

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

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## THE BEGINNING OF A NEW STAGE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers—the USSR, the U.S.A., Britain and France—held in Geneva from July 18 to 23 is of historical significance and will be an important landmark on the road to the relaxation of international tension and the establishment of confidence between states. The understanding reached on general principles has opened the way for a continued examination and the solution of urgent international problems.

A distinguishing feature of the Geneva Conference was its spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding. All the delegations tried to find ways and means of ensuring the success of its work, patiently listened to each other's point of view, and jointly endeavoured to find the ways for regulating international relations. During the Conference the parties established personal contact and became better acquainted with each other. As a result more favourable conditions were created for the settlement of outstanding problems and a further rapprochement between the various countries was noted. The historical significance of the Geneva Conference lies precisely in the fact that it marks the beginning of the establishment of confidence among states, irrespective of their political and social systems, on the basis of peaceful coexistence. It signifies the beginning of a new stage in international relations.

A highly responsible task confronted those who took part in the Conference—that of finding a way to reach the necessary agreement regarding international problems in need of solution, of seeking a method for establishing confidence among states, without which the peoples cannot be at ease about the future and without which it is impossible to end the "cold war", and to ensure a stable and lasting peace among nations.

It is perfectly clear that the Geneva Conference could not solve all international problems at once. For this, prolonged, patient and persistent work is needed. What has already been effected in Geneva, however, will promote relaxation of tension between states, the consolidation of peace among peoples and the removal of the threat of another war.

Among the important questions examined in Geneva, that of European security occupied the central position, and this was not fortuitous. The experience of history teaches us that it was precisely in Europe that the most serious and devastating wars of the last century, and of peace in

and social systems. It is clear that under such conditions it is not practicable to raise the question of the mechanical unification of the two parts of Germany. Nor can the German problem be solved at the expense of the interests of the German Democratic Republic, for the working people of the GDR will never agree to that.

It was agreed at Geneva that the settlement of the German question and the reunification of Germany through free elections must be effected in conformity with the national interests of the German people and the interests of European security.

Considerable attention was paid by the Conference to the disarmament question, on which a broad exchange of views took place. The Soviet Delegation proposed that note be taken of the agreement already reached on those questions on which the positions of the Great Powers either completely coincided or had been brought considerably nearer to each other, as, for example, the establishment of levels of armaments for the states, prohibition of atomic weapons and the necessity for a system of effective international control. In regard to this important problem, which is of decisive significance to the security of the peoples, all those participating in the Conference likewise agreed to try to reach a unanimous decision.

The Conference also discussed the need to develop contacts between East and West. The solution of this question is of great importance for the cause of strengthening peace, extending international economic and cultural co-operation and lessening world tension.

The Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers adopted a directive to the Foreign Ministers. It was decided that the Foreign Ministers would meet in Geneva in October to begin their discussion of the questions on which the heads of government have exchanged views. The peoples hope that at this conference a further step will be made towards the solution of acute international problems.

World democratic opinion, however, cannot but express regret that the Conference did not pay due attention to the problems of Asia and the Far East, although such questions as the restoration of the political and economic life of the People's Republic of China, the

## Conference of the Heads of Government of the Four Powers DIRECTIVE BY THE HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE FOUR POWERS TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS

The heads of government of France, the United Kingdom, the USSR and the United States, guided by the desire to contribute to the relaxation of international tension and to the consolidation of confidence between states, instruct their Foreign Ministers to continue the consideration of the following questions with regard to which an exchange of views has taken place at the Geneva Conference, and to propose effective means for their solution, taking account of the close link between the reunification of Germany and the problem of European security and the fact that the successful settlement of each of these problems would serve the interests of consolidating peace.

**1. European security and Germany.** For the purpose of establishing European security with due regard to the legitimate interests of all nations and their inherent right to individual and collective self-defence, the Ministers are instructed to consider various proposals to this end, including the following: A security pact for Europe or for a part of Europe, including provision for the assumption by member nations of an obligation not to resort to force and to deny assistance to an aggressor; limitation, control and inspection in regard to armed forces and armaments; establishment between East and West of a zone in which the disposition of armed forces will be subject to mutual agreement; and to consider other possible proposals pertaining to the solution of this problem.

The heads of government, recognising their common responsibility for the settlement of the German question and the reunification of Germany, have agreed that the settlement of the German question and the reunification of Germany by means of free elections shall be carried out in conformity with the national interests of the German people and the interests of European security.

The Foreign Ministers will make whatever arrangements they may consider desirable for the participation of, or for the consultation with, other interested parties.

**2. Disarmament.** The four heads of government, desirous of removing the threat of war and lessening the burden of armaments,

convinced of the necessity, for secure peace, and for the welfare of mankind, of achieving a system for the control and reduction of all armaments and armed forces under effective safeguards,

recognising that achievements in this field would release vast material resources to be devoted to the peaceful economic development of nations, for raising their well-being, as well as for assistance to underdeveloped countries,

agree:—

(1) For these purposes to work together to develop an acceptable system for disarmament through the sub-committee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission;

(2) To instruct their representatives in the sub-committee in the discharge of their mandate from the United Nations to take account in their work of the views and proposals advanced by the heads of government at this Conference;

(3) To propose that the next meeting of the sub-committee be held on August 29, 1955, at New York;

(4) To instruct the Foreign Ministers to take note of the proceedings in the Disarmament Commission, to take account of the views and proposals advanced by the heads of government at this Conference, and to consider whether the four Governments can take any further useful initiative in the field of disarmament.

**3. Development of contacts between East and West.** The Foreign Ministers should, by means of experts, study measures—including those possible in organs and agencies of the United Nations—which could (a) bring about a progressive elimination of barriers which interfere with free communications and peaceful trade between peoples, and (b) bring about such free contacts and exchanges as are to the mutual advantage of the countries and peoples concerned.

4. The Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers will meet at Geneva during October to initiate their consideration of these questions and to determine the organisation of their work.

## Communique on the Visit of the Soviet Government Delegation to the German Democratic Republic

At the invitation of Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the GDR, N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and N. S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on their way back from the Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers, stayed in the German Democratic Republic from July 24 to 27.

During their stay there they visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and also several cultural institutions and familiarised themselves with the life of the people of the GDR and their achievements in the sphere of labour.

A broad exchange of views took place between N. A. Bulganin and N. S. Khrushchev on the one hand and O. Grotewohl on the other. Taking part in these talks were H. Matern, First Vice-President of the People's Chamber of the GDR; O. Nuschke, H. Loch, P. Scholz and L. Bolz, Deputy Prime Ministers; F. Ebert, F. Ölssner and K. Schirdewan, members of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the SUPG; and G. M. Pushkin, USSR Ambassador to the GDR.

equal footing, first of both parts of Germany and then of a united Germany. This means of solving the German question takes into account the real fact of the existence of two German states—the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic—which have different economic and social formations.

The two parties consider it impermissible for the German question to become an impediment to solving the problem of ensuring European security. The German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic must each contribute to ensuring European security and thereby further the solution of the problem of Germany's unification.

The two parties proceed from the premise that the German question cannot be settled without the participation of the Germans themselves, without rapprochement between the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic. Prime Minister O. Grotewohl stressed the will and the readiness of the German Democratic Republic to take part in a system of European security and pointed to the determination of the Government of the GDR to do everything in its power to promote a rapprochement of both parts of Germany and restore the unity of the German state.



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Among the important questions examined in Geneva, that of European security occupied the central position, and this was not without reason. The experience of history teaches us that it was precisely in Europe that the most sanguinary and devastating wars occurred. The strengthening of peace in Europe, therefore, is of immense importance for the preservation of universal peace.

The best way to ensure peace and prevent a new act of aggression in Europe is to set up a system of collective security with the participation of all European states and the United States of America, as provided for in the Soviet proposals. At the same time, taking into account the situation that has now taken shape in Europe as a result of the existence of opposing groupings of states, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that it is essential first of all to place relations between the states comprising these groupings on a footing of normal, peaceful co-operation and to settle disputes between them in a peaceful way. When progress has been made in reducing European tension, and confidence between the states established, these groupings could be abolished and replaced by a system of collective security. This would, undoubtedly, bring about a new state of affairs in Europe, have a salutary effect on the entire European situation, and promote the consolidation of world peace.

The exchange of views which took place in Geneva on the question of European security showed that all the participants in the Conference desired to arrive at an agreed decision on this problem.

Considerable attention was given to the German problem, regarding the solution of which the discussion at the Conference revealed two different points of view. The Delegations of the three Western powers insisted that Western Germany be remilitarised under the Paris agreements and, later, a unified Germany should be incorporated in the military alignments of the Western powers, in the North Atlantic bloc and the military West European Union. This approach to the settlement of the German question is fraught with dangerous consequences for the peoples of Europe and particularly for the German people themselves. Quite naturally, it makes any discussion on Germany's unification pointless.

The Soviet Delegation, guided by the interests of strengthening peace in Europe, advocated an alternative way of unifying Germany. It proposed that first the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic, and, later, a unified Germany, should be included in a general European system of collective security. The establishment of such a system would help to remove obstacles now standing in the way of Germany's unification. It is necessary to take into account the fact that two sovereign states now exist on German territory, each of them having its own economic

...wise agreed to try to reach a unanimous decision. The Conference also discussed the need to develop contacts between East and West. The solution of this question is of great importance for the cause of strengthening peace, extending international economic and cultural co-operation and lessening world tension.

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World democratic opinion, however, cannot but express regret that the Conference did not pay due attention to the problems of Asia and the Far East, although such questions as the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in Uno, the settlement of the Taiwan problem on the basis of the recognition of the indisputable rights of the Chinese people, the fulfilment of the Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and others are urgent and admit of no delay. The solution of these problems would not only be in the interests of the peoples of Asia and the Far East but also in the interest of strengthening universal peace.

All people of good will in all countries welcomed with deep satisfaction the news of the successful outcome of the Geneva Conference. The press of various countries and of differing political views does not conceal the fact that much greater progress has been achieved at Geneva than was expected. Not for a long time has the world witnessed such unanimity of appraisal of international events as is now being expressed by public opinion in various countries concerning this important historical event.

The Geneva Conference has not disappointed the peoples. It has confirmed once again that there is a realistic way of settling outstanding international problems, that co-operation in the interests of peace is necessary and possible. The success of the Conference has strengthened still more the confidence of the peoples in the possibility of peaceful coexistence and of the settlement of the most acute international problems by means of negotiation.

Particularly are peace supporters rejoicing at the success of the Geneva Conference, for, as is well known, for a number of years they have worked for a meeting of the heads of government of the Great Powers. Inspired by the progress achieved, peace supporters are intensifying their struggle for peace, for the security of the peoples and the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons. There can be no doubt that they will achieve further splendid successes in this noble struggle.

However, it is to be noted that in the Western countries all kinds of enemies of peace and protagonists of the "cold war" are seeking to sow pessimism in regard to any further relaxation of international tension and to check the fresh wind blowing from Geneva. Certain circles in the West would, in particular, like to turn the German question into a brake for holding back any solution to the problem of ensuring European security. All those who cherish peace and security must continue to be vigilant in relation to the intrigues of the enemies of peace.

The cause of peace will triumph if all peoples uphold it to the end.

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The Government Delegation of the Soviet Union informed the Government of the GDR in detail about the results of the Geneva Conference of the heads of government. Special attention was given to the German question and the problems of ensuring European security. It was unanimously agreed that the Geneva Conference contributed to the lessening of tension in international relations and that the safeguarding of peace and the security of the peoples necessitated further talks in a spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation for the achievement of agreements on outstanding international issues.

The two parties confirm their unwavering desire for the reunification of Germany on a peaceable and democratic basis. They consider that in the present situation in Europe the only realistic means of achieving the unification of Germany is the joint effort of the Four Powers and also of the German people towards relaxation of tension in Europe and the establishment of confidence between states. This aim would best be served by the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe with the participation, on an

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On the initiative of the Government of the German Democratic Republic an exchange of views took place on the remaining German prisoners of war serving sentences for the crimes they committed against the Soviet people. It was resolved that examination of this question was to be continued with due regard for the wishes of the Government of the GDR.

The talks brought to light the complete unanimity of views between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic on both the international situation and the further expansion and strengthening of political, economic and cultural co-operation between the USSR and the GDR.

The two Governments agreed upon the further steps to be taken to develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the USSR and the GDR on the basis of equality, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

## AN IMPORTANT MILESTONE ON THE WAY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONFIDENCE BETWEEN STATES

### World Comments on the Results of the Geneva Conference

The Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers, whose work was followed with keen attention by all mankind, was an event of historic significance that marked an important step towards the strengthening of world peace and the relaxation of international tension. It showed that there is a realistic possibility of solving disputed international issues and stopping the "cold war". World opinion unanimously stresses the fact that the Conference has initiated the establishment of trust between states on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Even the enemies of peace, who have an interest in inciting hatred among peoples, cannot but admit the substantial positive results achieved in Geneva.

The working people of the Soviet Union responded with great interest to the results of the Geneva Conference.

Noting the immense significance of the Conference, **Pravda** writes: The Geneva Conference showed that international co-operation in the interests of peace is fully possible in our day. The establishment of trust between states is a realistic, achievable aim. It is certain that enmity must not rule the world and dictate its laws to the peoples, but that understanding and good will must form the foundation of peaceful, friendly relations between states.

In the Chinese People's Republic, the Conference has received a great deal of attention from the public. **Jenminjhpao** writes in an editorial: For the first time in the past ten years the heads of government of the Four Great Powers have established personal contact and expressed the wish to achieve understanding and co-operation. This is an event of very great significance, not only for the improvement of relations between the four great states but also for the relaxation of tension throughout the

world; for the establishment of trust and co-operation between all countries.

Poland's **Trybuna Ludu** emphasizes that a good beginning has been made in Geneva towards settling international problems. The directive to the Foreign Ministers is the first agreement in ten years which has touched upon most of the major problems of the day. Now, the paper continues, it is important that the great work begun at Geneva is continued with the same sincerity and loyalty. It is important that the forthcoming meeting of Foreign Ministers, and the work of the sub-committee of the Uno Disarmament Commission be conducted in the same spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding as prevailed at the Geneva Conference.

The results of the Conference, states the German newspaper **Neues Deutschland**, strengthened the conviction of the people that disputed issues between states can be settled peacefully, by means of negotiation, in a spirit of mutual trust and sincere co-operation. This is the only possible way to lessen international tension.

German political commentators note that the successful discussion by the heads of the four governments of such questions as the establishment of a system of collective security, disarmament and the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, cessation of the "cold war" and the removal of distrust between the countries of Western and Eastern Europe, will create favourable conditions for resolving the problem of Germany's reunification on a democratic and peaceful basis.

The Czechoslovak newspaper **Rude Pravo** writes: The Geneva Conference marks the beginning of a new stage in relations between the Great Powers. There need be no doubt that it will mark the beginning of a

new stage in the relations between other states and peoples as well.

In an editorial devoted to the results of the Conference, the Hungarian newspaper **Szabad Nep** stated that the fact that the leading statesmen of the Great Powers had had ample opportunity to make personal contact contributed in no small way to the success of the Geneva Conference. A direct exchange of views enabled them to get to know each other's outlook and become convinced of each other's sincerity and will for peace. It is now very clear that the method of negotiation is the only one that brings success.

The Geneva Conference, writes the Rumanian newspaper **Scinteia**, will go down in history as an event of great significance. The Rumanian people, who are actively working for peace, welcome and support the decisions reached at Geneva.

The working people of Bulgaria followed the proceedings of the Conference with close attention. Their newspaper **Otechestven Front** notes: The decisions of the Conference will unquestionably help to strengthen world peace and ease tension. They will show millions of people that war is not an inevitable thing, even though time and effort may be required to establish lasting peace. Above all, they give great support to all who fight for peace. For these they signify victory, because it was the efforts of the peoples and the trust created between peoples that paved the way to increased confidence between states.

The Yugoslav newspaper **Borba** emphasizes that the atmosphere that prevailed at the Conference and the evidence of trust seen there were the factors that made for the successful outcome of the talks. The world can only hope, the **Borba** editorial continues, that the atmosphere at

Geneva will be carried over to the new talks for which it has cleared the road.

If anything clearly emerged immediately after the Conference, writes **Schwartz**, observer of the **New York Times**, was that the atmosphere of international relations had improved. A truce has been started, in the course of which diplomats will be able to discuss questions with greater ease and less tension than has hitherto been customary.

The British **Daily Mirror** points out that the Geneva Conference has broken through the clouds of suspicion which came between mankind for ten years. It would be foolish to assert that all international problems have been settled, the newspaper continues, but one thing has been demonstrated in Geneva: we can be on good terms.

French comments on the results of the Conference reveal satisfaction. The **Journal du Dimanche** writes editorially that the Conference concluded with complete agreement, which makes the present truce in the "cold war" a concrete fact. It laid the foundation for a general settlement and defined the procedure for solving the major unsettled issues between East and West.

The supreme and general principle of a détente and trust, states the Italian newspaper **Osservatore Romano**, the principle of security based on respect for the rights of the peoples, and disarmament, which would resolve any problem connected with atomic weapons and the elimination of the danger of war, has been reaffirmed with general approval and with pledges.

