realise that people who by their own efforts are turning up the soil and cultivating the land have spoken from this rostrum. And we're not going to leave this land in a year or two. We must settle ourselves there firmly, once and for all. And for this it's a good thing that you should get married there. (Applause).

What's a married man? It's a man who wants to raise a family and to settle down firmly in a new place. And the man who settles down in life as a married man is a good citizen. The more people we have the stronger will our country be. Bourgeois ideologists have invented many barbaric theories, including the theory of over-population. They're racking their brains as to how to reduce the birth rate and to limit the increase in population. Things are different with us, comrades. If we could add just another 100 million to our 200 million, even that wouldn't be enough!

I want to take the opportunity of speaking here to dwell on one question. Some comrades are reproaching us that the law for taxing bachelors and the childless, which was duly passed, is a bad one. Comrades, if anyone is to be hauled over the coals for this law then I'm the one more than any other. I proposed this law. Comrade Malenkov is present and he can confirm this. It was I who proposed to Comrade Stalin that such a law should be drawn up and adopted, and it was worked out and adopted. It's my view that it is a correct law. But it should not be regarded from the narrow point of view but from the state's point of view. What does the law say? If you have no children or have one or two, then pay a tax. Why? Because if every family is going to have only one or two children then the population of the country will not increase, it will go down. And it's our job to think about the development of society. So that a family must have at least three children and bring them up well! (Prolonged applause).

Some people ask: Why do those who have two children pay the tax, and especially those who have no children? This is why. There are those among us who either don't get married at all, or who have no children after marriage. We won't go into the reason for that now. But there are such people living in society and enjoying all the privileges of society. Then a person gets old. The question arises, who is going to look after him when he is no longer capable of working? Why, the very young people growing up by the side of their splendid mothers of big families. And Comrade Stalin proposed that grants be made to big families. At whose expense? At the expense of those who live and don't think of the morrow. But we must think of the morrow, we must think of our socialist society, that this society should develop. Then we shall be strong and will take root in our socialist society and it will be beyond the power of any force to pull up these roots.

So it appears, comrades, that the law for taxing the unmarried and the childless is a correct and good law, it brings our state benefit.

I want to go back to the question of cultivating virgin lands. The lands in the Eastern part of the country are rich. We must go further than Altai to the East. What lands there are in the Krasnoyarsk

while we're walking about in summer coats and enjoying the lovely sunshine. Vladivostok, you see, as Lenin said, is although far off, one of the family, alright! There are boundless opportunities in the Primorski territory for developing agriculture and, particularly, animal husbandry. The grasses there grow like they do in the jungle, but we, by the way, are still sending meat, butter and other dairy produce there. But this state of affairs must be put right.

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This is a fine trait, the birth of a love for one's town! Some of you may say that we don't need any agitating, all this is quite clear to us. But it does happen that when there is a huge wave of patriotism, some flotsam and jetsam floats to the surface together with the sound and healthy. (Laughter, animation in the hall). But when the difficulties begin to crop up then spirits begin to flag and somebody or other may find his way back to Moscow. Well, we see you off with honour, but we won't welcome you back with joy. (Laughter). Yes, we'll receive you without honour!

You are off to develop new lands, and that's a good thing. There's a lot of building to be done there. It's true that there is no timber in a number of the regions where the virgin lands will be cultivated, but take the Ukraine, take our Donets regions. You'll find Ukrainians living in adobe cottages. I used to live in one myself—it's warm in winter and always cool in summer. That's its advantage.

In Kazakhstan, where many of you will be going, there are quite a number of lakes. The Republic has very rich growths of reeds. This is wonderful material for building dwellings and various farm premises. One must only use it ably. You'll have to settle down on the new lands in Kazakhstan and the houses must be well built there. You can do this. True there may be an earthen floor during the first stages. It can't be helped. We'll put down wooden floors in time. Moscow, as the saying goes, wasn't built in a day. You must settle down well so as to show an example not only in production questions—this, of course is the main thing—but also in everyday life. You must bring your own, town culture to the steppes so that even a stranger can see at once that a Muscovite-settler lives there and is living well and tidily. This is a most important thing.

Build schools, children's homes, creches and kindergartens. One of the new settlers

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We've got technique and good soil, the knowledge is there and there will be even more of it. What else do we need? Tenacity. If things don't turn out one year, don't give up, fight the next year, and victory will be a sure thing the third year. There are no hurdles that man can't take if he realises what he is fighting for, is armed with knowledge and works tenaciously.

What is the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition? It is popular testimony that we can obtain a sufficient quantity of all the produce required for the country in a brief space of time. And how are things going now? More foodstuffs year by year but there are still not enough goods. And why is this? Because the working class is growing from year to year, wages are increasing, prices dropping, and the circle of consumers widening. Is that a bad thing? No, it's fine. But it's necessary that production should not lag behind the increased demand of the population. Good work, properly organised labour, the ability to make use of material resources—all this will enable us to accomplish our tasks successfully in the briefest space of time.

In 1955 we must considerably increase the output of agricultural produce. We must develop grain farming and animal husbandry, we must see to it that there are more potatoes and other vegetables, cotton, flax, hemp and other crops.

We wish you, comrades, big achievements! We await your truthful letters in which you will inform us of your successes in developing virgin lands, in labour for the good of the homeland, and for strengthening its might. (Stormy, prolonged applause. All rise).

primary Party education courses which have been organised in a number of towns and regions of the country. The pamphlets are devoted to the economic characteristics of Argentina, its parties and social classes, to the organisational basis of the Communist Party of Argentina and its activities, the problems of worker, peasant and people's committees and to questions relating to the worker-peasant alliance and the national democratic front (anti-imperialist, anti-oligarchy and pro-peace).

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Summing up the results of Party education for 1954 the Party Education Commission points out that because of the mission points out that because of the growth in Party membership it is necessary to step up the efforts to help young Communists study the policy of the Party and the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism. The Commission urged that greater attention should be paid to the dissemination and reading of Party periodicals and the theoretical monthly "Nueva Era".

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This issue carries an article by Comrade Campbell, Editor of the **Daily Worker**, in which he reviews the results of the paper's twenty-five years of life and also maps out the immediate tasks of the **Daily Worker**,

## PRESS REVIEW

### Against Rearmament of West German Militarists

**Drapeau Rouge**—Daily of Communist Party of Belgium

Aggressive German armed forces have twice within a quarter of a century occupied Belgium and inflicted incalculable losses on the country. The broad masses of Belgium, wise by reason of their bitter experience, soon became aware of the new danger to the security of their homeland implicit in the London and Paris agreements and arising from the revival of German militarism.

Until recently the daily **Drapeau Rouge**—organ of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Belgium—had not done enough to show the need and the possibilities for a broad popular movement in the country against West German rearmament and for European collective security; it had not done enough to help to bring home to the Belgian people the danger latent in the London and Paris agreements, to rally the masses for a selfless struggle against the restoration of the Wehrmacht—sworn enemy of the Belgian people. However, after the XIth Congress of the Communist Party, which defined the struggle against West German rearmament and for European collective security as the main task of the day, the newspaper, striving to make up for its shortcoming in the past, has launched a more vigorous struggle against the building of the German revenge-seeking army.

On January 3 it featured a statement by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, which called on the Party members resolutely to step up and extend the fight against the London and Paris agreements and to rally all patriotic forces in the country. This is really an urgent task, particularly at the present time when the Belgian Parliament has begun to discuss ratification of the Paris agreements.

With a view to popularising the decisions of the XIth Party Congress **Drapeau Rouge** has published a number of articles by Communist Party leaders. Comrade Ernest Burnelle, Secretary of the Party, in his article urged Communists to take into account the lessons given by the Congress in the struggle against the rearming of the West German militarists, to base the broad national unification on the struggle for working-class

unity, to study the theses adopted by the Congress and display the maximum initiative in stepping up the movement against West German rearmament.

The daily has devoted much space to the Party meetings which discussed the results of the Congress. Reports and information items on these meetings, many of which were attended by

C.C. members, show that Belgian Communists are ready, under the leadership of the C.C., to head the struggle of their people against the restoration of the Wehrmacht and for European collective security.

Recently the daily published articles by Comrade René Beelen, Secretary of the Party, and Comrade F. Van den Branden, C.C. member, which resolutely exposed the decision of the recent Congress of the Belgian Socialist Party supporting the London and Paris agreements and called for unity of Socialists and Communists to frustrate the implementation of these agreements.

Interesting information items on practical work and the initiative displayed by patriots in the fight against ratification of the agreements and West German rearmament have begun to appear on the daily's pages. It informed readers, for instance, that in Borgerhout, on the initiative of a Party section, posters against the revival of German militarism had been printed, that in Antwerp the Communists were circulating special "peace postcards" and that a resolution denouncing the revival of the Wehrmacht had recently gone on behalf of all trade unionists in Saint-Vith to the National Committee of the General Federation of Belgian Working People. These information items both stimulate and call on the working people to rally still closer for the defence of the vital interests of their homeland.

The menace threatening Belgium from the rearming of Western Germany demands that **Drapeau Rouge** should show, ever more forcefully, all concrete examples of the patriotic fight against the revival of German militarism and call for a resolute intensification of this fight. By doing so it will make a worthy contribution to the cause of preserving peace,

## MEETING OF C.C. OF DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY

The plenary meeting of the C.C. of the Danish Communist Party on January 8-9 heard a report by Comrade Axel Larsen, Chairman of the Party, who gave an appraisal of the international situation.

An appeal to the people, urging the holding of a national referendum on ratification of the Paris agreements, was adopted by the meeting, which also took a number of decisions of an organisational character including one to convene the XVIIIth Congress of the Party in October 1955.

## Publication of Marxist-Leninist Classics in Albania

The Albanian Party of Labour displays constant concern to popularise the ideas of Marxism-Leninism among the working masses and gives great attention to the publication of works by K. Marx, F. Engels, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin. During the ten years of people's-democratic rule in Albania, 80 works of the Marxist-Leninist classics have been printed in a general edition of more than 900,000 copies. These include "The Communist Manifesto" by K. Marx and F. Engels, "Critique of the Gotha Programme" by K. Marx, "A Great Beginning" and "On the Slogan of the United States of Europe" by V. I. Lenin etc. Albanian translations of ten volumes of the collected works of J. V. Stalin have

been published in editions of 20,000. The last three volumes will appear shortly.

A great deal of preparatory work for the publication of a number of the works of V. I. Lenin in the Albanian language is under way: among them are "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back", "What Is To Be Done?", "Left-wing Communism, an Infantile Disorder", "Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution", "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" etc. "The Civil War in France" by Karl Marx, "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State" by Frederick Engels and other works are also being prepared for publication.

## CONCERN FOR CHILDREN IN CHINA

Ample measures are taken in People's China to improve maternity and child welfare. Due to the extension of the network of maternity homes and clinics infant mortality has been greatly reduced. In the past five years the number of creches has jumped 30 times. 425,000 children are catered for by kindergartens, representing an increase of 226.4% over 1946, and the number of primary school children has risen by 117%. Nine different papers and magazines and 3,000 book-titles are now available for the children. There are children's palaces, libraries, theatres and cinemas in the major cities.

## The Peril of Militarism Frustrate Aggressive Plans of U.S. Military

In the building of this country's present gigantic military machine, the major argument used among the people to get their sanction, or toleration, for this great armed

★  
**William Z. Foster**  
Chairman, National Committee,  
Communist Party, U.S.A.

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force is the double-pronged contention; first, that the more immense the American military establishment is, the better the chances are for maintaining world peace, and, second, that military men, knowing at first hand the horrors of war, are the strongest guardians of world peace. This general argument, trotted out whenever any big increase in war preparations appropriation is being considered, is now being used afresh in the current attempt of the Eisenhower Administration to put across hated universal military training under the swindling pretext that it is only creating a larger military reserve force.

The truth is, of course, just the contrary to the argument of the militarists. That is, military men, far from being the advocates of peace, are, by definition, the most blatant of warmongers, and the piling up of enormous masses of armaments, instead of being a guarantee of peace, is directly provocative of war. Imperialistic militarism in itself constitutes a grave war danger.

The warlike character of the American military men is well exemplified by the long-term policies of the American Legion, the main organisation of retired soldiers and military officers. Ever since this body was formed, at the conclusion of World War I, it has been the most consistently reactionary and sabre-rattling organisation in this country. Nor is the Veterans of Foreign Wars one whit better.

In the recent attempt to save Senator McCarthy from a triply deserved censure, we have seen typically a whole flock of fire-eating retired Admirals and Generals come rushing to this reactionary's defence. To speak of such pro-fascists and warmongers as a force for peace is the most dangerous nonsense.

The professional military men in active service are no less warlike than their retired brethren in the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and elsewhere. The Pentagon contains, in the General Staffs, the most confirmed and dangerous war elements in this country. They are not only continually making the most extravagant demands for funds for the already vastly over-swollen military establishment, but obviously they are, as a group, trigger-

From the article published in the American Daily Worker, December 22, 1954.

happy to use the enormous atomic military machine of which they are the controllers. Their whole pressure is in the direction of war, and hardly a week goes by but what

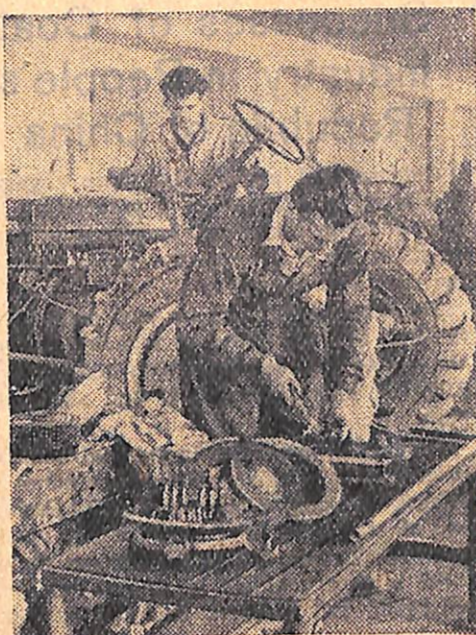
one or another of them sounds off with a wild, warlike statement...

★  
The pro-war majority of the Pentagon big brass is led by Admiral Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Robert Carney, Chief of Naval Operations, and General Nathan Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff. According to Stewart Alsop (*Herald Tribune*, November 29, 1954), Radford and his military pals, on two recent occasions, presented to the Administration majority proposals of the General Staff, calling for the beginning of direct military action. The first of these was, last spring, to use American air and sea power to "save" Indo-China—a proposal which the Administration could not put into effect because Great Britain opposed it.

The second war proposal of the Pentagon clique was to use American air power, last September, in order to "defend" the Nationalist-held offshore Chinese islands. The Pentagon military warmongers are the same elements who, in the spirit of General McArthur, have repeatedly urged that atomic bombs be used against People's China.

The Pentagon Generals and Admirals, who exercise a growing influence in the shaping of American foreign policy, are a real menace to the peace of the world. It is a grave danger to allow such dangerous sabre-rattlers and cultivators of McCarthyite fascism to hide behind idiotic pretensions that they are defenders of peace and democracy.

Malignant militarism, with all its evils and dangers, has now become an established political disease in the United States. The labor movement and the peace forces in general should make a far sharper struggle against this menace than has hitherto been the case. The political influence of the Pentagon must be curbed and its back-of-the-curtain war moves exposed and combatted. The people should demand drastic reductions in the enormous military machine, and the Government appropriations for it, with which the country is now loaded down. Especially they should not allow the Pentagon military clique to put across their latest version of universal military training, many times rejected by the American people.



MTS in Czechoslovakia have begun in good time to get the tractors and other agricultural machinery ready for spring sowing. Photo: Tractors undergoing repair at Kralovice MTS, one of the best in the country.

### Meeting of National Peace Council in Chile

At a recent meeting of the National Peace Council of Chile the agenda included questions of defence of the national economy from plunder by foreign imperialists and the struggle for observance of democratic rights.

The meeting was attended by prominent personalities and representatives from all social strata.

One of the resolutions adopted by the Council stressed that the victories scored by the world peace movement in 1954 testify to the growth of these forces but at the same time acknowledged that the war forces are stepping up their policies of persecution, pressure and intervention against the peoples, are intensifying military provocations and threatening mankind with the atom bomb.