The results of the Geneva Conference were also favourably received in India, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Canada and other countries.

### STATE TREATY ON RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENT AND DEMOCRATIC AUSTRIA GOES INTO FORCE

The State Treaty with Austria went into force on July 27 when, following the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States and Austria, France deposited its instruments of ratification with the Government of the USSR. With that act the Allied Commission

on Austria terminated its activity, as having fulfilled its functions. The coming into force of the State Treaty opens a new page in the history of Austria, which from now on is an independent and sovereign state.



# MEETING IN BERLIN

## In Honour of the Soviet Government Delegation's Visit to the German Democratic Republic

On July 26 the working people of Berlin gathered at a mass meeting called by the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany in honour of the visit paid to the GDR by the Soviet Government Delegation comprising N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and N. S. Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The Marx-Engels Square, where the meeting was held, was decorated with the state flags of the USSR and the GDR. Over the heads of hundreds of thousands of working people who poured into the square from all parts of Berlin waved a multitude of red banners and streamers bearing slogans urging consolidation of the indestructible friendship between the German and Soviet peoples and the strengthening of world peace.

The working people of Berlin carried portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and of Bulganin, Khrushchev, Pieck, Grotewohl and Ulbricht.

Inscribed in large letters above the main platform were the words: "Long live German-Soviet friendship!" The assembled people met with prolonged, tumultuous applause the appearance on the platform of N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; N. S. Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; O. Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the GDR; H. Matern, First Vice-President of the People's Chamber of the GDR; L. Bolz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the GDR; W. Stoph, O. Nuschke, H. Loch, P. Scholz, Deputy Prime Ministers; F. Ebert, Ober-Burgomaster of Greater Berlin; K. Schirdewan and F. Olssner, members of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the SUPG; secretaries of the C.C. of the SUPG; members of the Government; leaders of democratic parties and mass organisations; G. M. Pushkin, USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the GDR; A. A. Grechko, Marshal of the Soviet Union and Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet troops stationed in Germany.

The square resounded to cheers in honour of the Government Delegation of the USSR and the Government of the GDR, and in honour of the indestructible friendship of the German and Soviet peoples.

The meeting was opened by H. Loch, Deputy Prime Minister of the GDR, whose words were drowned in applause as he gave the floor to Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl.

### Speech by Comrade Otto GROTEWOHL

Dear friends and comrades,

We are very happy to welcome among us today the Government Delegation of the USSR which has visited us for a few days on its way home from the successful talks in Geneva.

On behalf of the Government and the people of the German Democratic Republic and also on behalf of all German patriots, I cordially greet Comrade N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and convey to them, as to the other members of the Soviet Government Delegation whom we do not have with us today, the warm gratitude of all German democrats and patriots for their successful efforts in Geneva. (Tumultuous applause.)

The peoples, the German people included, placed great hopes on the favourable course and outcome of the Geneva Conference. Millions of people followed the talks in Geneva with keen, unflinching attention. They expected the Conference to take into account their will for peace. And the peoples have not been deceived in their expectations. The Four-Power Conference in Geneva marks a turning point in world history. The will of the peoples for peace and security, for mutual understanding and friendship is today beginning to make good headway. A good part of the distrust between peoples has been removed and progress has been made towards establishing European security, in regard to the German question, the question of disarmament and also in the development of contacts between East and West. The Geneva

The next to speak was Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, who was greeted with prolonged and tumultuous applause. His speech was heard with close attention and was repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

The meeting gave a hearty welcome to an official of the West Berlin Social Democratic Party, who said:

Dear Berliners,

In defiance of the appeal of the right-wing leaders of the Social Democratic Party and the trade unions not to take part in this meeting, scores of thousands of working people from West Berlin are present in this square. Among them are many Social Democrats (prolonged applause) and members of West German trade unions who, nevertheless, have come here to demonstrate that, contrary to the right-wing Social Democratic leaders, they agree with the Soviet proposals.

As a Social Democratic official I assure you dear Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev, on behalf of many Social Democrats who think as I do, that all that has been said here will be carried to every worker in West Berlin, and that we shall develop the spirit of united action so that under the slogan "Germans, around one table!" we German workers will do everything to restore a united peace-loving, democratic Germany. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Berliners,

Dear friends,

We have listened to our Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl, and our friend Khrushchev, with great attention and a feeling of profound gratitude. Their words are bound to stimulate all German patriots into successful action. We pledge to take their speeches and the tasks they defined to every German house on both sides of our unnatural sector and zonal boundaries...

Those present in the square greeted their West Berlin compatriot with applause and cheers.

Dr. H. Loch, Deputy Prime Minister of the GDR, read out the text of the greetings addressed to the Soviet people by those at the meeting. Some 250,000 people as one man raised their hands in approval. Applause and cries of "Hurrah!" resounded through the square for a considerable time. In conclusion, the meeting sang the old militant working-class song "Brothers, forward to the sun, to freedom!"

Germany. German interests urgently demand an end to the militarisation of Western Germany and that both parts of the country achieve understanding on the question of democratic and peaceful reunification. The Government of the German Democratic Republic, which has always consistently favoured the achievement of such understanding and a rapprochement of Germans in the East and the West, again declares that mutual understanding between Germans cannot be obstructed forever. There is a growing awareness in Western Germany of the need for negotiations with the German Democratic Republic in order to facilitate the gradual rapprochement of the two parts of the country. There are growing numbers of people in Western Germany who prefer mutual understanding with their brothers in the German Democratic Republic on the question of creating a sovereign German state rather than the deepening of the division of our country through the inclusion of Western Germany in a unilateral military bloc. (Applause.) The foundation for such a new Germany has been laid in the German Democratic Republic, for the basic principles of our policy of peace and democracy point the way to a happy future for the entire German nation. Germans in both parts of Germany must at last sit down around one table. They must reach mutual understanding and as quickly as possible take the first steps towards reunification along a peaceful and democratic path.

Adenauer's armament policy and the stubborn advance along the path of the Paris agreements made an immediate solution of the German problem in Geneva impossible. Nevertheless, the policy of peace and mutual understanding in Geneva was a big step

### Speech by Comrade N. S. KHRUSHCHEV

Dear comrades and friends,

Permit me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the entire Soviet people to convey hearty and friendly greetings to the people of Berlin and to all the working people of the German Democratic Republic! (Prolonged applause.)

From the bottom of our hearts we thank the leaders of the German Democratic Republic for the invitation to visit your Republic, and express our gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality that have been accorded us. (Applause.)

We have come to Berlin on our way from Geneva, where, as you know, the Four-Power Conference of heads of government was held. The work of this Conference was followed with keen attention by the peoples of the whole world, who were filled with hope that it would bring about an easing of international tension, and establish the necessary confidence between states. The peoples have not been disappointed.

At the Geneva Conference the heads of government of the Four Powers, at both official and unofficial meetings, established personal contacts and exchanged views on important questions pertaining to the international situation. It can be noted with satisfaction that the distinguishing feature of this Conference was its spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding.

The Geneva Conference showed that the heads of government of the United States of America, Great Britain and France displayed good will to co-operate, striving together with us to find ways to reach agreed decisions.

We regard the Geneva Conference to be of historical significance.

If we take into account the fact that representatives of countries with different social and state systems took part in this Conference, then it must all the more be admitted that considerable and positive results have been achieved. At the Geneva Conference a beginning was made for establishing confidence among states, irrespective of their political and social systems, on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Despite diverse political views, those taking part in the Geneva Conference jointly strove to find ways of settling important international problems.

It is to be hoped that the positive results of the meeting of the heads of government will tell even more in the future.

In its significance, the Geneva Conference will become an important landmark on the road to alleviating international tension and establishing confidence among states, without which it is impossible to end the "cold war" and bring about a durable and lasting peace among peoples.

The heads of government of the Four Powers have come to a unanimous agreement, on the basis of understanding reached on general principles, to continue negotiations on important international problems in order to seek ways for their concrete solution. They have agreed to convene a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers in Geneva in October and have worked out an appropriate directive for it. As you are aware from the documents that have been published, the meeting of Foreign Ministers will give further consideration to the question of safeguarding European security, to the German question, and the questions of disarmament and of establishing contacts between the West and the East.

We trust that the meeting of Foreign Ministers will take another step forward to the settlement of outstanding international problems. In this we are proceeding from the premise that the negotiations should take into account the interests of both sides. Only on such a basis will it be possible satisfactorily to solve urgent international problems, ease international tension and ensure peace and security. (Applause.)

An exchange of views took place at the Geneva Conference on the important question of Germany. We well understand that

At the Geneva Conference we stated frankly that the solution of the German problem was no easy matter when there were two states with different social and economic formations established on the territory of Germany, with Western Germany a participant in the North Atlantic Pact and the West European Union. Its solution in such conditions demands big and serious efforts both on the part of the Great Powers, and, particularly, of the German people themselves in both parts of Germany. And the best thing would be for the German question to be decided by the Germans themselves who, undoubtedly, can choose the correct path for Germany's development. (Prolonged applause.)

It cannot but be taken into account that new conditions have now been created in Europe, and in the search for ways to unite Germany we have to reckon with these conditions. Is it not clear that the mechanical unification of the two parts of Germany, which are developing along different lines, is impracticable? In the existing situation, the only way to unite Germany is to set up in Europe a system of collective security, and to strengthen and develop economic and political contacts between both parts of Germany.

The German question cannot be solved at the expense of the interests of the German Democratic Republic. (Prolonged applause.) We are certain that the working people of the German Democratic Republic will not agree with a point of view that takes into account only the interests of the Western grouping of countries to the detriment of the interests of the German Democratic Republic. Can the German Democratic Republic agree to being included in the North Atlantic Pact and the West European Union and to shouldering the burden of the arms race? Can the working people of the German Democratic Republic agree to the liquidation of democratic transformations they have carried out? We are convinced that the working people of the German Democratic Republic will never agree to take such a course. (Prolonged applause.)

Neither do we doubt that the overwhelming majority of the people in Western Germany disapprove of the policy of rearmament and the arms race, fully conscious as they are of the disastrous consequences of such a policy. During the Geneva Conference the Soviet Delegation received thousands of messages, and was visited by innumerable delegations, including some from Western Germany, who demanded that the heads of government of the Four Powers adopt a decision on the German question that would ensure a united Germany taking the path of peaceable and democratic development.

Of great importance for the unity of Germany would be a rapprochement between the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic. Both these states could, in the interests of the entire German people, establish co-operation with each other on a broad scale, in all spheres of inner-German life, and this would undoubtedly assist in reuniting Germany.

Comrades, the Soviet Government will continue unflinchingly and consistently to uphold the policy of uniting Germany in the interests of the German people themselves. (Applause.) The Soviet Government will play its part in helping the German people to establish a united, democratic and sovereign state which would occupy a worthy place in the family of peace-loving peoples. (Prolonged applause.)

We note with great satisfaction that the most friendly relations are being developed and consolidated between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. We express our firm conviction that these relations will continue to develop and gain in strength on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs.

We must continue to strengthen the friendship of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.



On behalf of the Government and the people of the German Democratic Republic and also on behalf of all German patriots, I cordially greet Comrade N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and convey to them, as to the other members of the Soviet Government Delegation whom we do not have with us today, the warm gratitude of all German democrats and patriots for their successful efforts in Geneva. (Tumultuous applause.)

The peoples, the German people included, placed great hopes on the favourable course and outcome of the Geneva Conference. Millions of people followed the talks in Geneva with keen, unflagging attention. They expected the Conference to take into account their will for peace. And the peoples have not been deceived in their expectations. The Four-Power Conference in Geneva marks a turning point in world history. The will of the peoples for peace and security, for mutual understanding and friendship is today beginning to make good headway. A good part of the distrust between peoples has been removed and progress has been made towards establishing European security, in regard to the German question, the question of disarmament and also in the development of contacts between East and West. The Geneva Conference pointed the way to highly promising future negotiations and to the peaceful solution of pressing international problems. The peoples must now see to it that the directive of the Conference is transformed into reality.

The Geneva directive lays down that the Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers are to study measures leading to a final ending of the cold war and to confidence throughout the world. This is indeed a big step towards the peaceful coexistence of the peoples. It is a decision that has created the possibility of a steady development of co-operation between peoples.

If the Four Powers were able to achieve understanding on such vital issues, Germans, too, must achieve the gradual rapprochement of the two parts of Germany.

The constructive proposals N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made in Geneva on the establishment of a collective security system in two stages, the conclusion of an agreement on renunciation of the use of force and on the peaceful solution of disputed issues by states belonging to the different groupings existing in Europe, are proposals that follow logically from the existing international situation. No serious-minded person who desires the preservation of peace can object to them. These proposals are acceptable to all states for they accord with the need of all people for peace and security. They are designed to restore trust between states, and to solve all outstanding issues by means of peaceful negotiations. Given the good will of all the participating countries, they can ultimately lead to the establishment of a collective security system in Europe which would conclusively guarantee peace and the security of all European countries.

This could also give the German people the hope of arriving, within a definite period of time, at a peaceful solution of their vital national problem. The Geneva negotiations on ending the cold war proved successful. This fact is of colossal significance to the German people since the cold war was a means of preserving and continually deepening the division of Germany. But the will of the peoples proved stronger. The peoples are weary of mistrust and war; they want security, they long for peace. (Applause.)

For this reason they will be vigilant and now, after the Geneva Conference, will mercilessly expose and brand all attempts at obstruction on the part of the warmongers.

The German people in particular, who for ten years have been the focal point of international policy, who are still divided in two and are still without a peace treaty, are vitally interested in the security of the nations and in peace. Never again must fresh acts of aggression, must another war be started from German territory. For us the attempt of the Western powers to draw a united Germany into the Atlantic pact is wholly and forever unacceptable and we will repulse it. (Tumultuous applause.)

The only realistic path towards the reunification of Germany lies in the joint efforts of the Four Powers. But this path cannot be followed without the participation of the German people. (Applause.) Relaxation of tension, trust and mutual understanding would best facilitate the establishment of a collective security system in Europe in which, prior to the reunification of Germany, both parts of Germany could take part on an equal footing. But trust cannot develop and tension cannot be relaxed if one part of Germany, Western Germany, is being remilitarised and armed, if the old fascist generals and industrial magnates are again coming into power there and greedily eyeing the gains of the first German state of workers and peasants known to history, the German Democratic Republic. For that reason now, as hitherto, the chief obstacle to reunification is the remilitarisation of Western

Germany which has always consistently favoured the achievement of such understanding and a rapprochement of Germans in the East and the West, again declares that mutual understanding between Germans cannot be obstructed forever. There is a growing awareness in Western Germany of the need for negotiations with the German Democratic Republic in order to facilitate the gradual rapprochement of the two parts of the country. There are growing numbers of people in Western Germany who prefer mutual understanding with their brothers in the German Democratic Republic on the question of creating a sovereign German state rather than the deepening of the division of our country through the inclusion of Western Germany in a unilateral military bloc. (Applause.) The foundation for such a new Germany has been laid in the German Democratic Republic, for the basic principles of our policy of peace and democracy point the way to a happy future for the entire German nation. Germans in both parts of Germany must at last sit down around one table. They must reach mutual understanding and as quickly as possible take the first steps towards reunification along a peaceful and democratic path.

Adenauer's armament policy and the stubborn advance along the path of the Paris agreements made an immediate solution of the German problem in Geneva impossible. Nevertheless, the policy of peace and mutual understanding in Geneva was a big step towards its solution.

The reunification of Germany is, primarily, the concern of the German people themselves. It is their right and their duty. (Applause.) Nobody can deny us this right, nobody can relieve us of this duty. For the German people it is now an urgent necessity to do their best to utilise the chances given us in Geneva and facilitate a fully successful solution of the German question at the Foreign Ministers' conference in October. The German people must tell the politicians in Bonn, who even now, after the Geneva Conference, intend to defy the will of the people and continue to put through their armament plans, that remilitarisation and arming have to be stopped. The one thing that can best serve the interests of the German people now is mutual understanding and negotiation. (Tumultuous applause.) There is no doubt that the relaxation of international tension now achieved in Geneva, the readiness of the Four Powers for understanding, and the healthier international atmosphere thereby brought about are more conducive than ever before to the rapprochement of both parts of Germany and provide favourable conditions for the reunification of Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis. No one should ignore these chances. Anyone who still persists in hampering the achievement of understanding between Germans must and will be thrust aside. (Tumultuous applause.)

At a meeting of the People's Chamber we will again put forward our suggestions concerning understanding between Germans with the aim of unifying Germany. We assure the German people that we will not relax our efforts to achieve understanding between Germans on the question of the reunification of the country into a single democratic and peace-loving state until this great cause triumphs. (Tumultuous applause.)

Does there exist in Germany a force that could bring our just cause to victory? Yes, such a force does exist. There are sufficient democratic and progressive forces in Western Germany who are overcoming the artificially created barriers and restrictions and are determined to achieve understanding between Germans. Above all, there is a strong working class in Germany. (Tumultuous applause.) In alliance with the working peasantry and all other working sections of the population the working class is the main force of the nation. For that reason it also bears decisive responsibility for the future of our society. And in Western Germany too it must adhere to its militant traditions and master the teaching of its great leaders.

We urge the West German working class: brothers, rally together. The matter concerns our country. Let us fight together. The time will come when all workers in Western Germany—Social Democrats, Communists and non-party people, trade unionists and Christian workers—will rally together in united action and join forces against the militarists and industrial magnates, against exploitation and want, against remilitarisation and the danger of war. If we do this, we shall be invincible. Then understanding between Germans will become a reality and the reunification of our country by peaceful and democratic means will be accomplished.

Forward, German democrats and patriots!

Forward, the German working class! Raise higher the banner of the national struggle until we win final victory! (Tumultuous applause.)

Forward in the spirit of the decisions of the Geneva Conference!

Long live the indestructible friendship of the German people and the Soviet Union! (Tumultuous applause.)

Long live a united, democratic Germany!

Long live security in Europe and peace the world over! (Tumultuous applause.)

it is impossible to end the "cold war" and bring about a lasting peace among peoples.

The heads of government of the Four Powers have come to a unanimous agreement, on the basis of understanding reached on general principles, to continue negotiations on important international problems in order to seek ways for their concrete solution. They have agreed to convene a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers in Geneva in October and have worked out an appropriate directive for it. As you are aware from the documents that have been published, the meeting of Foreign Ministers will give further consideration to the question of safeguarding European security, to the German question, and the questions of disarmament and of establishing contacts between the West and the East.

We trust that the meeting of Foreign Ministers will take another step forward to the settlement of outstanding international problems. In this we are proceeding from the premise that the negotiations should take into account the interests of both sides. Only on such a basis will it be possible satisfactorily to solve urgent international problems, ease international tension and ensure peace and security. (Applause.)

An exchange of views took place at the Geneva Conference on the important question of Germany. We well understand that this question is of deep concern to the German people above all. As concerns the Soviet Union, it is consistently and sincerely striving for a solution of the German problem in the interests of peace and the security of peoples.

How can the German question be solved?

There are two ways. There is that proposed by the Western Powers, the way of militarising Germany. But this will lead to the restoration of German militarism. Such a path, it is clear, is fraught with dangerous consequences for the peoples of Europe, and particularly for the German people themselves, as a militarised Germany might be drawn into new military adventures and thus become the field for an even more devastating and ravaging war, and the source of terrible suffering for all the peoples of Europe, and not of Europe alone.

But there is another, a correct way of solving the German question, a way which the Government of the Soviet Union has upheld and continues to uphold. This is the path of uniting Germany into a single peace-loving and democratic state which would not represent a threat to other peoples, but, jointly with other European states, would make its contribution to the cause of ensuring collective security in Europe, and would build its own peaceful and free life. (Applause.)

The Soviet Government was and remains a supporter of uniting Germany in accordance with the interests of the German people, and those of security in Europe. (Applause.)

Facts convincingly show that the delay in solving the German question is not the fault of the Soviet Union.

It is not out of place to recall that when the Paris agreements, which had the remilitarisation of Western Germany and its inclusion in the North Atlantic bloc as their aim, were being framed, the Soviet Government repeatedly warned that such a step would complicate the task of solving the problem of uniting Germany. Unfortunately, however, these warnings went unheeded. Moreover, certain statesmen hastened the ratification of the Paris agreements, asserting that their implementation would enable the Western Powers to talk to the Soviet Union from a "position of strength". I think it is now clear to everyone that these calculations were ungrounded. (Applause.)

## MESSAGE FROM THE MEETING TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE

Some 250,000 Berliners, residents of Germany's capital, who at present have in their midst two outstanding statesmen from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, N. A. Bulganin and N. S. Khrushchev, send their heartfelt, fraternal greetings to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The representatives of the great peace-loving Soviet Union have achieved substantial success in Geneva in promoting the cause of understanding among peoples and of peace in Europe and throughout the world. The peoples know that all international issues can and must be settled in a peaceful manner.

The Geneva Conference made it clear that the reunification of Germany cannot be accomplished without the active participation of the sovereign German Democratic Republic as well as the Federal Republic. We therefore consider it our major task, in

rapprochement between the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic. Both these states could, in the interests of the entire German people, establish co-operation with each other on a broad scale, in all spheres of inner-German life, and this would undoubtedly assist in reunifying Germany.

Comrades, the Soviet Government will continue unflaggingly and consistently to uphold the policy of uniting Germany in the interests of the German people themselves. (Applause.) The Soviet Government will play its part in helping the great German people to establish a united, democratic and sovereign state which will occupy a worthy place in the family of peace-loving peoples. (Prolonged applause.)

We note with great satisfaction that the most friendly relations are being developed and consolidated between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. We express our firm conviction that these relations will continue to develop and gain in strength on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs.

We must continue to strengthen the friendship of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies with the German Democratic Republic, and this will further promote the consolidation of peace and the security of the peoples of Europe. (Prolonged applause.)

The Soviet Union, as is known, with the German Federal Republic, the establishment of such relations would create the basis for co-operation between the Soviet Union and Western Germany and would thus be an important contribution to restoring the unity of Germany. (Applause.)

At the Geneva Conference the Soviet Delegation emphasized the great importance of settling such questions as that of Taiwan, restoring to the Chinese People's Republic its lawful rights in Asia and the Far East, and other outstanding problems in an unofficial exchange. Unfortunately, such matters were confined to an unofficial exchange of views on the different questions. In the meantime these problems are becoming increasingly urgent and await solution. The sooner they are settled, the better.

Comrades, the working people of the German Democratic Republic, united in the National Front whose leading force is the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and following the path of building a new, democratic life, have achieved great successes.

During our visit to the German Democratic Republic we were able, thanks to the kind invitation extended by your Government, to visit certain factories as well as some farming districts. We have seen with what inexhaustible energy the gifted German people are working to raise the economy and culture of their Republic to a yet higher plane and to achieve continued improvement in the well-being of the working people.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and on behalf of the entire Soviet people, permit me to wish you, dear friends, new successes in your constructive labour, in your struggle for a united peace-loving and democratic Germany. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Long live the German Democratic Republic! (Thunderous applause.)

Long live the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the German Democratic Republic! (Stormy applause.)

Long live the friendship between the Soviet and German peoples! (Thunderous, prolonged ovation. Cries in both German and Russian of "Hurrah!", "Friendship!")

bringing the national hopes of the German people to fruition, to do our utmost to bring about a rapprochement between the two states.

We want Germans from the East and West to sit around one table in order to remove the forces of militarism and imperialism in Western Germany that are endangering peace and thereby open the way for the peaceful reunification of Germany. For that reason the German people see in the proposals of the Soviet Union an expression of their own desire for peace and collective security in Europe and for the achievement of a unified, peace-loving and democratic Germany.

Long live peace in Europe and the world over! Long live the indestructible friendship of the German people and the peoples of the Soviet Union!



## Poland Celebrates Its Regeneration Day

The Polish people have celebrated their great national holiday—Regeneration Day, the eleventh anniversary of the establishment of people's-democratic rule in their country. The Soviet Government Delegation headed by M. A. Suslov, member of the Presidium of the C.C. of the CPSU and Secretary of the C.C. of the CPSU, and Government Delegations from the countries of people's democracy arrived in Warsaw to take part in the celebrations.

A celebration meeting took place in Warsaw on July 21. Boleslaw Bierut, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party, made the opening speech and the main report was given by A. Zawadzki, Chairman of the Council of State, who spoke on the achievements of Poland's industrial development. Comrade Zawadzki noted that the people's living standards were improving on the basis of the development of the national economy and pointed out that the country and the people owed their successes to the wise leadership of the working-class party—the Polish United Workers' Party, to the radical change in relations between the Polish people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and to friendly co-operation with the Soviet Union.

The meeting accorded a warm welcome to M. A. Suslov, who said: The Soviet people wholeheartedly share the happiness of the Polish people on this national holiday. The period that has passed since Poland's liberation from the fascist invaders by the armed forces of the Soviet Union and military units of the Polish Army strikingly proves to everyone that a really new epoch, the epoch of Poland's national and social regeneration, has begun in the history of your people.

Describing what had been achieved by people's-democratic power in eleven years, Comrade Suslov noted that Polish science, culture and arts were successfully advancing hand in hand with the economy.

In conclusion he said: There is no doubt that in the next few years People's Poland will make even greater headway in all spheres of economic and cultural construction, in the effort to improve the

material well-being of the working people and in the struggle for the victory of Socialism.

Speeches were also delivered by the heads of the Government Delegations of the Chinese People's Republic and other people's-democratic countries.

On the same day Warsaw saw the official opening of the Stalin Palace of Culture and Science, built by the Soviet Union and handed over by the Soviet Government to the Polish Government as a gift to the fraternal Polish people. In the square outside the palace people gathered for a mass meeting. A group of Soviet and Polish engineers and workers who were engaged in building the palace have been decorated by the Council of State.

Wreaths were laid in the Warsaw cemetery where Soviet warriors lie buried.

From early morning on the following day throngs of people poured into the centre of the capital, the Stalin Square.

Boleslaw Bierut made a speech in connection with the national holiday. On behalf of the All-Poland National Front Committee he greeted and congratulated the whole heroic Polish people on their great national holiday and wished them fresh success in building Socialism and in the struggle for peace. On this great holiday of People's Poland, said Comrade Bierut, our people express the warmest affection for all the fraternal peoples with whom we are bound by inviolable and eternal friendship, particularly the Soviet people—our liberator from Hitler bondage and the leading force of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

Then followed the military and sports parades and a 20,000-strong youth demonstration. Music and joyful singing rang out and dancing continued until late at night. The Palace of Science and Culture was visited by 30,000 of Warsaw's people.

In the evening Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave a reception in honour of the national holiday.

The celebration of Regeneration Day was a striking demonstration of the solidarity of the Polish people and their unity with the Polish United Workers' Party and the people's Government.



## PARTY SUPERVISION OF WORK OF MANAGEMENT IN ENTERPRISES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

EXCHANGE OF PARTY EXPERIENCE

Vaclav Pasek

Secretary of Central Committee,  
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

Proceeding from the experience of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Tenth Congress of our Party granted Party branches in producing and trading enterprises the right to supervise the work of managements. In the Party Rules it says: "To enhance the role of Party organisations in producing and trading enterprises, including MTS and state farms, and their responsibility for the work of enterprises, these organisations are granted the right to exercise supervision over the work of the management; this means that Party organisations must maintain day-to-day contact with managements of enterprises, feel responsible for carrying out assignments without supplanting the management of the enterprise, point out shortcomings and help to overcome them."

The right to supervise the work of management has two aspects, which are inseparable. It means above all the right of the Party organisation to hear regular reports by the management on the work of the enterprise and the measures to be taken to overcome shortcomings. The Party Rules demand that Party organisations take effective measures to ensure the carrying out of the management's instructions. For this purpose it is necessary for the Party organisation to have a thorough knowledge of the situation in the enterprise or in the workshops. It must also ensure that measures planned by the management are in line with the policy of the Party and the Government, and ensure the fulfilment of Party directives. It is therefore unthinkable that this right of supervision could be correctly exercised without improving the political and organisational work of Party branches in enterprises.

The inclusion of this point in the Party Rules at the same time leads to a strengthening of control from below over the fulfilment of plans for economic construction, i.e. control by the working masses, and promotes the organisation of such control, which will become an effective weapon in the fight to carry out the decisions of the Party and the Government.

The plan for the first three months of this year was fulfilled by all branches of the national economy except the machine-building and food industries. But this is not enough. To improve the supply of cheaper and better quality goods to the working people, and at the same time to strengthen the defence capacity of the country, it is necessary to fulfil and overfulfil the national economic plan in all branches of the economy, to further advance the national economy and increase production, above all by raising labour productivity.

Our factories have huge untouched reserves. For instance, their production capacities are not being completely exploited in the second and third shifts. New technique is still not being introduced on an adequate scale and existing equipment is not used to the full, because the necessary steps are not taken to improve the organisation of labour and ensure the rapid development of the skill of all workers.

Systematic and correctly organised supervision helps to uncover unused reserves in the course of carrying out the plan. Wherever the Party organisations regularly supervise the

to an ever-greater degree they are disclosing internal reserves and waging vigorous battle against bad management and violations of state and labour discipline. In those factories where Party organisations have correctly understood this new point in the Party Rules and consistently applied it, they have helped to bring about considerable advances in the fulfilment of production tasks.

The Party organisation at the V. M. Molotov Works in Trinec can be cited as an example. The Party committee for the whole works regularly discusses reports of the administration of this enterprise, analyses the results of its economic activities and takes steps to ensure the carrying out of the tasks facing the works. Taking into account the fact that production tasks are primarily solved on the job, the works Party committee, jointly with the committees of Party branches in the workshops, concentrate their efforts on stepping up all aspects of the work of the Party groups and of each Party member.

At this works the tasks of the Party, trade union and economic leadership are strictly differentiated. The Party organisation puts forward its own proposals, sees to it that Communists stand at the head of the struggle to fulfil the plan, and supervises the work of the administration. The correctness of this method of Party work is confirmed most vividly by the results achieved. Here is one example. There was a high percentage of spoilt work in the rail mill, while 30% of the charges in the steel foundry, which supplies the rail mill with steel, had to be regraded. The Party organisation discussed this matter and instructed the Party groups to take definite measures to turn out production of high quality and to heighten the responsibility of Party members for observance of the technological rules. The result was that quality improved, no more charges were regraded and delivery times for steel were adhered to.

The works Party organisation directs the activities of the Party members who are on the works council which, on the whole, successfully organises conferences of workers and technicians. These conferences discuss the progress being made in fulfilling the plan, the measures necessary to eliminate shortcomings and questions of organising socialist emulation.

The good work of the Party branch in the V. M. Molotov Iron and Steel Works in Trinec has contributed to the successful fulfilment of production assignments for the first three months of this year. The gross output plan was fulfilled 104.8%, the marketable goods plan 102.8%, the labour productivity plan 104.59% and production costs were reduced by over 1% more than the planned figure.

Unfortunately, not all Party organisations and their leaderships correctly understand this right of supervising the work of an enterprise's management. They forget that this right is given to the committees and branches as a whole and that Party members can make use of it at Party meetings where they can criticise the mistakes

ship of the Party branch, carry on work among the masses, check up on the fulfilment of tasks and develop socialist emulation, thereby releasing the creative initiative

of the masses and developing criticism from below. Many Party bodies still fail to understand that all these measures are an inseparable and integral part of the right to supervise the work of a factory management, and in consequence they inadequately consider questions of an organisational and political nature making for the fulfilment of production tasks. These shortcomings are particularly common in Party branches in small factories.

The Party branch leadership in the screw-cutting works in Zatec, the chain works in Ceska Ves and the wire works in Bohumin, for instance, are making wrong use of the right to supervise. They confine themselves to discussing month by month the fulfilment of production tasks, but display no interest in the work of the Party groups, and their Party members are quite often not even familiar with the decisions taken by the Party committees. Sometimes these Party organisations even give directives for ensuring the fulfilment of the plan.

Certainly the Party branch has the right to hear reports from the heads of enterprises and to express its views on them. However, use of the right to supervise the work of the management does not, and cannot, consist merely in hearing reports on economic activities. This would be far too narrow and incorrect an understanding of the appropriate paragraph of the Party Rules.

It cannot be said that the Party branches in the Clement Gottwald Iron and Steel Works in Vitkovice, for instance, do not supervise the carrying out of economic assignments. On the contrary nearly all the Party organisations, at least once a month, discuss the progress being made towards the fulfilment of the plan for reducing production costs, investigate how matters stand as regards spoilt work and so on. This, of course, is all to the good, but the unfortunate thing is that all too often the reports are simply heard and noted. No decisions are taken outlining measures to eliminate any shortcomings, how they should be eliminated in each section of work and who should be responsible. Such discussions do not and cannot give positive results. This kind of practice makes the works management feel that it is not getting any help at all from the Party organisation. Moreover, such a practice is not good training for the leading business executives, who begin to underrate the value of discussion of reports by the Party branch and do not provide the branch with a detailed analysis of the results of their economic activities. Such practice detracts from the role of Party organisations in enterprises. In such instances the right to supervise the work of a management is often distorted, as was the case, for instance, at the nationally-owned K. E. Voroshilov Works in Dubnice.

At this works the leading Party workers confined themselves to now and again putting up for discussion the verbal or written reports of the works director. These reports merely consisted of collections of statistics,

or removing them from their posts, to which the director raised no objection whatsoever. These relations between the director and certain members of the works Party committee led to the suppression of criticism and self-criticism.

Supervision of the management's economic activities in no way conflicts with the principle of one-man management. Quite the contrary. Where supervision is organised correctly it reinforces such management and strengthens factory discipline. The director is the fully authorised head of the socialist enterprise and his orders must be carried out. The head of a shop, or the foreman, who is subordinate to the works director, has, in his turn, full power as head of his production section. Effective leadership of production is impossible, however, in isolation from those who participate directly in the production process, i.e. without contact with the working masses. And it is impossible to establish firm links with the masses and develop their initiative without enhancing the role of the Party branch in the entire activity of the factory.