Welcoming the convening of the Economic Conference of the Latin American countries according to the decision of the conference of parliamentarians and public figures of Latin America held in Santiago in 1954, the National Council pointed to the need for stepping up the fight against the plunder of national wealth in Chile by foreign imperialists. At the same time the Council demanded that the persecution of the Chilean patriots living in distant areas of the country under police surveillance be discontinued, and announced its solidarity with the leaders of the peace movement in Argentina who were arrested by the Argentine Government in Buenos Aires several months ago.

### SUCCESSSES OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

In the Korean People's Democratic Republic 1954 saw a wide-scale construction of school buildings and higher educational establishments. Of late 513 buildings with 4,233 classrooms have been built or enlarged.

## Patriotic Forces of France Continue Battle Against West German Rearmament

The French people are continuing to fight selflessly to avert the deadly menace threatening our homeland as a result of reviving the revenge-seeking Wehrmacht which, for a start, will be 500,000-strong and in the armament of which will be deadly atomic weapons. Under the Paris agreements, the new Wehrmacht is to be an integral part of the armed forces of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, whose Council recently declared itself in favour of using mass extermination weapons. In these conditions German militarism could become the instigator of an atomic war which would completely destroy our country.

And that is why the vote of December 30, when 287 deputies out of 627 in the National Assembly approved the disastrous Paris agreements, did not result in a cessation of the battle French patriots are waging against rearming the revenge-seeking Western Germany and against the instigators of an atomic war. This struggle is developing and will continue to develop with renewed force.

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Ratification of the Paris agreements is far from being an accomplished fact. The Council of the Republic has still to examine them and only in the event of their being approved without any amendment whatsoever, will these agreements be passed to the President for signature.

That is why, right from the beginning of 1955, the fight of the patriots is becoming more widespread. Hundreds of thousands of new signatures are being added to the millions already collected to petitions of the National Peace Movement against the rearmament of Western Germany. New campaign committees are being set up in factories, towns and villages, uniting patriots of all trends. It is believed that the people's deputations to members of the Council of the Republic will be no less of a mass nature and no less numerous than the deputations sent to parliamentary deputies over many months.

Patriots, led by the Communists, are entering this new stage of the struggle with more confidence than ever before in its effectiveness, with even greater conviction that it can bring about changes in the correlation of forces even in the chambers of Parliament themselves.

Facts speak for themselves. On October 13, 1954, the vote of confidence for Mendès-France's Government, which concluded the Paris agreements on West German rearmament, was 350 for, with 113 against. Yet on December 30 it was not only the Communists and a few other deputies who voted against the Paris agreements, but 260 deputies from all political groups. At the same time it is common knowledge that the majority of 27, which swung the vote in favour of ratification at the end of the debates, was obtained with difficulty only after tricky artifices on the part of Mendès-France and by means of unconcealed and scandalous interference by American and British ruling circles in the internal affairs of France.

Thus between October and December, dozens of deputies altered their viewpoint and took up a position that conforms to the interests of the nation. Can one doubt

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**Léo Figuières**  
Member, Central Committee,  
French Communist Party

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of deputations throughout ten days from all the departments of France to the Palais-Bourbon, many in France have begun to get a better understanding of the situation.

The successes registered by the peace forces throughout the world, thanks primarily to the consistent peace-loving policy of the USSR and other countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism, have been justly appraised by the French people. At the same time they appreciate the consequences following from the attempts of the American imperialists and their satellites to maintain and aggravate international tension, to carry on active preparations for new aggression.

Everyone, including those who harboured certain illusions in relation to Mendès-France, have seen that he is a zealous and resourceful advocate of rearming the revenge-seekers from over the Rhine, of surrendering to insolent demands of Foster Dulles, the organiser of open violation of the treaty with the Soviet Union, under which France, as Herriot, the Honorary President of the National Assembly, stated in Parliament, agreed never to enter into any coalition directed against our great ally and liberator.

Even in Mendès-France's newspaper *Express* one can read letters from supporters of the present Premier in which the writers say that they have "lost all faith" in him. And in the newspaper *France-Observateur* others who had supported him are now laying bare the hypocrisy of his policy of so-called "parallel negotiations" and show that by urging ratification of the Paris agreements he is undermining the possibility of negotiations between the great powers on the German question and making such negotiations pointless.

In the face of the national betrayal, the responsibility for which rests with the Mendès-France Government and the deputies who offer him their support, the Communist Party is the sole party which has consistently organised the fight against the revival of the Wehrmacht, in whatever form it might be, throughout the country and in elected bodies.

The Communists welcome the fact that they have not been alone in this fight and that French men and women of different political views and deputies of all parties have also opposed the Paris agreements. In the new stage of the fight against the restoration of German militarism and the criminal preparations for an atomic war which began immediately after the vote in the National Assembly, the Communist Party announced its readiness to spare no effort to help in forging and extending unity of all workers and national and democratic forces of France. The united front of the working class, of Socialist and Communist working people must be the binding force of this broad unification of all sound forces in struggle against West

all democratic elements in Germany who are coming out for negotiations between the great powers for the peaceful reunification of their country.

By persuading scores of Socialist deputies who only recently showed their hostility to EDC that it was necessary to vote this time for the revival of the Wehrmacht in order to save the Atlantic alliance, Jules Moch and Daniel Mayer, as well as Le Troquer, former Socialist Chairman of the National Assembly, have become shameless accomplices of Government circles and circles abroad who are exerting pressure on the National Assembly. They have proved over and over again to what fatal consequences the ideology of Social Democracy, the ideology of conciliation and capitulation leads.

Had unity of action by Socialists and Communists been wider and more solid, particularly in the factories and in cities, towns and villages, the other Socialist deputies would certainly have followed the pattern set by their 18 fellow deputies who persisted in opposing rearming of German militarists up to the end, in defiance of the threats by Guy Mollet and the leading committee of the Socialist Party.

United action of the working people has, of course, achieved definite success compared with last year. The Socialist workers, a number of elected personalities, activists and Socialist Party branches are taking a more active part in struggle against the Paris agreements. In many large enterprises the Socialists and Communists have jointly called on their workmates to take an active part in the struggle against rearming the German revenge-seekers. However, there is still much to be done to ensure that these individual examples of joint action become a common occurrence and that this joint action becomes an irresistible movement.

In order to advance along this path the Communists must, with ever-growing determination, tenacity and patience take the course of rapprochement with their fellow Socialists who have been confused by the behaviour of their leaders. They must make clear to them, by means of convincing arguments and friendly advice, the fatal consequences to which the policy pursued by Guy Mollet and his retinue leads, and show that ratification of the agreements would open the way to a more intensified arms drive and jeopardise all that the Socialist workers desire—peace, genuine co-operation between the French and German peoples and sincere negotiations between the two camps to secure their peaceful coexistence as is tirelessly proposed by the Soviet Union.

The Communists will do their utmost to draw the Socialist working people and those influenced by the Socialist Party, elected persons, activists and Socialist organisations into struggle to ensure that members and, above all, the Socialist members, oppose ratification of the Paris agreements when it is discussed in the Council of the Republic.

On the breadth of the united front of Socialist and Communist workers, on the extent of the confidence and fraternity

## Thousands Going Over From West to East Germany

The successes of peaceful construction in the German Democratic Republic have had an increasing influence

recently with alarm that out of 19,000 persons who left Western Germany for the

The Pentagon contains, in the General Staffs, the most confirmed and dangerous war elements in this country. They are not only continually making the most extravagant demands for funds for the already vastly over-swollen military establishment, but obviously they are, as a group, trigger-

From the article published in the American Daily Worker, December 22, 1954.

## Thousands Going Over From West to East Germany

The successes of peaceful construction in the German Democratic Republic have had an increasing influence on the West German population. Between October 1, 1953, and October 31, 1954, some 75,785 Germans went over to the GDR from Western Germany. Of this figure 44,401 persons had previously left the territory of the GDR and now, having had an opportunity to compare conditions of life in both parts of Germany at first-hand, they have returned to the GDR. The West German newspaper *Westfälische Rundschau* wrote

recently with alarm that out of 19,000 persons who left Western Germany for the GDR in the space of three months 12,747 are between 18 and 35 years of age.