In order successfully to carry out the directives of the Tenth Congress of the Party, to secure an appreciable improvement in the living standards of the working people, the continued development of the national economy and, simultaneously, the strengthening of the defence capacity of our homeland, it is essential that all the working people take an active part in the efforts to carry out the Party's directives.

The Party organisations are called upon to develop the activity and initiative of all the working people, to train and rally them to fulfil the national economic tasks. The right to supervise makes it incumbent on Party branches in industry to use to the full the experience of leading workers in the factory, both Party and non-Party, in the effort to carry out the assignments of the state plan.

Improving Party work in the factories and plants and making more effective use of the right of supervision should contribute to the rapid development of production, to raising labour productivity and reducing production costs.

In order that Party branches can make correct use of their right of supervision, Party members must have a thorough understanding of the works economy, and leading Party bodies must display more concern not only for raising the political level, but also for ensuring that Party members, and particularly leading functionaries in the Party branches, acquire this special knowledge. Without adequate technical and economic knowledge on the part of Party members, and of leading Party functionaries, above all, it is impossible effectively to exercise the right to supervise the work of the management. That is why our Party has now developed propaganda on technical and economic matters on such a broad scale.

Only such supervision of the fulfilment of tasks as is based on the study and knowledge of the matter in hand, on an irreconcilable attitude to shortcomings and weaknesses, Leninist firmness in the fight to surmount obstacles, criticism and self-criticism on a broad scale and revolutionary



...make even greater headway in all spheres of economic and cultural construction, in the effort to improve the

...a striking demonstration of the solidarity of the Polish people and their unity with the Polish United Workers' Party and the people's Government.



Under people's rule the Chinese countryside has changed beyond recognition. Above: Members of a producer co-operative listen to an interesting broadcast.

...plan for the first three months of this year was fulfilled by all branches of the national economy except the machine-building and food industries. But this is not enough. To improve the supply of cheaper and better quality goods to the working people, and at the same time to strengthen the defence capacity of the country, it is necessary to fulfil and overfulfil the national economic plan in all branches of the economy, to further advance the national economy and increase production, above all by raising labour productivity.

Our factories have huge untouched reserves. For instance, their production capacities are not being completely exploited in the second and third shifts. New technique is still not being introduced on an adequate scale and existing equipment is not used to the full, because the necessary steps are not taken to improve the organisation of labour and ensure the rapid development of the skill of all workers.

Systematic and correctly organised supervision helps to uncover unused reserves in the course of carrying out the plan. Wherever Party organisations regularly supervise the work of management and instil among Communists a feeling of responsibility for the work of the enterprise, shop and working section, they give a lead in the affairs of the enterprise and mobilise all possible efforts of the working people to fulfil and overfulfil the plan.

One could cite examples of how Party organisations at many iron and steel works are encouraging and supporting the initiative and activity of the working people, how

The works Party organisation directs the activities of the Party members who are on the works council which, on the whole, successfully organises conferences of workers and technicians. These conferences discuss the progress being made in fulfilling the plan, the measures necessary to eliminate shortcomings and questions of organising socialist emulation.

The good work of the Party branch in the V. M. Molotov Iron and Steel Works in Trinec has contributed to the successful fulfilment of production assignments for the first three months of this year. The gross output plan was fulfilled 104.8%, the marketable goods plan 102.8%, the labour productivity plan 104.59% and production costs were reduced by over 1% more than the planned figure.

Unfortunately, not all Party organisations and their leaderships correctly understand this right of supervising the work of an enterprise's management. They forget that this right is given to the committees and branches as a whole and that Party members can make use of it at Party meetings where they can criticise the mistakes made by some of the comrades and propose measures to eliminate the shortcomings disclosed. They forget that efforts to fulfil economic tasks and to carry out correct supervision also consist in Party organisations conducting work with the production and business staffs of the enterprises and also in utilising for these ends the trade union and youth organisations. The trade union organisation must, under the leader-

...tion costs, investigate how matters stand as regards spoil work and so on. This, of course, is all to the good, but the unfortunate thing is that all too often the reports are simply heard and noted. No decisions are taken outlining measures to eliminate any shortcomings, how they should be eliminated in each section of work and who should be responsible. Such discussions do not and cannot give positive results. This kind of practice makes the works management feel that it is not getting any help at all from the Party organisation. Moreover, such a practice is not good training for the leading business executives, who begin to underrate the value of discussion of reports by the Party branch and do not provide the branch with a detailed analysis of the results of their economic activities. Such practice detracts from the role of Party organisations in enterprises. In such instances the right to supervise the work of a management is often distorted, as was the case, for instance, at the nationally-owned K. E. Voroshilov Works in Dubnice.

At this works the leading Party workers confined themselves to now and again putting up for discussion the verbal or written reports of the works director. These reports merely consisted of collections of statistics, of which no thorough analysis had been made. They did not reveal shortcomings in the work of the management and contained no definite proposals. The works Party committee made no effort to get the management to implement Party and Government decisions, yet at the same time it took upon itself the right to take decisions on matters that came within the competence of the director, as, for instance, nominating execu-

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Only such supervision of the fulfilment of tasks as is based on the study and knowledge of the matter in hand, on an irreconcilable attitude to shortcomings and weaknesses, Leninist firmness in the fight to surmount obstacles, criticism and self-criticism on a broad scale and revolutionary vigilance in relation to the class enemy—only such supervision can ensure the essential link between the decision taken and its fulfilment. It is along these lines that we must continue to improve the work of our Party organisations and to translate the decisions of the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia into reality more rapidly.

# The 35th Anniversary of the British Communist Party

★  
**Harry Pollitt**  
General Secretary,  
British Communist Party

On July 31 it will be thirty-five years since the Communist Party in Britain was founded, years of glorious struggle on behalf of the workers at home and in support of the workers and peasants of the entire world, whatever their race, creed or colour.

Why was our Communist Party formed? Because the experiences during the first world war and the years following the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917 had convinced its founders of the necessity of an independent working-class political party in Britain, a political party of a new type, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, welded by unity and discipline and ready to suffer and sacrifice, a party that no power in Britain would ever be able to destroy, one which would never surrender its socialist principles.

Our Party has many big achievements to its credit, and the greatest of all has been its ceaseless propaganda for Socialism, leading to the production of its Programme **The British Road to Socialism**.

What has been the history of our Party? At first, because of the various groupings and working-class political parties composing it, it was far from easy to develop collective thought and leadership. The inevitable suspicions and deep-rooted sectarianism had to be overcome. But all the same, from the very first day of its existence, our Party boldly plunged into the working-class struggle, combining its activity with ceaseless propaganda for Socialism.

The fight against the attack on the workers' wages and working hours in the early 'twenties, under the slogan "Stop the Retreat!", brings back many memories. In every strike and lock-out our members were to the fore in assisting those engaged in the struggle against the employers and the government.

Hundreds of our members were arrested, fined and imprisoned, but nothing could deter our comrades from carrying out their working-class duty. Party members played

an active part in the miners' struggles of the early 'twenties, and in 1925 twelve leaders of the Party were arrested and given prison sentences long enough to keep them out of the way during the vital months leading up to the General Strike in May 1926. This strike, which was one of the finest demonstrations of working-class solidarity, lasted nine days and was betrayed by the right-wing leaders of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress.

For nine long months the miners fought on, and we are proud of the fact that our Communist Party stood by the miners during every day of their long and heroic struggle.

Our Party took a leading part in developing the National Minority Movement which did so much in the 'twenties and 'thirties to spread the principles of 100% trade unionism and trade union amalgamation. It campaigned for trade union unity on a national and international scale.

Our Party also took a prominent part in assisting the National Unemployed Workers' Movement, and our members were to the fore in all the great struggles of the unemployed—the fight against the Means Test, the struggle for work or full maintenance, the great unemployed demonstrations of all kinds and especially the National Hunger Marches.

Our Party has always been an inveterate enemy of fascism. In 1932 it proposed a United Front of all the labour organisations

in Britain to fight fascism. This was turned down by the Labour Party but much good work was done in a joint Communist Party and Independent Labour Party campaign, followed later by one of the greatest political campaigns against fascism and war our country has ever seen.

Right up to the outbreak of war in September 1939 the Communist Party never lost an opportunity of stressing the need for united action between all sections of the Labour movement to defend the position of all workers by hand and brain, against the menace of fascism, for peace and for closer relations of friendship with the Soviet Union as the means of preventing war.

Our stand against Chamberlain and Munich is now a matter of history. When all Labour and ILP members of Parliament were wishing Chamberlain "Godspeed" in his nefarious mission to sell out Czechoslovakia to Hitler, only one voice of protest was raised in Parliament—the voice of our veteran Comrade William Gallacher.

After years of preparation, the Communist Party brought out the **Daily Worker** on January 1, 1930. Prior to this, our weekly newspaper **The Communist**, later to become the **Workers' Weekly**, had rendered magnificent service to the working class at home and abroad. The appearance of the **Daily Worker** fulfilled the long-cherished hopes of our membership and the advice given by Lenin to Tom Bell as far back as 1921.

The **Daily Worker** has gone from strength to strength, overcoming seemingly impossible obstacles and difficulties. It has seen other daily newspapers come and go, and it will live to see others do the same.

During the second world war we did our duty to the working people and their families by our demand for adequate air-raid protection and by fighting for the maximum production of all arms needed to defeat Hitler. We led a nation-wide campaign for the opening of the Second Front.

Since the end of the war, the Communist Party has consistently placed before the people its constructive policies that could have guaranteed real economic prosperity, based not on war preparations but on satisfying the needs of the people. We have fought against the wage freeze, against the Rents Act and for increased pensions for the old people. We have fought for an entirely different form of nationalisation from that of the right-wing Labour leaders.

Ever since its formation thirty-five years ago, our Communist Party has proved in deeds its powerful sense of workers' internationalism.

We led the struggle for the cessation of armed intervention against the young Soviet state in 1920, the struggle waged by the British working class under the slogan "Hands Off Russia!". This struggle culminated in the historic strike of the "Jolly George". We have explained, popularised and supported the policy of the Soviet Union from that day to this, and will continue under all circumstances to do so.

Wherever the workers and peasants of other lands, such as Ireland, Egypt, the Middle East, Africa and India, Malaya, British Guiana and the West Indies have been oppressed and suppressed by British imperialism our Party has endeavoured to help them by winning support for their demands and their cause among the working people of Britain.

It has done its utmost to win support for the colonial peoples struggling for their liberation from the yoke of British imperialism. In particular, the Communist Party is very proud of the contribution it made towards India winning her freedom from British imperialism, by the support it always gave to the India League in Britain and to the struggles of the Indian workers and peasants. The names of George Allison, Percy Glading, Ben Bradley and Lester Hutchinson occupy a proud place in the history of our Party for the assistance they gave in organising some of the first Indian trade unions and for their stand at the Meerut Trial.

When the civil war in Spain broke out and armed intervention began, our Party immediately understood its significance

and its challenge to all who cared for the preservation of democracy. Our members were among the first to go to Spain to fight in the International Brigade. Later, the British Battalion of the IB was formed and hundreds of our best members, including many of our leading comrades, gave their lives in the cause of Spanish democracy. During the fighting in Spain, our members threw themselves wholeheartedly into the campaigns for the raising of finance, food supplies and medical equipment for the Spanish people.

Our Party actively supported the fight for China's freedom from all forms of imperialist control from the day when Dr. Sun Yat Sen launched his first appeal to the democratic forces of the world. Its "Hands Off China" campaign played a signal part in preventing British imperialism from realising all its designs against the Chinese people. The visit of the late Tom Mann to China in 1927 played a great part in strengthening the bonds of solidarity and friendship between the British and Chinese peoples.

Since the liberation of China from imperialism and from the reactionary regime of Chiang Kai-Shek in October 1949, the Communist Party has popularised the world-wide historic significance of this event and the great constructive deeds of the liberated Chinese people. It has consistently fought for giving People's China, this great power, its lawful place in the United Nations Organisation.

The Communist Party has explained the policies of the People's Democracies at every stage, and done all it could to build up friendship between them and the British people.

From the day of its foundation the Communist Party has fought for peace, and since the second world war has made the securing of a lasting peace its principal concern. That is why it has fought relentlessly against the rearmament of Western Germany and the arms race in Britain, for a Britain freed from American domination and without American air bases or troops, for the withdrawal of British armed forces from all countries, for a policy of disarmament, for prohibition of the manufacture of atomic weapons

and experiments with them. That is why it supports the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union.

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We celebrate the thirty-fifth birthday of our Communist Party more determined than ever before to dedicate our every endeavour to the noble cause of Communism.

In these last thirty-five years we have never lost our faith in the ultimate victory of the working class over capitalism or wavered in our conviction that Socialism will be established in Britain.

We have made many serious political mistakes and tried to learn from them. We have shown many shortcomings and tried to correct them.

As was noted at the 23rd Congress of our Party and at a number of Executive Committee meetings, sectarianism and ideological and organisational weaknesses have not yet been wholly overcome. Our Party has not yet become a mass party of the working class. There is too great a fluctuation in membership and an inadequate growth of our Party branches, especially in the factories. Much has yet to be done by the branches to improve their contact with the broad masses. The Party is making efforts to overcome these weaknesses and shortcomings.

Our immediate tasks are to fight persistently for world peace, an end to the cold war, West German rearmament, for the cessation of colonial wars in Malaya and Kenya, self-determination for the people of Cyprus, better living standards, and to take the offensive against the monopolies. All these tasks, which were strongly emphasized at the Executive Committee meeting of July 9-10, express the interests of the British people.

Neither these immediate tasks nor the broader ones outlined in the Party Programme **The British Road to Socialism** can be carried out unless the Communist Party is strengthened. By building a much stronger Communist Party, the working class forges its main weapon to achieve victory.

Celebrating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Communist Party, we are confident that all our Party members, inspired by the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, will march on, aware of their tasks and confident that these will be realised.



# FRESH ECONOMIC SUCCESSSES IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST CAMP

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## SOVIET UNION

The Soviet press has published the report of the Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the results of the fulfilment of the state plan for the development of the national economy in the first six months of 1955.

According to this report industry as a whole fulfilled the gross output plan for the first half of this year by 103%.

In the first six months of 1955 the further advance of industry was assured, first and foremost of heavy industry, the cornerstone of the development of the national economy.

The gross output of the entire industry of the USSR was 12% higher than in the corresponding period of 1954.

During the year between May 1, 1954, and May 1, 1955, the volume of industrial output was 71% higher than in 1950. Thus, as regards the total volume of industrial output, the fifth Five-Year Plan has been fulfilled ahead of time—by May 1, 1955, i.e. in four years and four months.

The half-year plan has been overfulfilled in respect of many major items of heavy industry and of important mass-consumption goods.

During the first half of 1955, the output of major items of industrial production, in relation to the same period last year, stood as follows: pig iron—112%, steel—110%, rolled metal—111%, steel tubes—108%, refined copper—114%, zinc—107%, lead—114%, coal—112%, oil—119%, natural gas—114%, electric power—112%, turbo-generators—119%, hydro-generators—112%, large electrical machines—117%, motor lorries—112%, cars—113%, metal-cutting lathes—116%, including large-size heavy and unique ones—126%, heavy and unique forge presses—167%, chemical equipment—105%, tractors—127%, grain combines—122%, mineral fertilisers—121%, cement—122%, cotton fabrics—107%, woollen fabrics—102%, TV sets—204%, refrigerators—131%, washing machines—339%.

The plan for reducing production costs during the first six months of this year was

fulfilled, and according to preliminary data the cost of production fell by 3.8%.

The collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms successfully completed the spring sowing. Despite the late spring, the sowing of spring crops was completed in better time from the agrotechnical point of view. This year 21 million hectares more have been sown to spring crops than in 1954, and low-yielding crops were to a considerable degree replaced by crops of higher productivity; the areas sown to maize were greatly extended and the proportion of grain crops was higher. The area sown to wheat this year increased by 11 million hectares, while 17.9 million hectares were sown to maize, or 13.6 million more than last year.

During 1954 and the first six months of this year, the MTS and state farms ploughed more than 26 million hectares of virgin and fallow land, of which 20 million have been sown as against the 13 million originally planned for 1955. In regions where virgin and fallow lands are being cultivated, 300 new state grain farms were set up by this spring in addition to the 124 established last year.

In the first half of the year agriculture was supplied with 79,000 general-purpose tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.), and 31,500 inter-row tractors (in actual numbers), 58,000 lorries, 21,000 grain combines, 9,000 potato-picking combines, 3,000 sugar-beet combine harvesters, 48,000 tractor-drawn ploughs, 59,000 tractor-drawn sowers, 12,000 square-cluster potato planters, 48,000 tractor-drawn cultivators and many other agricultural machines, and also machines and equipment for livestock farms.

The output of animal products has increased. In the nine months between October 1, 1954, and July 1, 1955, the milk yield in collective farms was 28% higher than in the same period of 1953-4, and 52% more than in 1952-3; the average milk yield per cow

on the collective farms was 17% higher than for the same period of 1953-4. The output of meat, wool and eggs also increased over the same period.

According to preliminary data the number of productive livestock in all types of farming rose between July 1, 1954, and July 1, 1955: for instance there was an increase of 6% in the head of cows and sheep. The total number of pigs remained at approximately the 1954 level.

The volume of state capital investments during the first half of 1955 amounted to 111% of the 1954 figure for this period. However the six-month plan for capital investments for the national economy as a whole was fulfilled 93%.

The volume of capital investments in heavy industry rose for the period under review, as did investments in transport and agriculture. Considerable capital investments were made in the construction of consumer-goods factories.

Compared with the first six months of 1954 the volume of housing construction increased, as did the building of schools, public health institutions, kindergartens and creches, Young Pioneer camps, cinemas and cultural and other establishments catering for everyday needs.

New production capacities have been put into operation in all branches of the national economy during these six months.

The sales of goods to the population by state and co-operative trading organisations in the six months under review were 8% higher (in comparable prices) than during the same period of 1954. The retail trade turnover plan for state and co-operative trading organisations was fulfilled.

In the sphere of foreign trade the Soviet Union has continued this year to extend its economic ties with foreign countries and is now trading with 58 foreign states.

The total number of workers and office workers employed in the national economy at the end of the first six months of this

year, as compared with the same period last year, increased by more than one million. In industry, agriculture, construction and transport, the number of workers, engineers, technicians and specialists, rose by more than 900,000. The number of office and managerial workers has fallen because some of them are now engaged directly in production.

In the first six months of this year 315,000 young skilled workers were trained in the factories and in mining and agricultural mechanisation schools, and were provided with jobs in industry, building, transport and agriculture, 235,000 of them assigned to the last-named. More than 3,500,000 industrial and office workers have improved their skill and been trained with the help of individual or team instruction or by means of study courses.

The productivity of labour in industry was 7% higher than in the first six months of 1954, while on construction sites the increase was 10%. The plan for raising labour productivity as a whole, in both industry and construction, was fulfilled.

The network of secondary schools continued to expand in town and country. The number of pupils graduating with matriculation certificates was 25% more than last year and 3.5 times the 1950 figure.

This year more than 640,000 young specialists are graduating from establishments of higher learning and technical colleges; this figure includes students studying by correspondence course, and is nearly 80,000 higher than last year.

There has been an extension of the network of hospitals, maternity homes, creches and kindergartens, sanatoria and rest homes.

In the first half of this year some 23 million people had already availed themselves of the paid holiday that every industrial and office worker receives each year. More working people have spent their holidays at sanatoria and rest homes on free passes or at reduced rates.

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## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

According to the State Central Statistical Board, the plan for gross industrial output in the second quarter of this year has been fulfilled by 104.7%, showing an increase of 12% as compared with the same period last year.

Compared with the corresponding period in 1954, the output of basic items of production increased as follows: electric power 12%, pig iron 18%, rolled metal 14%, copper ore 17%, lignite coal and iron ore 11% and so on.

As against the figure for the second quarter of last year the output of mass-consumption goods rose by 12%.

Compared with the corresponding period last year, labour productivity in industry rose by 11%. During the same period the average wage of the workers increased

Considerable progress has also been made in agriculture, which has overfulfilled the sowing plan for nearly all crops.

Between April and June the number of pigs increased to 12% above the figure for the same period last year, while the head of sheep showed an increase of 7%. The yield per cow went up by 9.3%.

In the first six months of this year the number of grain combine harvesters rose from 1,154 to 1,615. The total amount of work done by the MTS in the first half of this year was 31% greater than in the same period of last year.

As many as 817 agricultural producer co-operatives were set up in the first six months of 1955. The agricultural co-operatives now have at their disposal 18%

# In Communist and Workers' Parties

## MEETING OF C.C., ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

A meeting of the C.C. of the Italian Communist Party, held in Rome between July 23 and 26, was addressed by Comrade Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary of the Party, who made a report on "The Struggle of the Communists for Freedom, Peace and a Move to the Left".

In his report Comrade Longo stressed that the Central Committee meeting followed two important events: on the internal arena the downfall of the Scelba government, and internationally the Geneva Four-Power Conference.

Nevertheless, he said, even in an atmosphere of some relaxation in the domestic and international situation, a new Italian policy with a move to the left remains the aim of the struggle of the Communists, in the same way that peaceful co-existence and international co-operation remain the aim of the struggle of the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

Many of those who took part in the discussion detailed the experiences and successes of the Party policy in present-day Italy and made valuable suggestions on future work, especially during the forthcoming Communist and Democratic Press Month, which must be linked up with the struggle for peace, freedom and a move to the left.

Comrade Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Secretariat, pointed out that the

## MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY

The recent E. C. meeting of the British Communist Party heard and discussed the reports made by Comrade J. R. Campbell, Editor of the *Daily Worker*, who covered the general political situation; by Comrade Sam Henderson, who reported on the effects of the Tory Government on the people's living conditions, and Comrade Arthur Jordan, who spoke on the plight of the old people in present-day Britain.

## RESOLUTION OF THE C.C. OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ARGENTINA ON THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

A meeting of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Argentina, devoted to a discussion of the present political situation in the country, was recently held in Buenos Aires under the chairmanship of Comrade Arnedo Alvarez, the Party's General Secretary. The meeting heard a report made by Comrade Victorio Codovilla on the situation in the country after the unsuccessful coup d'etat. On the basis of this report a resolution was adopted, which reads in part:

"The people demand the immediate release of all political prisoners, the full restoration of all democratic liberties, and primarily, freedom of the press, the lifting of martial law, the right of unrestricted activity for political parties, trade unions, social, peasant, cultural and religious organ-

activity of the Party must correspond to the international situation and to the needs and interests of the entire working class. We must wage our struggles from day to day, mobilising all forces of the Party, constantly finding new forms of agitation and mass work, unremittently winning new sympathisers and new allies.

Comrade Giorgio Amendola, member of the Secretariat, pointed to the profound connection of the struggle for better living conditions and in defence of the trade union rights of the working people with the political struggle.

Comrade Edoardo D'Onofrio, member of the Secretariat, paid tribute to the memory of Ruggero Grieco, member of the Leadership of the Party, who died recently, and reminded those present of his part in the struggle against fascism and his activity in defence of the rights of the Italian peasants.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Palmiro Togliatti, who stressed the necessity to pay more attention to the question of cadres and their development. He emphasized the importance of the correct ideological orientation of the cadres, of their constantly studying ideology and the policy of the Party as a necessary condition for retaining the enthusiasm and fighting efficiency of the masses.

Comrade Longo made the closing speech.

A unanimously adopted resolution dealt in a self-critical manner with the response to the March E. C. report on building the Party.

The resolution states: "The entire political situation facing the working class lends a renewed urgency to the need to build the Party and improve its organisational fighting efficiency. The Executive Committee appeals to all comrades to rally to this task."

isations, implementation of the country's Constitution, and the repeal of all reactionary laws and decrees."

Referring to the unstable political situation in the country, a situation fraught with the danger of fresh coups d'etat, the C.C. of the Communist Party urges political parties to act quickly and judiciously to achieve unity of action, since "the elements spurred on by U.S. imperialism, which is demanding the immediate acceptance of a contract granting oil concessions to Standard Oil and is seeking to lay its hands on the main sources of the country's wealth and to establish military bases", are endeavouring to prevent the people from achieving democratic freedoms.

FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS

Intensified Exploitation



## CHINA

In the first six months of this year the national economy of the People's Republic of China continued to advance successfully.

The metallurgical industry has fulfilled its plan by 114.7% as regards output and by 109.3% for labour productivity. The state plan was overfulfilled for the output of ores, pig iron, steel, rolled steel and coke. Compared with the first half of last year the output of steel has risen by more than 40%. In the first six months of the current year the production of 39 new types of items was mastered in the metallurgical industry.

The Anshan Iron and Steel Works has exceeded the target set by the first six months' plan for the output of 14 basic items of production. Compared with the corresponding period last year, the works has increased its output of steel rails and construction steel by 142%, pig iron by 39.3% and steel 11.68%.

The Taiyuan Iron and Steel Works has also overfulfilled its assignments for the first six months of this year.

## POLAND

The Polish Central Statistical Board reports that the plan for gross output during the first six months of this year has been fulfilled 103%. Compared with the same period last year, the gross output of socialist industry has risen by 12%.

In the first six months industry overfulfilled the plan for the output of steel, rolled metal, iron ore, zinc and lead ores, coal, coke, oil, natural gas, electric power, machines and equipment for the ferrous metallurgy and mining industries, building and road machines and equipment, agricultural machines and implements, lorries and cars, tractors, nitrous and phosphorus fertilisers and so on.

The plan for the output of many articles of mass consumption (cotton and other textiles, leather footwear, bicycles, sewing machines, furniture, etc.) has also been overfulfilled.

Industry, agriculture, the building industry and transport have received a number of new types of machines and equipment of great significance for ensuring continued technical progress in the national economy.

In the first half of the year agriculture received 20% more tractors (in 15 h.p.

The state coal industry has exceeded the planned assignment for the first half of the year. The miners extracted 11.6% more coal than in the same period of last year.

The state power industry generated 18.3% more electric power than in the first half of 1954. Workers of the power industry made a saving of 39 million kilowatt hours during the first half of 1955 by increasing the productivity of equipment and cutting down leakages on transmission lines.

During the first six months the chemical industry of the country produced 23.5% more products than in the same period of last year. This industry overfulfilled the half-year plan by 3.3%. The output of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, caustic soda and other important chemicals has exceeded the planned assignments. The output of hydrochloric acid was 80% higher than in the same period last year. In the first half of the current year, experimental production of 29 new types of chemical products was started.

units) than in the corresponding period of last year.

Compared with 1954 the total area under crops has grown. The area under maize has increased considerably and this year totals approximately 100,000 hectares.

In the first six months of 1955 electricity has been taken to 363 villages, 181 state farms and 114 co-operative premises.

The volume of retail trade, including public catering establishments, has risen 12% (in comparable prices) as compared with the first six months of last year. The third successive reduction of retail prices has been put into effect.

In the first six months Poland traded with 78 countries, and with 32 of these on the basis of annual and long-term trade agreements. This year the country has concluded a number of new trade agreements with other countries, including Yugoslavia.

During these six months the number of workers in socialist industry was approximately 5% higher than in the same period in 1954.

Compared with the first half of 1954, labour productivity in socialist industry was 6% higher.

## HUNGARY

The Central Statistical Board of Hungary reports that socialist industry fulfilled its production plan for the second quarter of this year by 105.2% and the plan for the first six months by 104.9%. The output of socialist industry in the first half of the year was 9.5% higher than in the same period last year.

The plan for the output of coal, electric power, oil, rolled steel, bricks, cement, lorries, horse-drawn ploughs, harrows, woollen fabrics, knitgoods, leather footwear, etc., was overfulfilled in the second quarter.

Considerable capital investments were made in industry during the quarter, and a number of new undertakings put into commission, including new shops in the alumina works in Almasfűzítő, the nitrochemical works in Péter and other projects. Considerable progress has been made in developing technique, and a number of new kinds of goods have been put into production.

As a result of strengthening labour discipline, improving the organisation of

labour and developing technique, labour productivity was up 5.1% in the second quarter and 6.8% in the half-year compared with the corresponding periods last year. Production costs continued to fall.

Spring sowing was successfully completed and 150,000 more holds were sown to maize than last year. This year's grain yields are expected to be higher than last year's; potato and fruit yields will be particularly high, and maize yields are expected to be good. The state farms and producer co-operatives have applied advanced agro-technical methods on a wider scale than last year. For instance, over 40% of co-operative land under maize was sown by the square-cluster method.

Agriculture was provided with more than 3,000 tractors during the first half-year and a considerable number of ploughs and threshers. During the spring field work the MTS cultivated 100,000 more holds than last year.

By June 30, 28,000 new members had joined agricultural co-operatives and 113 new co-operatives were set up.

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

According to the State Central Statistical Board, the plan for gross industrial output in the second quarter of this year has been fulfilled by 104.7%, showing an increase of 12% as compared with the same period last year.

Compared with the corresponding period in 1954, the output of basic items of production increased as follows: electric power 12%, pig iron 18%, rolled metal 14%, copper ore 17%, lignite coal and iron ore 11% and so on.

As against the figure for the second quarter of last year the output of mass-consumption goods rose by 12%.

Compared with the corresponding period last year, labour productivity in industry rose by 11%. During the same period the average wage of the workers increased by 3%.

## RUMANIA

Figures published by the Central Statistical Board show that the gross output plan was fulfilled 109% during the second quarter of 1955. The volume of gross industrial output was 11.9% up on the same period last year.

During this period production of pig iron rose 17.8%, steel 14.2%, oil 9.1%, coal 13.6%, manganese ore 161.5%, ball-bearings 52%, chemical fertilisers 45.1% and so forth.

Output of consumer goods exceeded that of the second quarter of 1954, as follows: meat 72.8%, butter 51.9%, cheese 25.1%, sugar products 24.2%, cotton fabrics 14%, silk fabrics 30.7%, leather footwear 13.1%, wireless sets 185.5%, etc.

Utilisation of machines and aggregates improved during the second quarter and

Considerable progress has also been made in agriculture, which has overfulfilled the sowing plan for nearly all crops.

Between April and June the number of pigs increased to 12% above the figure for the same period last year, while the head of sheep showed an increase of 7%. The yield per cow went up by 9.3%.

In the first six months of this year the number of grain combine harvesters rose from 1,154 to 1,615. The total amount of work done by the MTS in the first half of this year was 31% greater than in the same period of last year.

As many as 817 agricultural producer co-operatives were set up in the first six months of 1955. The agricultural co-operatives now have at their disposal 18% of the useful land of the GDR.

new types of machines were produced, as, for instance, caterpillar tractors, a new type of high-power omnibus, a new type of wireless set, etc.

More than 12,500 rationalisation proposals and technical improvements were introduced into industry during the first half of this year. They make it possible to effect an annual saving of 187 million lei.

Labour productivity in industry rose during the first half of 1955 by 13.8%, as against the same period last year.

Sown areas this year were 160,000 hectares more than in 1954.

Between April and June 1,625 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.), 521 tractor-drawn ploughs, 429 sowers, 267 threshers, etc. were supplied to agriculture.

## BULGARIA

The Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria has reported that in the second quarter of this year the national economic plan for industry was fulfilled by 104.1%. Compared with the same period of last year the output of electricity was 18% higher, coal 13%, iron ore 34%, copper ore 13%, lead and zinc ores 20%, steel 19%, trailer combines 45%, radio sets 34%, paper 25%, etc.

The machine and tractor stations fulfilled the spring sowing plan and carried out 12% more sowing than last year. In the second quarter agriculture was supplied with 979 new tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units),

352 grain combine harvesters (including 298 made in Bulgaria), 100 maize combine harvesters and much other agricultural machinery.

In co-operatives and state farms the number and productivity of cattle continued to increase. The head of cattle in co-operatives has risen by 6%.

The quarterly retail trade plan was fulfilled by 103.6%. Between April and June people bought 11.3% more consumer goods than in the corresponding period last year.

Compared with the same period of last year the volume of capital investments in the second quarter rose by 5%.

## KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The gross output plan for the first half-year of 1955 has been fulfilled in the KPDR by 101%. Compared with the same period last year the gross output of state and co-operative industry has shown a 70% increase.

In the first six months of this year 66% more electricity was generated than in the same period of last year; the output of coal increased 2.3 times, rolled metal 4.1 times, chemical fertilisers 6.9 times, cement by 81% and cotton fabrics by 97%.

The spring sowing has been successfully carried out. Compared with 1954 the areas under spring crops have been considerably extended. A number of state irrigation

systems were established in the first half of 1955.

Compared with the same period last year, the numbers of machine-hire stations and tractors had doubled by the end of June this year. The agricultural co-operatives in the Republic number 11,529.

The productivity of labour in industry increased by 26%. Real wages and salaries of factory and office workers in the same period rose by approximately 30%.

In the first half of the year the USSR supplied the Republic with equipment and materials to the value of 190 million roubles. China and the other People's Democracies also rendered the KPDR considerable help in restoring and developing her national economy.

A meeting of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Argentina, devoted to a discussion of the present political situation in the country, was recently held in Buenos Aires under the chairmanship of Comrade Arnedo Alvarez, the Party's General Secretary. The meeting heard a report made by Comrade Victorio Codovilla on the situation in the country after the unsuccessful coup d'etat. On the basis of this report a resolution was adopted, which reads in part:

"The people demand the immediate release of all political prisoners, the full restoration of all democratic liberties, and primarily, freedom of the press, the lifting of martial law, the right of unrestricted activity for political parties, trade unions, social, peasant, cultural and religious organ-

isations, implementation of the Constitution, and the repeal of all reactionary laws and decrees."

Referring to the unstable political situation in the country, a situation fraught with the danger of fresh coups d'etat, the C.C. of the Communist Party urges political parties to act quickly and judiciously to achieve unity of action, since "the elements spurred on by U.S. imperialism, which is demanding the immediate acceptance of a contract granting oil concessions to Standard Oil and is seeking to lay its hands on the main sources of the country's wealth and to establish military bases", are endeavouring to prevent the people from achieving democratic freedoms.

## FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS

# Intensified Exploitation and Impoverishment of Working Class of Algeria

Liberté—organ of the Algerian Communist Party

In June, a special number of *Liberté* appeared, devoted to the intensified exploitation of the Algerian working class under conditions of colonial oppression and the consequences of this exploitation. The issue opens with a detailed article by André Moine, Secretary of the Algerian Communist Party, who points out that the colonial system is driving the fellaheen, and sometimes even the smaller colonists themselves, from their land, ruining the artisans and small tradesmen, stifling the activity of the national bourgeoisie and impeding the country's economic development. As a result, a large section of the population is being declassed and falling into dire poverty.

Exposing the falsity of statements by certain well-known bourgeois economists to the effect that under capitalism increased labour productivity makes for higher wages and helps to surmount economic and social difficulties, Moine clearly shows that in fact it is leading to growing unemployment among industrial workers. For instance the annual coal output per miner in the South-Oranais coal pit in 1946 was 66.5 tons and by 1953 had increased to 136.5 tons, while during the same period the number of miners fell from 4,646 to 2,881. Between 1939 and 1954 the number of dockers in Algeria declined from 11,000 to 5,600 and hundreds more are scheduled for discharge.

The following fact provides vivid evidence of the growing unemployment in the countryside. In 1945 Algeria had 500,000 permanent agricultural labourers, while in 1954 the number had fallen to a mere 180,000, and these were only seasonal. The decline was especially marked in vine-growing. Twenty years ago 500,000 agricultural labourers were working in this branch, now the figure is only about 50,000.

As a result of the hellish tempo of work and the lack of security measures, the number of industrial accidents steadily increases. Even official data show that whereas in 1951 there were 28,248 accidents, in 1953 the number had risen to 73,539, of which 347 were fatal.

Another consequence of this brutal exploitation of the workers is the increased incidence of illness, the chief cause of which is fatigue and the extreme nervous tension caused by intensified labour. The maimed and sick also help to swell the army of unemployed.

But, the paper continues, mass unemployment in Algeria is mainly the result of the ruin and expropriation of the fellaheen and artisans arising from the colonial character of the country's economy.

Growing unemployment has a negative effect on the level of wages of those who are employed. The official wage level testifies to the tragic situation of a considerable section of the working class. In 1954 some 77.6% of the workers employed in industry and commerce (240,000) received a monthly wage of some 25,400 francs, that is, less than the guaranteed minimum. Of this number the wages of 109,500 did not exceed 12,000 francs, while 160,800 received less than 16,000 francs. In farming the daily wage of a worker is only 300 francs.

As the newspaper shows, the gap between prices and workers' wages is drastically widening. Between 1939 and 1954 the purchasing power of, for example, a stone mason and a railway worker fell by no less than 35%.

The position of workers deteriorates not only because of increased prices, but as a result of direct cuts in wages. At the Getman Works in Oran, the hourly wage rate some years ago was 125 francs; now it has fallen to 110 francs. The employers use any pretext whatever to lower wages. Not infrequently skilled workers are paid no more than unskilled labourers.

Alongside intensified exploitation and the growing impoverishment of the Algerian working class, the wealth of the capitalists is rising to an unprecedented extent. *Liberté* reports that according to official figures the profits of 25 colonial companies during 1951 and 1952 rose from 2,939 million francs to 5,618 million. The rate of profit of big companies in France increased between 1947 and 1953 by 5%, and in North Africa by 8.5%.

The newspaper stresses that only determined and consistent struggle by the workers for their rights will make it possible to defend essential working and living conditions. To effect a real change in the position of the working class, to ensure an advance along the path of progress and happiness, the colonial system, a system of exploitation and oppression, must first be destroyed.



# THIS IS PEOPLE'S RULE!

In the autumn of 1950, the people in the towns and villages of Hungary democratically elected their deputies to people's councils for the first time.

★  
**Ferenc Werlein**  
Chairman, Executive Committee,  
District Council, Fourth District, Budapest

We felt then (and everybody has since become convinced by the facts) that with the establishment of these councils, something new was born, something quite different from anything known in the old, bourgeois Hungary. Our district is on the outskirts of Budapest and has a population of some 76,000. In it are works and factories. Before the establishment of people's rule, Count László Károlyi, the owner of several thousand holds of land, Baron László Wolfner, leather and footwear manufacturer, Lipót Aschner, general director and chief shareholder in the Egyesült Izzó electric lamp works, manufacturer Zoltán Mautner, bank director Leó Dán and their ilk were masters in the district. These gentlemen, who sat on the district council, concerned themselves very little about developing the district—whether the workers' flats had plumbing systems or not, or whether their children played in dusty streets instead of in playgrounds. It did not worry them that hundreds of people, living in uncomfortable, overcrowded flats, yearly became the victims of tuberculosis.

With the formation of people's councils, other people stood at the head of the district. In last year's elections (the second) there were elected as council deputies in our district 44 men and women workers, 8 handicraftsmen, 3 engineers, 5 doctors, 3 teachers, 2 lawyers, 9 housewives, a small shopkeeper, a chemist and others, so that all sections of the population are represented in these councils, where the leading role belongs to the working class. It is only former exploiters, who in the past drained the people's life blood, that are not to be found among the deputies.

Our people's council differs from the old organs of state power not only because ordinary folk, the sons and daughters of the people, sit on it. No—it is a question of something bigger, of something much bigger. The aims and methods of our tire work are radically different from those of the former councils. All the activities of the people's council are permeated with the realisation that it must serve the interests not of the select few, but of all the people. This means a special responsibility for all our deputies. Our task is to satisfy the needs of the population, including the needs that the former administration had not the slightest conception of. We have built a seven-storyed, excellently equipped polyclinic and set up seven district medical centres. We have opened four district and many factory creches for working people's children, and two milk-distributing centres have been organised for babies. At two large works, consultation centres have been established for pregnant women. Hundreds of new, roomy and comfortable flats have been built. Only last year and a new, 10 kilometre water main laid. Nine children's playgrounds have been set up, street squares totalling 57,000 square metres laid out, literacy courses arranged for elderly working people, a large universal store built and a special shop catering for mothers and children opened in the district. Moreover, in order to lighten the work of women, a co-operative workshop with six branches has been set up to carry out

liness, seeing that there is a good supply of goods and reporting the complaints and wishes of buyers. In carrying out rather more difficult tasks the council depends not only on activists, but on broad sections of the public in the district. Usually a whole army of volunteers come to construction sites where, in the interests of all citizens, building is going on; they work without pay in their spare time, in order to accelerate and cheapen the cost of construction. When the Park of Freedom, a beauty spot in our district, was being laid out citizens of the town did one million forints' worth of work. Our electorate also put an enormous amount of labour into building an astronomical observatory in one of the schools. In response to the call made by the deputies, the people willingly give up a few hours of their spare time because they know that their work will brighten and beautify their own lives. If, by their voluntary social labour, the people in any one electoral district effect a saving of some of the money intended for capital investment, the council uses these funds in the same district in accordance with the people's own wishes. Everything can be done more easily and rapidly by joint efforts—the people in our district have come to recognise the truth of this through their own experience.

We make use of many other ways of contact with the people: seeking advice on specific questions from specialists living in the district, and so forth. In designing a new block of dwellings, we obtained valuable advice from a chief engineer; in building the clinic we followed the advice of a university professor. To ensure the district being supplied with fresh produce, we concluded a socialist agreement with four producer co-operatives and 92 peasants who lived not far away. These now annually bring more than 3,300 tons of foodstuffs to market.

The people not only help the council, they supervise its work. Each deputy, as provided by the law, must from time to time report back on his work to the electors. At these meetings the residents of a street or block make remarks and criticise shortcomings in the deputy's work. Since our council has been in existence total attendance at such meetings has amounted to 72,310.

The electors can make use of their right to recall any deputy who has not justified their trust and elect another in his place. Last year's elections were preceded by meetings at which candidates were nominated and the electors decided who should be on the list of candidates for their district. There were quite a number of instances at these meetings when the people rejected the candidates first nominated and replaced them by others.

The electors exercise their control at each meeting of the council, as all who wish can be present and speak. The new law on councils, which came into force in 1954, enables council deputies, the overwhelming majority of whom do not work in the administrative apparatus, to familiarise themselves at any time with the way things are run; at their request any department is obliged to give them an explanation on outstanding matters.



The Vienna Appeal signature campaign continues in France. Above: Collection of signatures in rue du faubourg Saint-Denis, Paris.

## Classics of Marxism-Leninism Published in the GDR

July 30 marks the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Dietz Publishing House in Berlin, German Democratic Republic. In these years it has published 102 million copies of books and pamphlets under 1,115 titles. A notable number of these are works by Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin.

Lenin's works have been published in 4,827,000 copies. Volume IV of his Collected Works recently came off the press. By the end of the year two more volumes will have been published. The Publishing House has also printed 13 volumes of Stalin's works totalling 3,860,000 copies.

## Education in the Austrian Communist Party

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party has adopted a decision on Party education for the new study year.

The meeting noted the importance of the work of the central and provincial Party schools and suggested that Party organisations should devote special attention to the selection of students for such schools. Taking into account the experience of the fraternal Italian Communist Party, the meeting resolved to arrange for particular subjects of the school curriculum to be studied individually.

It was decided in future, too, to develop to the utmost such forms of Party study as evening discussions. Last year, such discussions held by the Party organisations in Vienna were attended by an average of 10,700 people every month, 10% of them being non-party. Prior to each class, the Party press will publish an article on the subject to be studied. The same article will simultaneously be published as a pamphlet. As before, those leading these discussions will be trained at seminars.

In the new study year, seminars for the study of the Soviet textbook on political economy will be organised under the super-

# Socialist Emulation in the Rumanian People's Republic

★  
**Stelian Moraru**  
Chairman, Central Council of Trade Unions, Rumanian People's Republic

Following the path pointed out to the working people of the world by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the path of conscious, historical construction, the working class of our country is displaying inexhaustible creative energy and this finds its most striking expression in the development of mass socialist emulation.

More than 300 enterprises in various industries, including heavy industry and food, footwear and other industries, reached the targets of the Five-Year Plan eight or nine months ahead of schedule. The chemical and electrotechnical industries also fulfilled the assignments of the Five-Year Plan ahead of time.

Successful fulfilment of the first Five-Year Plan lays the foundation for a further advance of the economy, for the development of socialist industry, especially heavy industry, the elimination of the lag in agriculture, the broad development of production of consumer goods and improvement of the material and cultural standards of the working people.

In the effort to fulfil and overfulfil the state plan, the correctness of the Leninist thesis that Socialism offers the working people unlimited possibilities for manifesting their talents and abilities was again confirmed. The successful results of this effort have also clearly brought out the mobilising role of socialist emulation as the communist method of building Socialism on the basis of the maximum activity by the working people.

## I.

Socialist emulation is steadily developing in our country from one year to the next, embracing broader and broader sections of the working people in all branches of the economy. With the aid of the Union of Working Youth the trade unions, guided by the decisions of the Rumanian Workers' Party, take a direct part in organising socialist emulation. In their day-to-day work on this important matter they draw on the rich experience of the Soviet trade unions.

The main task facing the trade unions at the present stage is to organise a mass movement among the workers for increasing output and raising labour productivity, for steadily cutting production costs and improving quality.

To raise labour productivity and cut production costs it is necessary to remedy defects in the organisation of labour and the exploitation of machinery and equipment, to bring to light and make use of internal resources, to exercise economy by cutting down all expenses, including administrative costs, which may be reduced by way of further cuts in staff not directly engaged in the production of material values.

The growing desire of the workers to make fuller use of the available techniques is to be seen from the initiative taken by workers and technicians at the I. C. Frimu Metallurgical Works in Sinaia. The workers there put forward the slogan "We can produce more on our machines".

The importance of this initiative is that the workers and technicians in all the shops decided to increase production by making better use of machinery, with

of raising labour productivity and cutting production costs. At lectures and production conferences concrete examples are used to show the possibility of steadily achieving these ends by organising working places in a better manner and drawing on internal reserves. At one such conference spinner Ana Dima said: "I have to know what ways and means there are of raising labour productivity and lowering production costs in order to show young people how to improve their work and make the best possible use of raw materials, how to produce the greatest possible quantity of high-quality inexpensive goods for the working people."

## II.

The creative initiative shown by the working people in the course of emulation is the driving force that makes for the continual development and improvement of production, the introduction of new techniques and more advanced technology, etc. All this leads to a sharp increase in labour productivity and lower production costs.

At shipbuilding yards, for instance, the substitution of automatic welding for mechanical riveting has increased labour productivity 20-30 times and simultaneously reduced production costs considerably. The number of workers and technicians who are studying and applying advanced methods of labour is growing from day to day.

In the metal heat-treatment shop of the Ernst Thaelmann Works in the town of Stalin labour productivity has gone up by 400-500% thanks to the use of high-frequency tempering. The improvement of the technology of production by eliminating several superfluous operations has cut down the transport within the shop by more than two-thirds and released labour power for other sectors of production. Now, in response to the appeal of the workers of 26 industrial enterprises in the Stalin region, a broad emulation drive is spreading through the country for exceeding the planned targets for socialist accumulation.

The trade unions are paying increasing attention to the task of enhancing the role and prestige of foremen, encouraging them to take an active part in socialist emulation and promoting broader co-operation between workers and foremen. The latter help the workers to arrange their working places and make full use of their machinery and equipment. Rolling mill foreman Alexandru Drăgan of the Industria Sămei Mill in Cimpia Turzii has initiated an emulation drive for lower production costs and less expenditure of labour and materials on each production process.

The trade unions are also focusing attention on the task of strengthening the tie-up between science and production in order to solve complicated production problems. Instructive in this respect is the

in the building industry, etc., have all become widespread throughout our industry.

## III.

The recent development of socialist emulation has contributed to the fulfilment of the basic quantitative and qualitative indices. Nevertheless, the potentialities of our socialist economy are far from being fully tapped.

In some enterprises labour productivity, exploitation of machinery, and other indices are below the possibilities offered by the available technical equipment. The conservatism of the technical executives of some enterprises has resulted in the use of primitive methods of labour which are by no means in keeping with the technical level of those enterprises.

It should be noted that all manifestations of conservatism are sharply criticised at production conferences.

In the course of the emulation drive, in the struggle against inertia, against obsolete methods and for the introduction of new, advanced methods, hundreds and thousands of suggestions for improving production are made that considerably improve the existing techniques and technology. The number of production innovators and rationalisers is growing with every passing year in People's Rumania. More than 26,000 inventions and improvements suggested by workers, technicians and engineers were introduced in 1954. Preliminary estimates indicate that they will effect an annual saving of over 350 million lei.

The technical centres in the enterprises are of great assistance in promoting this movement of production innovators and rationalisers. They spread knowledge of new techniques, assist innovators and worker-rationalisers and make their experience broadly known among the working people.

The fruitful activities of the technical centre in the Ernst Thaelmann Tractor Works in Stalin helped to get a large number of such inventions and improvements used, with the result that the works saved more than five million lei in a single year.

Socialist emulation attains good results only if advanced experience is quickly made known among all workers. This is done by widely popularising the results of emulation drives and comparing the results attained by the competing workers, brigades or enterprises. The strong and weak points that come to light in the course of a drive are given an increasing amount of space in the columns of factory newspapers and wall newspapers. Notices showing the results of the drive are displayed at conspicuous spots in the factories.

The trade unions give special attention to encouraging the competing workers by conferring the title of advanced emulation worker upon them, presenting them with diplomas and badges, putting their names up on the honours board, entering them in books of honour, giving them special certificates showing that they have done successful work in the emulation drive, etc.

Another highly important factor in promoting socialist emulation and stimulating the creative initiative of the working people is the system of payment in accordance with the quantity and quality of work done. The trade unions are working for the more ex-



the needs of the population, including the slightest conception of it. We have built a seven-storyed, excellently equipped polyclinic and set up seven district medical centres. We have opened four district and many factory creches for working people's children, and two milk-distributing centres have been organised for babies. At two large works, consultation centres have been established for pregnant women. Hundreds of new, roomy and comfortable flats have been built. Only last year 243 old dwelling houses were repaired, and a new, 10 kilometre water main laid. Nine children's playgrounds have been set up, street squares totalling 57,000 square metres laid out, literacy courses arranged for elderly working people, a large universal store built and a special shop catering for mothers and children opened in the district. Moreover, in order to lighten the work of women, a co-operative workshop with six branches has been set up to carry out repairs to under and outer wear. Handicraft enterprises have been set up where those whose working capacity is impaired obtain work and a steady living wage. All this helped to bring down the number of fatal cases of tuberculosis in our district in 1954 to less than one-sixth of the 1945 figure; infant mortality has been halved. The cultural needs of the population are growing. The people of the district now take 125,000 books more from the libraries than they did ten years ago.

New and complex tasks can only be solved in a new way. Our chief method of work is the closest co-operation with all the people of the district. This is facilitated by the fact that the overwhelming majority of the deputies to our council are factory and office workers, housewives and others who themselves know of the needs and requirements, joys and sorrows of the population. Hundreds of the electorate regularly come to see the deputies at reception hours, expressing their wishes, complaints and proposals. The council receives a large number of written requests and proposals. Last year, for instance, the people in the district made 939 written and verbal suggestions. We do everything we can to translate all useful proposals into reality. In response to the wishes of the electorate, for instance, we opened two medical centres just where the people themselves wanted them, laid out an open-air cinema, extended several tramway routes, erected a tram-shelter, etc.