A New York Times correspondent reported from Bonn on January 1, that in the past few months the number of migrants to the GDR had been steadily increasing. Approximately 8-9,000 people are monthly leaving Western Germany. He was compelled to admit that many residents of Western Germany left for the GDR because of the constant deterioration in living standards in the Bonn Republic.

of the Pentagon must be curbed and its back-of-the-curtain war moves exposed and combatted. The people should demand drastic reductions in the enormous military machine, and the Government appropriate for it, with which the country is now loaded down. Especially they should not allow the Pentagon military clique to put across their latest version of universal military training, many times rejected by the American people.

demanding that the persecution of the Chilean patriots living in distant areas of the country under police surveillance be discontinued, and announced its solidarity with the leaders of the peace movement in Argentina who were arrested by the Argentine Government in Buenos Aires several months ago.

## SUCCESSES OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

In the Korean People's Democratic Republic 1954 saw a wide-scale construction of school buildings and higher educational establishments. Of late 513 buildings with 4,233 classrooms have been built or enlarged.

By the end of November 1954, the number of school children in primary schools rose 4.6% above the figure of the corresponding period of 1953, in seven-grade schools the increase was 14.5%, in secondary schools 20.4%, in technical colleges 34.7% and in higher educational establishments 31%. In 1955 the number of classrooms is expected to show a 29.6% increase, while the number of students will rise to 7.8% above the 1949 level.

Facts speak for themselves. On October 13, 1954, the vote of confidence for Mendès-France's Government, which concluded the Paris agreements on West German rearmament, was 350 for, with 113 against. Yet on December 30 it was not only the Communists and a few other deputies who voted against the Paris agreements, but 260 deputies from all political groups. At the same time it is common knowledge that the majority of 27, which swung the vote in favour of ratification at the end of the debates, was obtained with difficulty only after tricky artifices on the part of Mendès-France and by means of unconcealed and scandalous interference by American and British ruling circles in the internal affairs of France.

Thus between October and December, dozens of deputies altered their viewpoint and took up a position that conforms to the interests of the nation. Can one doubt that this is, first and foremost, the outcome of the opposition of the nation's patriotic forces to the resurgence of German militarism, the expression of the hostile attitude of our entire people to rearming, in any form whatsoever, the revenge-seekers from over the Rhine?

After the completion of one stage of the battle, a battle which has stirred up the whole country, and after the endless stream

ly organised the fight against the revival of the Wehrmacht, in whatever form it might be, throughout the country and in elected bodies.

The Communists welcome the fact that they have not been alone in this fight and that French men and women of different political views and deputies of all parties have also opposed the Paris agreements. In the new stage of the fight against the restoration of German militarism and the criminal preparations for an atomic war which began immediately after the vote in the National Assembly, the Communist Party announced its readiness to spare no effort to help in forging and extending unity of all workers and national and democratic forces of France. The united front of the working class, of Socialist and Communist working people must be the binding force of this broad unification of all sound forces in struggle against West German rearmament and for the security of France.

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Everybody knows of the latest, unparalleled betrayal committed by Guy Mollet and a number of other Socialist leaders. By making ratification of the Paris agreements by the National Assembly possible, they have given a stab in the back to the Social Democratic Party of Germany, to the working class and

pursued by Guy Mollet and his retinue leads, and show that ratification of the agreements would open the way to a more intensified arms drive and jeopardise all that the Socialist workers desire—peace, genuine co-operation between the French and German peoples and sincere negotiations between the two camps to secure their peaceful coexistence as is tirelessly proposed by the Soviet Union.

The Communists will do their utmost to draw the Socialist working people and those influenced by the Socialist Party, elected persons, activists and Socialist organisations into struggle to ensure that members and, above all, the Socialist members, oppose ratification of the Paris agreements when it is discussed in the Council of the Republic.

On the breadth of the united front of Socialist and Communist workers, on the extent of the confidence and fraternity between them, will depend, to a great degree, the effectiveness and ultimate success of the great battle now being fought by all French patriots to avert the mortal danger represented by the restoration of the Wehrmacht and to secure a considerable relaxation in international tension, respect for the interests of France and the strengthening of peace.

## ANSWERS TO READERS' QUESTIONS

# Democratic Centralism — Guiding Principle of Organisational Structure of Communist Parties

From the very outset of his revolutionary activity V. I. Lenin fought for the creation of an organised, closely united and monolithic party, the party of the new type, the party of social revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. He exposed to the full the organisational theses of the Mensheviks who wanted to have a reformist, amorphous, organisationally loose and conciliatory organisation of the type of the opportunist parties of the Second International.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, built according to Lenin's plan and forged by Lenin, united all forces of the Russian proletariat, the most revolutionary proletariat in the world, forged the indestructible alliance of the working class and the working peasantry; it awoke all the peoples of Russia, aroused them to struggle, carried out the victorious socialist revolution and led the country onto the broad path of Communist construction.

The vast experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is, indeed, of inestimable international significance. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the most powerful and authoritative Party in the world, the great model and inspiring example for all Communist and Workers' Parties.

The guiding principle of the organisational structure of the Communist and Workers' Parties is the Leninist principle of democratic centralism. This means the election of all leading Party bodies from the bottom up; periodical reporting by Party bodies to their Party organisations; strict Party discipline and the subordination of the minority to the majority; the binding nature of decisions of higher bodies on lower bodies.

The strength and vitality of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism lies in the fact that it combines the strictest centralisation and discipline with wide democracy.

What is the essence of centralism and democracy? What is their significance?

V. I. Lenin repeatedly stressed that in order to become militant, united and acting

Readers in Sao Paulo (Brazil), Djakarta (Indonesia), Colombo (Ceylon) and Borinage (Belgium) have asked us to explain the meaning of the principle of democratic centralism and its role in the organisational structure of Communist and Workers' Parties. Below we publish an answer to their question.

as one whole the Party must base its organisation on the principle of centralism, must have a clear-cut system of Party organisations, to have a single Party Programme and single Party Rules; it must have a single leading supreme organ—the Party Congress and the Central Committee in the period between Congresses; all local Party organisations must be strictly subordinated to the centre; the Party must have a single discipline equally binding on all Party members and Party organisations. Only in these conditions can the Party be the organised detachment of the working class, act correctly and lead the struggle of the proletariat and the entire working people, and subordinate its militant activity to a single will.

The Communist and Workers' Parties are organised according to the territorial-production principle. Here it is particularly important to stress the significance and role of factory branches. Lenin taught that the main strength of the movement lies in the organisation of the workers at big factories. He advanced the task of making each factory a fortress of the Communist Party. Factory branches enable the Communist and Workers' Parties to be always among the masses, to know their requirements and feelings, to educate and unite them. The Communist and Workers' Parties are making great efforts to build and strengthen their branches in factories, plants and other enterprises. The XIIIth Congress of the French Communist Party, for example, set the task

of building up Party branches at all enterprises employing over 50 workers.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist countries are also displaying concern for building branches in the countryside, bearing in mind that without this it is impossible properly to develop educational work among the broad masses of the peasants, to forge the firm alliance of the working class and the peasantry, which is the decisive force in the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of society.

The principle of centralism demands that every Party member strictly observe Party discipline. The Rules of the Communist and Workers' Parties place high demands on every Party member. For example, the Party Rules adopted at the Second Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party state that the Party member must "observe the Party and state discipline, equally binding on all Party members. There is one discipline, one law for all Party members, irrespective of their record or the posts they occupy".

V. I. Lenin taught that without iron discipline the Communist Party cannot fulfil its mission—to lead the proletariat to victory. Discipline is all the more necessary in those Parties that have achieved the dictatorship of the proletariat. Unity of will and strict discipline in the Party are incompatible with the existence of any kind of faction or grouping within the Party. Bearing in mind that the might of the Marxist-Leninist Party lies not only in its numerical strength but above all in the quality of its membership, the Communist and Workers' Parties pay constant attention to the purity of their ranks and take steps to raise ever higher the title and significance of a Party member.

Every Party member must be an active and selfless fighter for carrying through Party decisions.

The Communist and Workers' Parties have advanced as their main task in the present period—the struggle for peace,

against the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism, for a ban on atomic weapons. In the capitalist countries this struggle is closely linked with the struggle for a radical improvement in the living standards of the popular masses, for national independence and liberation from the colonial yoke. The decisive factor in the fulfilment of this task is the unity of the working class, which is the basis for the unity of all national, patriotic forces. "The strength of the working class", Lenin wrote, "is its organisation. The proletariat is nothing without the organisation of the masses. It is omnipotent if it is organised." Lenin stressed that there is no salvation for the workers without unity of action. The noble duty of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist countries is to forge the unity of the working class.