The people help in the work of the council not only by making proposals and giving advice, but also by their practical activities. At present we have 2,300 active helpers on our books, each of whom, in his own way, assists the council. For instance, 135 activists are working in the capacity of "public inspectors" in the trading network. In their free time they visit shops, checking up on their clean-

ness. Our task is to satisfy the needs of the population, including the slightest conception of it. We have built a seven-storyed, excellently equipped polyclinic and set up seven district medical centres. We have opened four district and many factory creches for working people's children, and two milk-distributing centres have been organised for babies. At two large works, consultation centres have been established for pregnant women. Hundreds of new, roomy and comfortable flats have been built. Only last year 243 old dwelling houses were repaired, and a new, 10 kilometre water main laid. Nine children's playgrounds have been set up, street squares totalling 57,000 square metres laid out, literacy courses arranged for elderly working people, a large universal store built and a special shop catering for mothers and children opened in the district. Moreover, in order to lighten the work of women, a co-operative workshop with six branches has been set up to carry out repairs to under and outer wear. Handicraft enterprises have been set up where those whose working capacity is impaired obtain work and a steady living wage. All this helped to bring down the number of fatal cases of tuberculosis in our district in 1954 to less than one-sixth of the 1945 figure; infant mortality has been halved. The cultural needs of the population are growing. The people of the district now take 125,000 books more from the libraries than they did ten years ago.

The electors can make use of their right to recall any deputy who has not justified their trust and elect another in his place. Last year's elections were preceded by meetings at which candidates were nominated and the electors decided who should be on the list of candidates for their district. There were quite a number of instances at these meetings when the people rejected the candidates first nominated and replaced them by others.

The electors exercise their control at each meeting of the council, as all who wish can be present and speak.

The new law on councils, which came into force in 1954, enables council deputies, the overwhelming majority of whom do not work in the administrative apparatus, to familiarise themselves at any time with the way things are run; at their request any department is obliged to give them an explanation on outstanding matters. Thus, through their deputies, the working people control the work of the whole apparatus.

Thanks to the establishment of a system of plans for the district economy, our state has considerably increased the independence of local councils and their responsibility to the electors. We workers and leaders in the apparatus of the council must justify the trust our electorate has placed in us and contribute to strengthening the country and improving the well-being of the people day by day at our comparatively small sector of work. This is no easy task. It is impossible at once, everywhere to abolish the accursed heritage of semi-feudal bourgeois domination—poverty and backwardness. We cannot in one day move everybody from the old, uncomfortable workers' flats built by the capitalists into new houses with all amenities. There are still quite a number of the people's wishes which as yet we are unable to satisfy because we lack the means. There is still a good deal of bureaucracy in the work of our apparatus. But thanks to the unbreakable ties that bind us to the electoral masses, our forces are growing and we are able to surmount many of our difficulties precisely because we have always depended on the activities of the working people who are deeply devoted to our great common cause of building Socialism.

The councils—the local organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the state power of the working people—are the broadest mass organisations. Our task is to bring the policy of the Hungarian Working People's Party to all sections of the people, to draw the masses into the work of implementing this policy. This is an honourable and inspiring task for each worker in the people's state administration, for each sincere supporter of our cause, for each builder of Socialism!

decision on Party education for the new study year.

The meeting noted the importance of the work of the central and provincial Party schools and suggested that Party organisations should devote special attention to the selection of students for such schools. Taking into account the experience of the fraternal Italian Communist Party, the meeting resolved to arrange for particular subjects of the school curriculum to be studied individually.

It was decided in future, too, to develop to the utmost such forms of Party study as evening discussions. Last year, such discussions held by the Party organisations in Vienna were attended by an average of 10,700 people every month, 10% of them being non-party. Prior to each class, the Party press will publish an article on the subject to be studied. The same article will simultaneously be published as a pamphlet. As before, those leading these discussions will be trained at seminars.

In the new study year, seminars for the study of the Soviet textbook on political economy will be organised under the supervision of the leadership of the provincial Party organisations. To help students who attend these seminars, *Weg und Ziel*, the theoretical journal of the Party, will publish a series of articles.

The meeting also stressed the need to organise public lectures in order to popularise the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism.

### Press Workers' Conference in Albania

A conference of press workers, convened in Tiranë on the initiative of the C.C. of the Albanian Party of Labour, discussed the tasks of press workers in the light of the decisions of the April meeting of the C.C. on the ideological work of the Party and measures for its improvement. The report was made by Comrade Fadil Pachrami, Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper *Zeri i Popullit*.

The conference revealed a number of serious shortcomings in the work of certain newspaper and magazine editorial offices and outlined concrete steps to further improve the part played by the press in mobilising the working masses for building Socialism.

The conference was attended by Comrades Gogo Nushi and Liri Belishova, Secretaries of the C.C. of the Party.

### Successes of Australian Peace Supporters

Some 170,000 signatures have already been collected in Australia to the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council.

Good campaigns are in progress in the industrial field. At five mines in New South Wales, for example, the miners have signed to a man, and in another four only a very few have so far not signed. At a small factory in Sydney 130 workers signed; these included all the 60 women employed, although a foreman threatened the women with the sack unless they withdrew their signatures. During the Legislative Council elections in Victoria nearly 5,000 signatures were collected by members and supporters of the Victorian Peace Committee.

In connection with the world conference against nuclear weapons to be held in Hiroshima on August 6, the State Peace Councils are setting new targets. For example, the Victoria Council aims to increase its contribution to 60,000 by that date and the New South Wales Council to 110,000.

The main task facing the trade unions at the present stage is to organise a mass movement among the workers for increasing output and raising labour productivity, for steadily cutting production costs and improving quality.

To raise labour productivity and cut production costs it is necessary to remedy defects in the organisation of labour and the exploitation of machinery and equipment, to bring to light and make use of internal resources, to exercise economy by cutting down all expenses, including administrative costs, which may be reduced by way of further cuts in staff not directly engaged in the production of material values.

The growing desire of the workers to make fuller use of the available techniques is to be seen from the initiative taken by workers and technicians at the I. C. Frimu Metallurgical Works in Sinaia. The workers there put forward the slogan "We can produce more on our machines".

The importance of this initiative is that the workers and technicians in all the shops decided to increase production by making better use of machinery, with the result that in 1954 exploitation of machinery rose by 2.9%, the annual plan for gross output was fulfilled by 118.3% and the target for labour productivity exceeded. In recognition of the achievements of the employees at this plant the Central Council of Trade Unions conferred upon them the title of foremost enterprise in the country and presented them with the Challenge Banner of the Central Council of Trade Unions and a monetary bonus.

The effort to make more intensive use of equipment and modern machinery, inconceivable without better vocational training for the workers, gave rise to a form of socialist emulation under which leading workers help those who are lagging behind to master techniques and improve their skill.

Illustrative in this respect is the example of trade union group No. 19 at the December 21 Apparatus Factory in Bucharest. Noting the importance of this form of emulation, Toma Nicolae, organiser of the group, said: "In the past many leading workers in our factory also used to help those who were lagging behind. However, our group's initiative in this respect has been very useful, for it has given this comrades assistance an organised character. The result has been that workers who formerly lagged behind now achieve and even exceed their plan targets."

This example was soon followed at many enterprises in different branches of the economy. In the Grivița Roșie workshops, for instance, there are more than 100 leading workers helping over 200 youngsters to organise their work properly and fulfil their output quotas.

At the Industria Bumbaculue A Works in Bucharest there arose the idea of familiarising the workers with ways and means

the technology of production by eliminating several superfluous operations has cut down the transport within the shop by more than two-thirds and released labour power for other sectors of production. Now, in response to the appeal of the workers of 26 industrial enterprises in the Stalin region, a broad emulation drive is spreading through the country for exceeding the planned targets for socialist accumulation.

The trade unions are paying increasing attention to the task of enhancing the role and prestige of foremen, encouraging them to take an active part in socialist emulation and promoting broader co-operation between workers and foremen. The latter help the workers to arrange their working places and make full use of their machinery and equipment. Rolling mill foreman Alexandru Drăgan of the Industria Sîrmei Mill in Cimpia Turzii has initiated an emulation drive for lower production costs and less expenditure of labour and materials on each production process.

The trade unions are also focusing attention on the task of strengthening the tie-up between science and production in order to solve complicated production problems. Instructive in this respect is the example of the professorial staff of the Polytechnical Institute in Jassy, who have paid visits to a chemical factory in Tîrnăveni, the Ianoș Herbak Shoe Factory in Cluj, the Record Factory in Mediăș and other enterprises and acquainted themselves with their work. In conjunction with the workers, technicians and engineers they have substantially improved the technology of production in those enterprises.

For their part, production innovators are making an increasing contribution to the work of research institutes. Hundreds of workers employed in industry, agriculture and trade write articles and studies analysing vital problems of the organisation of labour and production. The most striking example of co-operation between scientists and workers is to be seen in their joint efforts to improve the techniques and technology of production. Working under the direction of engineer Adolf Cotlar, a group of engineers, foremen and foundry workers designed an air blower. Each member of this group was awarded the RPR state prize.

The foremost workers of Rumania are successfully drawing upon the advanced experience of Soviet people. The study and application of advanced Soviet methods of labour have indeed assumed a mass character in our industry, transport services, agriculture and trade.

Matulint's high-speed method of metal smelting in ferrous metallurgy, the use of water in drilling and of high-speed drilling in the oil industry, the high-speed and intensive methods of metal cutting introduced by Bykov, Bortkevich and Kolesov, the cyclical schedule practised in the mining industries, Orlov's method of high-speed brick laying

Socialist emulation attains good results only if advanced experience is quickly made known among all workers. This is done by widely popularising the results of emulation drives and comparing the results attained by the competing workers, brigades or enterprises. The strong and weak points that come to light in the course of a drive are given an increasing amount of space in the columns of factory newspapers and wall newspapers. Notices showing the results of the drive are displayed at conspicuous spots in the factories.

The trade unions give special attention to encouraging the competing workers by conferring the title of advanced emulation worker upon them, presenting them with diplomas and badges, putting their names up on the honours board, entering them in books of honour, giving them special certificates showing that they have done successful work in the emulation drive, etc.

Another highly important factor in promoting socialist emulation and stimulating the creative initiative of the working people is the system of payment in accordance with the quantity and quality of work done. The trade unions are working for the more extensive introduction of piece rates, which makes it possible to heighten the interest of the workers in the results of their labour. The piece-rate system stimulates fuller use of machinery, better organisation of labour and, in consequence, higher labour productivity.

The organisations of the Rumanian Workers' Party play a big role in developing socialist emulation. They are the standard bearers and initiators of socialist emulation in the enterprises and give it a lively, creative character.

The Party organisations help the trade unions to bring to light the new developments in production, support the valuable measures initiated by advanced workers and to popularise them among all the working people.

Party members work with determination to eradicate all trace of bureaucracy and red tape in the leadership of socialist emulation and to root out inertia and routine methods.

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The progress made in the Rumanian People's Republic in developing heavy industry, especially the machine-building industry, and the enthusiasm with which the people responded to the appeal of the Party and the Government to increase the annual production of grain to 10 million tons inspire us with firm confidence that the tasks set by the Party and the Government will be successfully carried out.

The working people of our country are deeply convinced that by their efforts for the successful realisation of the tasks set for the last year of their Five-Year Plan they are making a worthy contribution to the cause of building Socialism in our country and safeguarding peace throughout the world.

## PEOPLE OF VIET NAM RESTORE THEIR COUNTRY

The working people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are carrying on work to extend existing state enterprises. The reconstruction of a big paper factory has been completed. Thanks to the installation of new machinery in one of the match factories, its production capacity will increase by 50%. Designs have been completed for the construction of a machine repair works. A factory producing chemical fertilisers is well on the way towards doubling its output.

The Viet Nam Working People's Party and the Government are giving much attention to the training of specialists in various branches of the economy. Many new technical colleges have been opened; specialists will be trained in agriculture, telegraphy and radio, in railway transport and medical work. There are now more than 8,000 students in these establishments, whereas prior to the

liberation in the regions occupied by the French, there was only one technical college catering for a mere 100 students. This month school supplies and apparatus for equipping laboratories in higher educational establishments will arrive in Hanoi from fraternal countries.

The peasants are reaping their first summer harvest since hostilities ceased in Indo-China. It is a bigger one than in 1954. In the northern parts of the country some 788,200 hectares of land have been sown to various crops, an increase of 32,000 hectares compared with last year. In the countryside the Viet Nam Working People's Party and the Government are pursuing a policy of consistently reducing land rents and carrying through land reform, in the course of which the working peasants are being allotted land. The reform has already been carried out in rural regions covering a population of 1,980,000.

## Crisis Symptoms in Light Industries of West European Countries

The reactionary press is seeking to depict the development of those branches of production which are busy fulfilling military orders as all but positive proof of the flourishing state of capitalist economy. Militarisation of the economy is pictured as a wonder-working force, that should breathe life into all branches of capitalist economy.

But the claims of reactionary bourgeois politicians are one thing, and reality is quite another.

Facts show that the consumer-goods industries are in the grip of a serious crisis. Light industry and some branches of the food industry are in an especially bad plight. In France, for instance, the output of the leather industry in

1954 dropped to nearly half the 1929 figure and was 36% lower than in 1938. Output of fats was 9% below the 1938 figure. Even the bourgeois press cannot conceal the growing difficulties in the textile industry whose 1954 level stood at 5% below that of 1929. This year the situation in the textile industry has continued to deteriorate. The crisis has affected all the textile areas of France. In the woollen industry 286 enterprises (24% of the total) have gone out of business since 1949, including 35% of those in the south of the country. Within two years 102 enterprises in the cotton industry closed down. The number of workers employed in the textile industry has been reduced by 150,000 since 1950.

Unemployment is on the increase among British textile workers as well. The cotton bosses have reported that during two months of this year alone, 4,000 workers had to "leave". Between January and November 1954, the output of Italy's leather industry was 9% lower than the 1938 level and that of her footwear industry 30% lower. The crisis is becoming ever more acute in her textile industry as well.

In Belgium the output of woollen goods in 1954 was 5% below the 1953 figure and the production of cotton goods has also been reduced considerably.

These are the facts and they show that the preferential development of war production in West European countries undermines vital branches of capitalist economy.



## We Shall Strengthen Friendship and Co-operation Between Peoples of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia

The persistent struggle of the world peace forces led by the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic has resulted in some relaxation of international tension. Conditions for a peaceful settlement of outstanding international questions have become more favourable. This is to be seen, for instance, in the cessation of hostilities in Korea and Indo-China, the conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty, etc. It is also clearly evident from the recent Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Soviet Union, the U.S.A., Britain and France and from its decisions which are of paramount international significance. All this inspires the peoples who are fighting with redoubled efforts for a peaceful settlement of all outstanding international questions.

An important step in the direction of easing international tension and strengthening the cause of peace is also the normalisation of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The Soviet-Yugoslav Declaration issued following the Belgrade talks which took place from May 27 to June 2 is a document of great international importance. It reflects the unanimity of views of the Soviet and Yugoslav Governments on a number of major problems of the international situation and the relations between the two countries. It shows the identity of outlook of the two Governments on such basic and major questions of the international situation as, for example, the establishment of a system of collective security, reduction and limitation of armaments, prohibition of atomic weapons, the German question, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic in regard to Taiwan and admission to Uno, as well as on some other questions.

Thus, the abnormal relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia which arose in 1948 because of the provocative activities of the imperialist agents Beria and Abakumov have been ended. The normalisation of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia has foiled the aims of the imperialist aggressors to sharpen relations among the different countries in South-Eastern Europe. The results of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks represent a significant success for the cause of peace. It is precisely because of this that the Soviet-Yugoslav Declaration was welcomed with such deep satisfaction by all progressive forces in the world, who saw in it a new contribution to the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of the cause of peace.

Only the dark forces of reaction met the restoration of the traditional friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia with hostility; and this is easy to understand. Arising from their concern to carry out their anti-people's plans, the aggressive imperialist circles are seeking not to improve the relations between different states, but to worsen and aggravate them.

The Soviet-Yugoslav Declaration has laid solid foundations for the development of friendly relations and all-round co-operation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The carrying out of this policy is facilitated by the fact that social ownership of the principal means of production predominates in Yugoslavia. For instance, the proportion of her industry which is privately owned is now less than 10%. Power is in the hands of the working

class and the working peasantry, which are the main classes in that country. In his speech at a meeting in Sofia, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev said that "despite the difficulties experienced by Yugoslavia because of the disturbed relations between her and our countries, she has not relinquished her sovereignty; in face of the imperialist camp she has completely retained her national independence".

Normalisation of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is another demonstration of the Soviet Union's peaceful policy which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

An important fact to be underlined is that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have put an end to the abnormal relations between them by means of negotiation and mutual understanding. The method of negotiation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia has yielded splendid results, and many questions previously unresolved have been settled in accordance with the interests of both countries. This clearly shows that disputed questions between different states or questions of an international character can be successfully and correctly settled by means of negotiation and mutual understanding.