The realisation of this task is hindered by the still existing elements of sectarianism in some Parties. These elements, as was pointed out at the Congresses of the Communist Parties of Belgium and Germany, hinder the establishment of co-operation with the Social Democratic workers and with working people belonging to other parties and the trade unions. Lenin mercilessly criticised all manifestations of sectarianism. He explained that the strength of the Party lies in its indestructible bonds with the people and urged Communists to work wherever the masses can be found.

Opportunists of all trends and shades have always bitterly attacked the principle of centralism and feverishly fought against the iron discipline of the Communist and Workers' Parties. They advocated anarchistic "autonomism" that would allow the existence within the Party of organisations and groups not bound by Party decisions and not carrying them out. All Communist and Workers' Parties developed and grew stronger in the course of the struggle against opportunism and the hangovers of Social Democracy. It should be noted, however, that these survivals have not been fully overcome and that they still exert their harmful influence on the activity of the Communist and Workers' Parties, including those in the countries of people's democracy.

Centralism as practiced by the Marxist-Leninist Parties is a democratic centralism. It means, as Lenin taught, that the entire

activity of the Party is carried on, directly or through representatives, by all Party members without exception and on equal terms; all leading comrades, all leading boards and all Party bodies are elected, they must report on their activity and can be replaced.

The aim of inner-Party democracy is to encourage the initiative of the Party masses, to enhance their activity and to raise their consciousness, to draw them into the work of directing Party work, to strengthen the unity of the Party and Party discipline. The Party can more successfully fulfil its tasks if each branch, section, federation and every Party member display the maximum activity.

The strict observance of the time limits laid down for reporting back and electing Party bodies in the Party Rules is very important for the development of inner-Party life. This enables the Party members to check on and control the activity of their leaders, to criticise their shortcomings and to promote new, advanced cadres.

It goes without saying that the principle of electing the leading Party bodies is consistently applied in those Communist and Workers' Parties which are working legally. The Communist and Workers' Parties working underground are very often forced, in the interests of protecting their cadres, to exercise strict secrecy and to practice the system of co-option.

The democratism of the Marxist-Leninist Parties finds its expression in the autonomy of Party organisations in solving local questions. Naturally, these decisions must be in line with the policy of the Party and not in contradiction to it. This enables every Party organisation fully to display its creative initiative and develop its activity, to seek and find ways and means for the successful carrying out of many urgent tasks.

Vivid testimony of the broad inner-Party democracy as practised in the Communist and Workers' Parties is the principle of collective leadership—the supreme principle of Party leadership which most forcibly shows the role of the Party and its leading centre, and encourages in every way the creative activity of the Party masses. The principle of collective leadership is being applied on an increasingly wide scale in the activity of all Communist and Workers' Parties. The reliance of the Party or any of its organisations on the collective

experience and collective wisdom of the Party members in solving the problems facing them ensures the adoption of well-thought out decisions.

It is the inalienable right of all Party members to participate in a free and business-like discussion of the questions of Party policy in relation to individual Party organisations and the Party as a whole. It was pointed out at the Congresses of the Communist and Workers' Parties that branch meetings to explain and discuss the Party policy must be held whenever a serious campaign is carried on. This helps enliven Party branches and to draw them into active political life with the result that the entire work of the Party will be more vigorous.

Inner-Party democracy is the basis for the development of criticism and self-criticism and especially criticism from below. The Marxist-Leninist parties criticise their mistakes and shortcomings boldly and fearlessly. Bold and open criticism and self-criticism are the most vivid testimony of the great vitality of the Communist and Workers' Parties. However, there is still much to be done to make criticism and self-criticism really the main method of disclosing and overcoming the mistakes and shortcomings in each Party organisation, the main method of revolutionary tempering of the Party member.

Inner-Party democracy must be applied in a way that prevents any attempt by an insignificant minority to impose their will on the overwhelming majority of the Party, that prevents any attempt to form factional groupings undermining the unity of the Party, any attempt to split the Party. This is why the Rules of the Communist and Workers' Parties envisage measures which guarantee the Party from misuses of inner-Party democracy by anti-Party elements. "...Inner-Party democracy", J. V. Stalin said, "is necessary not in order to weaken and shatter proletarian discipline in the Party, but in order to strengthen and consolidate it."

In conclusion it must be said that the Leninist principle of democratic centralism is the firm basis of the organisational structure of the party of the new type. The consistent introduction and application of the Leninist norms of Party life is the guarantee for the further strengthening of all Communist and Workers' Parties.

E. KUSKOV

## Communist Education of Youth in Bulgaria

Under the leadership of their Communist Party the people of Bulgaria are successfully building Socialism. One of the Party's best assistants in this great activity is the Dimitrov People's Youth Union (DPYU), through which the Party exercises its influence on the broad youth masses and draws them into active participation in the construction of Socialism. An urgent task the Party has set our Union is the Communist education of the younger generation of Bulgaria, a resolute struggle against bourgeois hangovers.

An important part of Communist education is the education of the youth in the spirit of socialist patriotism which is inseparably bound up with proletarian internationalism. It is the direct duty of our Youth Union to instil in young people a deep and passionate love for our splendid homeland, for our heroic people, for the Communist Party of Bulgaria—the tried and tested leader, organiser and inspirer of all our victories—to instil boundless love for and loyalty to our liberator and protector, the great Soviet Union, and its glorious Communist Party.

Participation in socialist upbuilding is a great school for Bulgarian youth. The high moral qualities of the new man are acquired by the young Dimitrovites in their day-to-day work, in overcoming the difficulties on sites and in pits, in plants and factories and in the fields. A striking example of the force of creative labour has, for instance, been given by the young builders of the Karl Marx Soda Works. Working round the clock in 24 degrees of frost, the assembly men successfully carried out their tasks. The youth brigade has always been the vanguard brigade at the plant. During the building work many young workers learned new professions.

The paramount role in the Communist education of the younger generation is played by socialist emulation, which instils in young people a feeling for the new, inducing them constantly to perfect their methods of work, steadfastly to advance. Socialist emulation unites and rallies young people, develops in them a feeling of comradeship mutual help.

Following the example of the Soviet Komсомол, members of the DPYU have become the initiators of a number of new methods of work in industry. Hundreds of young turners are working on the methods used by Soviet workers Bortkevich, Bykov and Chikirev. The initiative of Lydia Korabelnikova, Lydia Kononenko, Levchenko and Mukhanov has a wide following in Bulgaria. The method by which one worker simultaneously operates a number of machines, following the example set by Soviet youth, has become widespread. Many young transport workers are successfully driving heavy goods trains, economising on liquid and solid fuel and lubricants.

In the countryside the young people are taking an active part in the struggle to fulfil the task for a steep and all-round advance of agriculture, for ensuring high yields in crop raising, and high productivity of cattle. Thousands of young men and women are masters of the technique of high yields, renowned team leaders, tractor drivers and combine operators. There are several thousand youth teams in agricultural producer co-operatives (APC), the majority of them successfully waging a campaign for high yields. Boys and girls in the countryside who have reached the age of 16 are members of the APC enjoying full rights. Some 47 members of the DPYU are chairmen of APC, while 1,223 are board members, 1,520 brigade leaders, 411 farm managers and 5,602 team leaders.

Our Union has set itself the task of continuing to fight selflessly for the implementation of the Party and Government decisions.

★  
**Luchezar Avramov**

Secretary,  
Dimitrov People's Youth Union

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All-Union Leninist Young Communist League, a well thought-out system of political education has been introduced into the DPYU that has helped decisively to improve the political education of Union members and all young people in Bulgaria. Hundreds of thousands of young boys and girls are studying the History of the CPSU and the History of the CPB, are familiarising themselves with the social and political system in the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In the current study year alone some 240,000 young workers, peasants and office workers are studying in youth political circles, in circles and political schools attached to Party organisations. Many Party members are working as tutors in youth organisations; many tutors have a secondary and higher school education. All this helps considerably to raise the ideological level of studies.

It cannot be said, however, that everything is as it should be as regards political education in the DPYU. The Third Congress of the Union noted that the ideological level of the studies in a number of circles and political schools is still unsatisfactory. Marxist-Leninist theory is often presented in a dry way, dogmatically and in isolation from the concrete historical situation and the tasks of the Party. Many tutors have inadequate theoretical training. Another shortcoming is that some of the tutors give a poor explanation of the advantages of the socialist system over the capitalist, do not adequately expose the reactionary essence of imperialist ideology.

The Party has set us the task of eliminating these shortcomings in political education, of raising its ideological and political level. The main attention of the DPYU is now centred on carrying out these tasks.

Propaganda in lecture form is one of the most effective mass forms of spreading political and scientific knowledge among youth. Bulgarian young men and women show a lively interest in the history of the Bulgarian and international working-class movement; they want to know about the life and struggle of Lenin and Stalin, great leaders of the CPSU; they display interest in the building of Communism in the Soviet Union and in the struggle of the peoples and the youth in capitalist and colonial countries against the domination of imperialism, for peace and democracy; they likewise display interest in scientific and literary matters, in the arts etc.

A serious shortcoming of propaganda in lecture form lies in the fact that as yet inadequate attention is paid to the dissemination of agricultural knowledge among the youth. Now we have set the lecture groups the task of improving this form of propaganda among young people in the countryside and of increasing the number of lectures on agricultural questions.

The press, fiction and scientific literature play a tremendous role in the Communist education of young people. Four dailies and six journals, with a total circulation of 470,000 copies, are printed for the youth and pioneers. In the past three years alone the "People's Youth" Publishing House of the C.C. of the Union has printed 453 books in a total edition of 2,314,240 copies.

However, as the Third Congress of the Union pointed out, the publications of the Publishing House do not fully meet the requirements, they do not sufficiently reveal all that is new and positive

youth into social life. And our youth displays great interest in this form of activity. Proof of this is the fact that there are nearly 10,000 such circles in the country. However, a large number of them, particularly in the countryside, work unsystematically, while the ideological and artistic level of their programmes is inadequate.

The organisations of the Youth Union are doing a great deal to carry out the decisions of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Bulgaria for the development of sports activity and physical training, which are important means of training the younger generation. In the past three years the number of young gymnasts and sportsmen has risen from 600,000 to almost one million. There are now 480,000 boys and girls who have the GTO second-class badge (Ready for Labour and Defence) and 150,000 young sportsmen with various higher grades of sports badges. In 1953 alone over 250 new Republican sports records were set up. However, as the Third Congress of the Union pointed out, the successes gained in the field of physical training are still insufficient. The Congress stressed the need to step up the work of physical training for the youth in the countryside.

Since September 9, 1944, great vistas have been opened up before the working people and youth in Bulgaria; there is free and compulsory seven-grade education and the network of schools is constantly being extended. In 1954 the state allocated 413,838,188 leva for the needs of secondary and higher schools, for children's camps and rest homes etc., that is five times the figure allocated by the monarcho-fascist budget for education and culture in 1944.

Today there are 20 higher educational establishments with 42 faculties, in which 150 professions are studied. Of more than 30,000 students, 21% are workers who have come from factories or are of worker origin.

People's power has opened many evening seven-grade and high schools where scores of thousands of young people can study and carry on with their jobs in the enterprises at the same time. Each year approximately 30,000 people receive secondary education in the high and vocational schools. In Bulgaria today one in every six are studying.

The DPYU is called upon to be the reliable assistant of the Party and the schools in training and educating school children. Notwithstanding the fact that each school has a Union organisation and a pioneer team the work of the Union in the schools suffers from deficiencies. The work of Union organisations is still insufficiently subordinated to the task of ensuring better study and the strengthening of discipline. The educational work carried out among school children is not yet directed skilfully enough against the influence of bourgeois ideology, which can still be observed.

V. I. Lenin taught us that the entire education and training of young people must be directed at imbuing them with Communist morality. This counsel is of great importance to us. One can find among certain sections of our youth instances of indifference to politics, violation of labour and school discipline, of bad behaviour at home and in educational establishments, as well as in other public places.

The Third Congress pointed out that the committees and organisations of the Union must regard the struggle to root out the survivals of bourgeois ideology and bourgeois morality among the youth as their primary task.

Our Union is duty bound to work selflessly for the fulfilment of the decisions taken by the Sixth Party Congress. It must

## Successes of Coal Industry in People's Republic of China

Chinese coal miners and those engaged in sinking new mines or in prospecting for new deposits had great successes to their credit in the past year—the second year of the first Five-Year Plan.

The state assignment for coal output was fulfilled 18 days ahead of schedule and by the end of the year the miners had cut over 2,900,000 tons of coal over and above the plan.

Production capacities in the coal industry have greatly increased. Nine more mines in Penhsi, Hokang, Chiaoho, Chihsi, Fushun and other regions have been put into operation. The Lahutai pit in the Fushun region—the biggest coalfield in China—has been enlarged. In addition, construction work has been completed and equipment is being tested in new pits in Chihsi and Shuan.

Last year big successes were attained by the many thousands of geologists and workers of prospecting teams in China. They cut 610,000 metres underground and in those regions where pits are under construction they discovered new coal deposits amounting to 1,200 million tons. Coal deposits have been opened up in many parts of China, including the Chinghai Province.

## National Economy of Albania on the Upsurge

The Albanian people have celebrated the opening of 1955 and the ninth anniversary of their People's Republic with big victories in peaceful creative labour. Overall industrial output is now 11.4 times above the prewar level. Electricity output per capita is 25 times higher, coal 28 times, cotton fabrics 35 times and timber products 23 times.

Agriculture also has considerable successes to its credit. In 1954 the area sown to crops rose to 70% above the 1938 level. In 1954 wheat harvests were 1.8 times the 1938 level while yields of rice were 10.3 times and cotton 66 times higher than in 1938.

The state plan for 1955 envisages a further development of different branches of the economy and the essential advance of agriculture. In 1955 the volume of industrial output is expected to increase 15% and the following increases in output are envisaged in the chief industries of the country: mining industry 22%, enterprises of national significance 13%, enterprises of local significance 20%, producer co-operatives 10% and consumer co-operatives 15% etc.

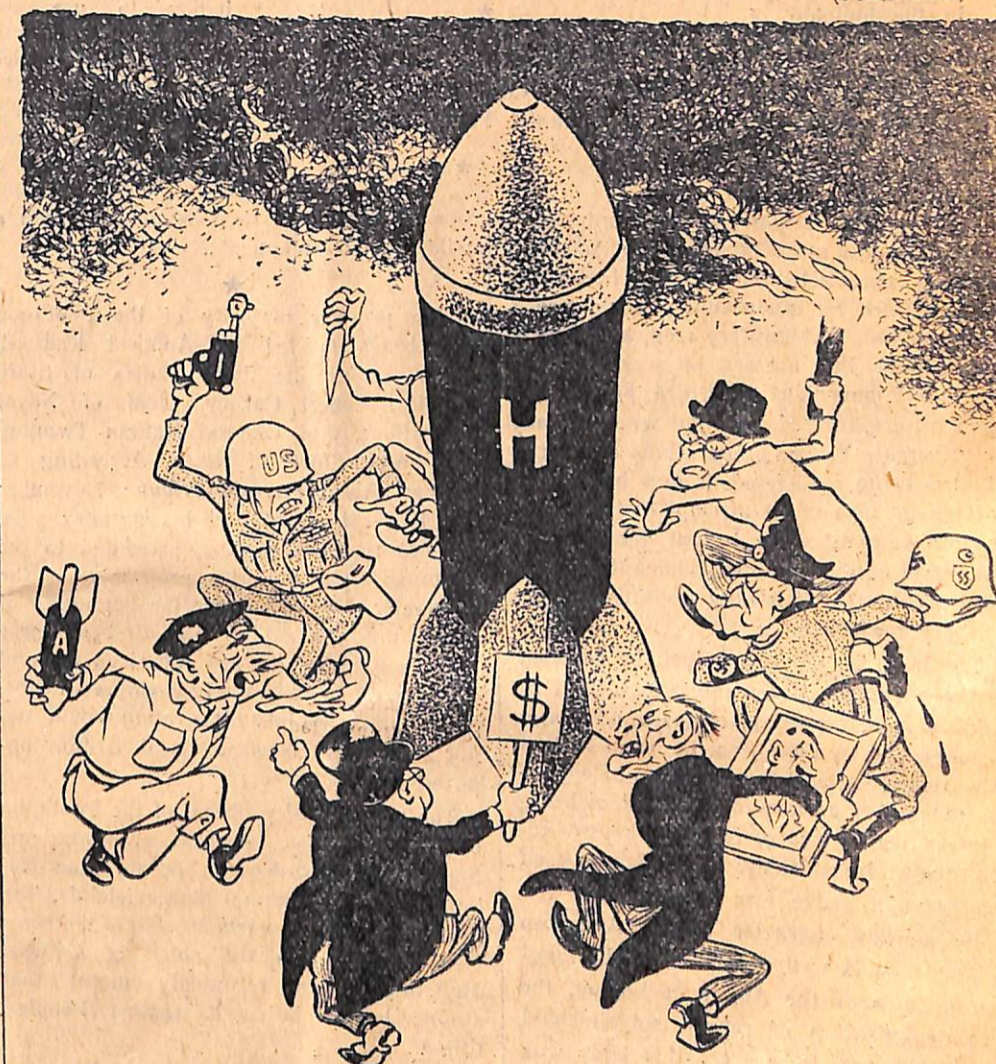
## DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

With each year concern for the health of the working people of Czechoslovakia increases. In 1949-53 alone the number of beds in hospitals and special medical establishments rose by 28,000 while the number of physicians increased by 6,305. According to Uno statistics, Britain and France have approximately one doctor for every 1,200 citizens while in Czechoslovakia the ratio is one to 760.

In 1937 the infant mortality rate in Czechoslovakia was 117 per 1,000 while in 1953 it was only 45; in 1937 45 mothers out of every 10,000 died in childbirth whereas in 1953 the death rate was only 4 in 10,000.

In defiance of the will of the whole of progressive mankind, who resolutely demand a ban on atomic and other weapons of mass annihilation, those present at the recent session of the council of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc (NATO), made an attempt to legalize an atomic war and to leave a small group of individuals to decide the question of the use of atomic weapons.

(Press item)



ATOM MANIACS' SABBATH

Drawing by J. Novak

## On Convocation of Afro-Asian Conference

The second meeting of five Prime Ministers of the countries of South-East Asia—India, Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan—took place in the Indonesian town of Bogor at the end of December. A decision was taken at the meeting to convene a conference of 30 countries of Asia and Africa in Bandung (Indonesia) at the end of April this year.

Quite understandably the question as to which countries should take part in this conference interested broad sections of the public in different countries even before the meeting in Bogor was held. The point is that aggressive U.S. circles, with the object of dividing the countries of Asia and Africa and counterposing them one to the other, have intensified pressure on individual governments, seeking to compel them to refuse to participate in the proposed conference and, particularly, to object to the participation of the People's Republic of China. The U.S.-manufactured bogey of the so-called "Communist menace" has once again loomed up on the horizon. The intrigues of American diplomacy have, however, fallen through. Broad sections of the public in Asian and African countries have resolutely stood up for the participation of the People's Republic of China in the conference, seeing in this the guarantee for the success of the conference.

As has become public, 18 countries have already agreed to take part in the forthcoming conference in Bandung.

ruling circles of the Western imperialist countries, particularly by U.S. ruling circles, the newspaper points out that the forthcoming bloc headed by the U.S.A. intends to frustrate this conference. That is why the peoples of Asia and Africa must enhance their vigilance.

The results of the Bogor meeting are being widely discussed in the Indian press. The *Times* stated recently that the forthcoming conference will open up the opportunity for the combined efforts by the countries of Asia and Africa for maintaining peace throughout the world.

The Indonesian newspaper *Harian Rakjat*, also points out that the question of strengthening peace can be satisfactorily solved if the co-operation of the countries of Asia and Africa is based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The news of the convocation of a conference in Bandung met with quite a different reception in Washington and London. The advocates of colonial oppression and the enemies of peace were embarrassed by the news that the countries of Asia and Africa have decided, independently, without the "help" of the U.S.A. and the West European countries, to meet at a conference. The imperialist politicians are particularly

work in industry. Hundreds of young turners are working on the methods used by Soviet workers Bortkevich, Bykov and Chikrey. The initiative of Lydia Korabelnikova, Lydia Kononenko, Levchenko and Mukhanov has a wide following in Bulgaria. The method by which one worker simultaneously operates a number of machines, following the example set by Soviet youth, has become widespread. Many young transport workers are successfully driving heavy goods trains, economising on liquid and solid fuel and lubricants.

In the countryside the young people are taking an active part in the struggle to fulfil the task for a steep and all-round advance of agriculture, for ensuring high yields in crop raising, and high productivity of cattle. Thousands of young men and women are masters of the technique of high yields, renowned team leaders, tractor drivers and combine operators. There are several thousand youth teams in agricultural producer co-operatives (APC), the majority of them successfully waging a campaign for high yields. Boys and girls in the countryside who have reached the age of 16 are members of the APC enjoying full rights. Some 47 members of the DPYU are chairmen of APC, while 1,223 are board members, 1,520 brigade leaders, 411 farm managers and 5,602 team leaders.

Our Union has set itself the task of continuing to fight selflessly for the implementation of the Party and Government decisions for the further advance of industry and agriculture.

★

Thanks to the solicitude of the Party all the conditions have been created in our country for the all-round intellectual development of young people, for their Marxist-Leninist education. On the experience of the

working class movement: they want to know about the life and struggle of Lenin and Stalin, great leaders of the CPSU; they display interest in the building of Communism in the Soviet Union and in the struggle of the peoples and the youth in capitalist and colonial countries against the domination of imperialism, for peace and democracy; they likewise display interest in scientific and literary matters, in the arts etc.

A serious shortcoming of propaganda in lecture form lies in the fact that as yet inadequate attention is paid to the dissemination of agricultural knowledge among the youth. Now we have set the lecture groups the task of improving this form of propaganda among young people in the countryside and of increasing the number of lectures on agricultural questions.

The press, fiction and scientific literature play a tremendous role in the Communist education of young people. Four dailies and six journals, with a total circulation of 470,000 copies, are printed for the youth and pioneers. In the past three years alone the "People's Youth" Publishing House of the C.C. of the Union has printed 453 books in a total edition of 2,314,240 copies.

However, as the Third Congress of the Union pointed out, the publications of the Publishing House do not fully meet the requirements, they do not sufficiently reveal all that is new and positive in the work and life of the Union organisations and the pioneer teams, and elucidate in an inadequate manner the main questions of our political and educational work. Novels, stories and poems published for young people and children are not infrequently poor from the literary point of view.

Amateur theatricals are an important form of education and a means for drawing the

studying. The DPYU is called upon to be the reliable assistant of the Party and the schools in training and educating school children. Notwithstanding the fact that each school has a Union organisation and a pioneer team the work of the Union in the schools suffers from deficiencies. The work of Union organisations is still insufficiently subordinated to the task of ensuring better study and the strengthening of discipline. The educational work carried out among school children is not yet directed skilfully enough against the influence of bourgeois ideology, which can still be observed.

V. I. Lenin taught us that the entire education and training of young people must be directed at imbuing them with Communist morality. This counsel is of great importance to us. One can find among certain sections of our youth instances of indifference to politics, violation of labour and school discipline, of bad behaviour at home and in educational establishments, as well as in other public places.

The Third Congress pointed out that the committees and organisations of the Union must regard the struggle to root out the survivals of bourgeois ideology and bourgeois morality among the youth as their primary task.

Our Union is duty bound to work selflessly for the fulfilment of the decisions taken by the Sixth Party Congress. It must rally the whole youth for achieving new successes in labour for the good of the homeland, must constantly raise their ideological and political level, see to it that young people play an even more active part in helping the Party organisations to solve the tremendous tasks of the new Five-Year Plan.

of the economy and the essential advance of agriculture. In 1955 the volume of industrial output is expected to increase 15% and the following increases in output are envisaged in the chief industries of the country: mining industry 22%, enterprises of national significance 13%, enterprises of local significance 20%, producer co-operatives 10% and consumer co-operatives 15% etc.

### DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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In 1937 the infant mortality rate in Czechoslovakia was 117 per 1,000 while in 1953 it was only 45; in 1937 45 mothers out of every 10,000 died in childbirth whereas in 1953 the death rate was only 4 in 10,000.

The growth of the population is striking testimony to the concern displayed by the Party and the Government for public health. While in prewar years the annual increase in the population was 3-4 people for every 1,000, under the people's-democratic system it is between 10 and 12.

hatred of oppression, serfdom, capitalism and tsarist despotism, their passionate love of freedom. The author shows that all the heroic and revolutionary traditions of the Russian people, who at present are playing the role of elder brother among the peoples enjoying equal rights in the Union Republics, are triumphing in the Soviet Union.

Much attention is devoted to the present position of the population of the Soviet Union, the struggle of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for a steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the working people, which is the principal aim of the socialist social system. Writing about the successes achieved by the Soviet people, the author constantly makes interesting comparisons—and this is extremely important—of the position of the working people in the Soviet Union today and the position of the working people in tsarist Russia and the capitalist countries; he draws a true and full picture of the present-day life in the Soviet Union.

Referring to the living standards of the Soviet people Georges Cogniot lays bare the slander spread about the Soviet Union by its enemies. He shows that reactionary propagandists resort to various subterfuges in an attempt to conceal the truth about the USSR. For instance, by arbitrarily seizing on one product (or several products) they calculate the purchasing power of Soviet and American workers, seeking to "prove" that a Soviet worker must work for a longer time than an American worker to buy, say, one kilogramme of meat. The trickery in this case, the author writes, lies in the premise that a worker spends the whole of his wages on meat and does not pay rent, or anything for gas, electricity, transport etc. If we have a look at how the needs of Soviet and American workers are satisfied as a whole, we see a completely different picture. In the U.S.A. for example, an "average" worker pays out not less than 33% of his wage on rent. In the USSR, according to law, rent may not exceed 8% of the tenant's monthly wage. The book points out that one of President Truman's advisers declared in 1948 that barely 20% of the U.S.

population can pay for the medical attention they require. Whereas in the USSR the working people and their families enjoy free medical attention. The author shows that the threat of economic crisis, unemployment and their consequences constantly hangs over the American worker. Whereas the Soviet worker boldly faces the future with full confidence in the morrow.

Georges Cogniot gives a profound analysis of the basic economic law of Socialism and the radical changes which have taken place in the USSR in the relations between the working class and the peasantry and between workers by hand and brain. He paints a magnificent and moving picture of the fight of the Soviet people for building Communism.

The struggle for peace waged by the Soviet country from its inception follows, the writer points out, from the very nature of the Soviet state. "The foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet Government", he writes, "is inseparable from their domestic policy: both have as their aim the building of Communist society in the country. To ensure the external conditions which are necessary for this construction on a scale never before known to history—such is the goal of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union."

The example of the Soviet Union, the author states in conclusion, demonstrates that the working class in France, as in other capitalist countries, is the only class capable of taking the lead in the struggle for wresting the country from the grip of decay and stagnation. Hence the need for the French working class to carry on a persistent study of the experience of the Soviet Union, the loyal friend and ally of France.

Of a high literary standard, this richly documented and factual book will be a sharp weapon in the hands of the working class and all patriots and peace supporters in their fight for social progress and security of the peoples, a means for promoting Franco-Soviet friendship, without which the security of France cannot be ensured.

René LOUIS

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The official statement published after the close of the meeting in Bogor says that the purpose of the Afro-Asian conference is to promote world peace, economic and social development in Asia and Africa and the establishment of goodwill and co-operation between individual countries. The conference will view the position of Asia and Africa and their peoples in the world of today and the contribution they can make to the promotion of world peace and co-operation. The participants will also discuss, apart from particular problems, the questions of colonialism, racialism and national sovereignty.

"The basic purpose of the conference", reads the statement, "is that the countries concerned should become better acquainted with one another's point of view."

The Prime Ministers expressed the hope that the Geneva agreements on Indo-China would be fully respected and implemented by all the countries concerned. At the same time they again expressed their great concern over the A and H-bomb experiments.

The many comments in the press of various countries are evidence of the fact that broad public circles in the countries of Asia and Africa warmly support the decision of the Bogor meeting. In a leading article commenting on the outcome of the meeting the newspaper *Kuangmingjhpao* writes that the Chinese people sincerely welcome the decision to call a conference of Asian and African countries. It notes that fundamental changes have taken place in the Asia and Africa of today and that the time has passed when foreigners could arbitrarily dispose of the destinies of the peoples of the East. Now, the paper writes, the peoples of Asia and Africa have enough strength to decide their fate themselves. The countries of Asia and Africa are uniting in the name of peace and close co-operation.

Touching on the hostile attitude towards the Bandung conference on the part of the

peoples of Asia and Africa must enhance their vigilance.

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Most candid on Washington's and London's fears was Lippman, *New York Herald Tribune* commentator, who wrote on January 4: "Let us have no illusions about the fact that the United States and its leading allies in Western Europe are going to be the judged and not the judges at this April conference."

Endeavouring to weaken the general upsurge of the national liberation movement in the Asian and African countries and to scare off individual states from participating in the conference at Bandung, the U.S.A. have already taken a series of "counter measures". One of these is the U.S. decision to hold a conference of SEATO members in Bangkok, capital of Thailand, in February. With the same object in view, Admiral Radford made a tour of American war bases on the territories of certain Asian countries. He has already visited Pakistan, Thailand, South Viet Nam, Japan and the Philippines. The measures adopted by the U.S.A. have, however, not yielded the expected results. Moreover, the peoples of Asia and Africa are retaliating to the provocative activities of the American brass hats and diplomats by stepping up the fight against colonial oppression and racialism, the struggle for peace and full national independence.

The vital interests of the Asian and African countries urgently demand a policy of co-operation and peaceful coexistence of states and peoples of these continents, irrespective of their socio-economic systems.

T. SAMBOR

## Facts Expose...

### "Delights" of American occupation

bases in the British Isles has brought great "benefits" to the local population. The British themselves have quite different ideas on the matter. Many of the 800 residents in the once quiet village of Greenham Common in Berkshire have complained to the U.S. air force command that the Ame-

The American propagandists persist in asserting that the construction of U.S. war

ricans have made the district into a hell, as a result of the construction of a £7,500,000 air base. The roar of American bombers frightens children, upsets people's sleep and shakes buildings. Many residents would like to leave the district but are unable to do so for fear of having no roof over their heads.

### EDITORIAL BOARD

### BOOK REVIEW

## A Truthful Book About the USSR

"Brief and Honest Guide to the Soviet Union" \* by Georges Cogniot

The tremendous successes of the Soviet Union in Communist construction, its decisive role in the defeat of Hitlerite Germany in the second world war and its consistent struggle to preserve peace and the security of the peoples have evoked among the broad masses of people throughout the world great interest in and sympathy with the land of Soviets. The working people want to know the truth about everything connected with the USSR, with the life of the Soviet people and their struggle for a Communist society and world peace.

To satisfy the natural curiosity of the broad masses of working people, to unmask the slanderers who are distorting or simply concealing the truth about the USSR—such is the object of the book—"Brief and Honest Guide to the Soviet Union"—recently published in France.

Written by Georges Cogniot, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, this is a real textbook for the working people of capitalist countries, containing extensive information about the Soviet Union. The mere enumeration of its chapters speaks eloquently of the rich content of the book. Natural characteristics and population; a glance at the history of Russia and the Soviet Union; Soviet economy; man—the most valuable capital;

triumph of democracy and fight for peace; public health, education, the arts and science; in the van of human progress—such are the titles of the chapters. It also contains a brief bibliographical list, the main dates in the history of this great country and an administrative-economic map of the USSR.

The greatest merit of the book is that it does not simply supply the answer to a particular question but gives the reader a summary of information, supported by documentary evidence, on the most important aspects of life in the Soviet Union.

In the first part of his book the author recalls a series of truths which are far from known to the mass of French readers and, by the way, not only to French readers. Exposing the falsifiers of history who are

doing everything in their power to represent the Russian people as a backward people who have always stood aside from the general development of civilisation, the author writes: "The Russian people have played a decisive role in the development of mankind. Their greatness is evident in their many centuries of history. It is the duty of all people who stand for mutual understanding and peace between nations to spread the truth about the glorious traditions of struggle of the Slav peoples for freedom." Georges Cogniot notes three important features in the history of the Russian people; firstly, the antiquity of their civilisation, secondly, that the Russian people have thrice played the role of liberators of Europe and, thirdly, their



\* Georges Cogniot. "Petit guide sincère de l'Union soviétique." Editions sociales. Paris 1954. 276 pp.