Normalisation of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia met with the complete approval of the people in the People's Democracies because it accords with their interests as well as with the interests of peace and of the international working-class movement.

Normalisation of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia was also wholeheartedly welcomed by the Bulgarian people. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are neighbours and their peoples are very close to each other in view of their common Slav origin. Despite the fact that in the past the ruling classes of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia repeatedly set the peoples of our countries against one another, we cherished the kindest feelings towards each other. Fraternal friendship between our two peoples is rooted deep in the past, in the heroic struggle for their national liberation from age-old Turkish thralldom.

This fraternal friendship between the working people of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia was further strengthened in their struggle against capitalism and fascism and especially in the struggle against the Hitler occupationists in the Balkans. Our friendship was sealed by the blood shed by the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples during the patriotic war against Hitler Germany. It grew in breadth and depth following their liberation from capitalist domination, when Bulgaria and Yugoslavia took the path of socialist development.

The straining of relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in 1948 was harmful to both countries. Such disturbed relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and between Yugoslavia and the people's-democratic countries only played into the hands of the enemies of peace and Socialism. That is why the Bulgarian people welcomed the Soviet-Yugoslav Declaration and

the normalisation of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia with the greatest enthusiasm.

On the invitation of our Government, the Soviet Government Delegation, composed of Comrades N. S. Khrushchev, N. A. Bulganin and A. I. Mikoyan, which had taken part in talks in Belgrade, visited Sofia on its way from Yugoslavia and informed the Bulgarian leaders about its negotiations with the Yugoslav Government. In an exchange of views complete unanimity was revealed on the question of establishing friendly co-operation both between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The communique issued after this visit points out that "the friendly co-operation of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria with Yugoslavia will help to improve the relations of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union with neighbouring countries such as Greece and Turkey".

The subsequent meeting of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party adopted a resolution stating: "Having been informed about the meeting and talks between the Soviet Government Delegation and the Yugoslav leaders in Belgrade and about their results, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party expresses its full approval of the information and its solidarity with the cause of the Belgrade meeting and declares that it will do everything in its power to ensure complete success for that cause."

During the past two years a number of measures have been taken to improve relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. In 1953 the two countries concluded agreements on the regulation of railway communications and the restoration of destroyed and dilapidated posts marking the Bulgarian-Yugoslav frontier. Last year a joint Bulgarian-Yugoslav commission was set up; it drew up a number of special agreements on methods for the investigation and settlement of border incidents. These agreements were approved by the Governments of both countries. At present quite a normal situation exists on the Bulgarian-Yugoslav frontier.

The two countries have signed a number of agreements, as for example on the repatriation and exchange of citizens sentenced by the courts, on measures to facilitate the return of political emigrés, on the exchange of persons who illegally crossed the frontier, etc.; they have concluded a veterinary and sanitary convention.

In 1954 Bulgaria and Yugoslavia resumed trading relations; they signed a trade agreement on mutually advantageous terms. Compared with 1954, the volume of trade between our two countries has this year increased substantially.

Last year Bulgaria and Yugoslavia also resumed cultural relations. For the development of such relations they adopted a special plan which is now being put into practice. Our two countries are increasingly extending the exchange of literature, works of folk and symphonic music, films, photographs, reciprocal visits of musicians, sportsmen, etc. Our cultural relations are greatly assisted by the similarity of our languages.

There exist all the conditions for the further extension and strengthening of good-neighbourly relations and co-operation between us, which can only benefit the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples and contribute to the cause of peace and Socialism.

★  
**Encho Staikov**  
Member, Political Bureau, C.C.,  
Bulgarian Communist Party

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Prior to the Geneva Four-Power Conference of heads of government and during the work of this Conference, the reactionary press, which has made a speciality of fanning up the "cold war", obdurately continued to prophesy the "inevitable failure" of the negotiations in Geneva. With the successful conclusion of the Conference, these figments of the imagination have burst like a soap bubble.

(Press item)

PROPHECY...



AND REALITY

Drawing by J. Novak

## Terror in Iraq

The Iraqi people live under conditions of police outrage, terror and bloodshed. Their most elementary freedoms have been trampled underfoot, parties disbanded and the press outlawed, and the national movement is being brutally persecuted.

Trying to suppress the people's mounting resistance to the military Turko-Iraqi pact, the dictator Nouri Said's Government, serving the interests of the imperialists, is resorting to the most barbarous methods of butchery against the working people and all patriots.

All sections of the population are affected by the repressive measures. Only recently an anti-feudal movement of 20,000 peasants in the El-Amara district was brutally suppressed. The Nouri Said troops made mass

arrests there, destroying and burning the peasants' huts.

Recently a fifteen-year-old schoolboy, Ali Cheikh Houssein, accused of taking part in a patriotic demonstration, was sentenced to be hanged. To avoid the law which prohibits the death penalty for juveniles the tribunal resorted to forgery of the boy's passport. A campaign to save Ali Cheikh Houssein is making progress in Iraq and other Arab countries.

Recently there was a mass murder of prisoners in the Baakouba jail. Government troops opened fire at political prisoners, leaving many killed and wounded.

Despite bloody terror, the Iraqi people are determinedly carrying on their struggle against aggressive imperialist plans and for peace, national independence and democracy.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Who Needs "Psychological Selection" Propaganda?

Not long ago Professor Moreno, U.S. expert on labour productivity, gave a lecture at the premises of the General Secretariat of the French Government to French press representatives on the highly "scientific" subject of "Sociometry and Productivity, Psychodrama and Labour Problems".

It did not take the audience long, however, to disentangle the meaning of this purposely vague title. The lecturer was advocating the system, widespread in the U.S.A., of hiring workers by "psychological selection".

The main feature of this system is that on starting work the newcomer undergoes a grilling as regards his politics and morals. This cynical interrogation is undertaken by a special commission which includes representatives of the management and psychiatrists. "Do you smoke at work?... Do you like talking to your work-mates? When do you go to bed and at what time do you get up? What is your attitude to women?"—there is nothing the commission does not poke its nose into. The check-up on the "virtues" of the newcomer is not confined merely to the answers such questions evoke. After a "test" of this kind the new worker is placed under "special supervision", that is common or garden police surveillance.

The lecturer showed how, by using his method of "psychological selection", the employers at two U.S. factories (a Chicago steel mill and a big watch factory in Connecticut) had got rid of workers who had "insufficiently assimilated themselves into the group", in other words, workers who opposed the monstrous speed-up.

It must be said that the system of "psychological selection" and spying on people at work has caught on not only in the U.S.A. but in certain other capitalist countries too, including France. Employers there, it turns out, are training special cadres of "psychotechnicians". The Iron and Steel Employers' Federation alone is training 1,300 such specialists "by U.S. methods". At the S.N.E.C.M.A. Works in Boulogne-Billancourt, which employ about 2,000 workers, there is a commission of seven making "psychotechnical tests". After being thoroughly insulted, those applying for work find that, as a rule, five out of ten of their number are turned down.

The following question was put to a 19-year-old girl applying for a job at a telephone works: "Do you sleep quite alone, or with your grandmother or your aunt?" When the girl looked amazed, her questioners explained: "If you don't sleep well, you don't work so well or so quickly and we don't want workers of that kind."

One 26-year-old woman was asked 95 questions.

Such a "system" of selecting people gives rise to quite justifiable indignation and protests on the part of broad sections of the French public. Even the bourgeois *La vie française*, calling for a limitation of these "psychological tests", suggests that "we should safeguard ourselves from U.S. excesses". The last Congress of the National Federation of Engineers passed a special resolution demanding that "psychotechnical" tests be banned as far as engineers...



all progressive forces in the world, who saw in it a new contribution to the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of the cause of peace.

Only the dark forces of reaction met the restoration of the traditional friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia with hostility; and this is easy to understand. Arising from their concern to carry out their anti-people's plans, the aggressive imperialist circles are seeking not to improve the relations between different states, but to worsen and aggravate them.

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There exist all the conditions for the further extension and strengthening of good-neighbourly relations and co-operation between us, which can only benefit the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples and contribute to the cause of peace and Socialism.

## Development of Secondary Technical Education in KPDR

The Korean People's Democratic Republic has made considerable progress in the sphere of technical education.

According to the Ministry of Education,

the number of students in the secondary technical colleges more than doubled in the 1954-55 study year compared with the previous study year.

To meet the needs of the national economy, new technical colleges have been built in order to train specialists in ship and auto-building, meteorology and so on.

## The Situation in Argentina

(Letter from Buenos Aires)

Argentina was recently the scene of bloodshed, caused by the attempt of a group of adventurers, in the service of foreign monopolies, to carry through a reactionary coup d'etat. To realise their plots they banked on the support of certain sections of the armed forces.

What is at the back of these events and what led up to them?

In the past three months the Peron Government, pursuing a policy of subordinating the country's economy to foreign capital, negotiated for a loan of 60 million dollars with which to buy in the U.S. machinery for a foundry turning out steel for military purposes, which is dominated by the American Westinghouse and Armco Trusts. It also signed a contract with Standard Oil of California granting that monopoly full and exclusive rights over an area of 49,800 square kilometres (larger than the territory of Switzerland). This company will enjoy extraterritorial rights in this area and be free to build airfields, ports, highways, railways, etc.

Under an agreement with the Kaiser-Frazer Trust U.S. firms, with the minimum of capital investments, gain control of factories for assembling engines and manufacturing spare parts for planes and motor cars and are able to sell at excessively high prices machinery no longer in use in the U.S.A. A similar picture is to be observed in other vital branches of the economy (trade, the transport services, the chemical, pharmaceutical and power industries, etc.).

This far from complete data suffices to show that, thanks to the concessions made by the Argentine Government, the U.S. monopolies have virtually taken over such highly important industries as the production of automobile engines, iron and steel, oil, chemicals and others.

As a result of these concessions and in order to create what the U.S. monopolies call a "favourable atmosphere" for capital

investments, the official policy became more reactionary than ever; increasingly repressive measures were taken against the working class, and the reactionaries stepped up their efforts to utilise the repressive apparatus of the state to intensify exploitation of the working people. In recent months, the cost of living has soared and inflation increased; prices paid to the peasants for certain basic agricultural products have dropped; unemployment has risen and exploitation of the workers and peasants has been intensified considerably.

All this resulted in growing political instability that was fraught with the threat of violence on the part of both the most reactionary elements in the Government and the putschist groups in the opposition.

Naturally, all this aroused growing resistance among the working class and the peasantry (whether Peronists or not), which also extended to considerable sections of the middle bourgeoisie, manufacturers and tradesmen, who are not connected with foreign monopolies. All kinds of political groupings and the most diverse sections of the population came out against this reactionary and capitulatory course and are still doing so.

The growing activity of the people and the Government's inability to check it alarmed the reactionaries within the Government and the so-called "systematic" opposition. They sought to divert the attention of the people, to confuse and divide them. But despite their efforts broad sections of the people fought on for their political and economic demands and, in the course of that fight, forged unity in their ranks.

It was in these circumstances that, on the initiative of reactionary elements within the Catholic hierarchy and those sections closely connected with it, a new political party

modelled on the Christian Democratic parties of other countries was formed not long ago. Its main function, concealed behind an abundance of general appeals for democracy and social justice, is to take advantage of the social unrest and place itself in the position of being a possible successor to the present Government.

The formation of this party aggravated the situation. The Government criticised the activities of the Catholic hierarchy and a great to-do was started around the false problem of posing the masses against sections of the Catholics in order to cover up the increasing concessions made to foreign monopolies and prepare the ground for the complete abolition of Article 40 of the National Constitution, under which it is forbidden to grant foreigners the right to exploit the country's power resources.

Reactionaries in both camps—the camp of Peronism and the opposition camp—did their utmost to whip up this campaign and deepen the split among the people of Argentina, erecting barriers between Peronists and non-Peronists, Catholics and non-Catholics, workers and other sections of the population, etc.

All these developments followed each other very rapidly and, a few hours after the news reached Buenos Aires that the Pope had ex-communicated members of the National Government, culminated in an attempted coup d'etat. This attempt was also preceded by serious street clashes between elements mobilised by the curia and the police.

The reactionaries within the Government, among a certain section of the opposition and in the Catholic hierarchy made ready to overthrow the Government. They tried to force it to adopt a more open policy of capitulation and repression and, circumstances permitting, to replace it by another government that in their opinion would be better able to oppose the people and transfer to their shoulders the full burden of the

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## News in Brief

Poland has some 2,000 vocational schools and technical colleges, which are being attended by 400,000 people. The vocational and trade schools are training skilled workers for over 200 trades and the technical colleges for nearly 300.

A system has been introduced in Czechoslovakia for the regular medical inspection of children, under which not

less than 90% of all children are examined every year.

At the present time in Hungary the Ministry of Culture and the Trade Union Council alone have more than 10,000 libraries under their control. At the time of the liberation there were only 1,008 libraries in the whole country.

developing economic crisis, and would open the doors of the country still more widely to foreign capital.

On June 14—two days before the bloody events—the Communist Party of Argentina called upon its members and sympathisers not to allow events to take them by surprise and stressed the necessity for the Party to follow its own independent line more consistently than ever before. It urged them to strengthen their contacts with the workers and peasants, with all sections of the people in the factories, the villages and other places of work or residence and to work with redoubled energy to set up unity committees to fight for their social and economic demands and for democracy, economic independence, national sovereignty and peace. It urged them to be vigilant and to energetically disclose to the people the danger of reactionary upheavals. It reminded them that if, despite its efforts and those of other democratic and progressive forces, the reactionary elements tried to carry out a coup d'etat, it would be the duty of the Communists to take their place at the head of the working masses—Peronists and non-Peronists, Catholics and non-Catholics—and to go out into the streets to thwart the coup d'etat, free political prisoners and demand the restoration of democratic freedoms and the formation of a democratic coalition government that would protect Argentina's economic independence and national sovereignty and ensure bread, land, work, democracy and peace.

Further developments promptly confirmed the timeliness of this warning. June 16 saw an attempted military coup d'etat that resulted in the loss of many lives and much damage. The working class and all the people, with the Communists well in the forefront, quickly rose up against this reactionary attempt and at the same time put forward their own programme of political and economic demands.

But the prospect of broad masses of armed people taking part in the struggle

against the putschists was disliked both by those who were involved in the attempted coup d'etat and by the known reactionary elements in the Government, as well as certain trade union leaders who, obeying the orders of these elements, tried to stop the people from taking part in the struggle, to neutralise them and remove them from the political arena. They feared that the people's victory over the putschists might give the struggle a genuinely democratic character and prevent both the reactionary sections of the Peronists and the groups involved in the putsch from reaching a reactionary compromise behind the backs of and to the detriment of the people and thereby opening the way to capitulation to the U.S. monopolies, the landlord oligarchy and the higher clergy.

Precisely because this manoeuvre, designed to neutralise and intimidate the people, was partially successful, events are now developing towards a reactionary reconciliation which, unless it is stopped at once by the united action of the masses, will make the situation still worse. As the Communist Party of Argentina foresaw in its statement of June 17, although the organisers of the coup d'etat did not succeed in their attempt to overthrow the Government immediately, they were able to get their reactionary policy through under a mask of "constitutionality". This accounts for the reorganisation of the Cabinet, the changes in the leadership of some of the trade union organisations and the repeal of a number of the measures taken by the National Government in the last few weeks before the attempted coup d'etat. It also accounts for the introduction of a state of siege (after the coup d'etat had already been suppressed) and the use of new ferociously repressive measures against Communists and other democratic and progressive forces. As for the putschist groups, official quarters are taking a conciliatory attitude towards them.

19-year-old telephone works: "Do you sleep quite alone or with your grandmother or your aunt? When the girl looked amazed, her questioners explained: "If you don't sleep well, you don't work so well or so quickly and we don't want workers of that kind."

One 26-year-old woman was asked questions.

Such a "system" of selecting people gives rise to quite justifiable indignation and protests on the part of broad sections of the French public. Even the bourgeois *La vie française*, calling for a limitation of these "psychological tests", suggests that "we should safeguard ourselves from U.S. excesses". The last Congress of the National Federation of Engineers passed a special resolution demanding that "psychotechnical" tests be banned as far as engineers were concerned.

In their chase after profits, capitalist employers are trying to increase the speed-up to the nth degree, to get rid of workers who cannot stand the terrific pace and to control not only their working hours, but their leisure and sleeping time as well.

This is further evidence of the misanthropic nature of capitalist exploitation.

Jan MAREK

And so, although the coup d'etat failed, the situation remains unstable. The people feel that the incident is not closed. And they are right, for the compromise reached leads to the domination in the leadership of the country of certain groups notorious for their reactionary and anti-people's views.

To rescue the country from its chaotic state, it is necessary, as the Communist Party of Argentina points out, that Communists, Peronists, Radicals, Socialists, progressive democrats, liberals, non-party people, Catholics and non-Catholics, civilians and military men unite to win conditions that would ensure democratic coexistence to all the people of Argentina.

In this broad unity of action the working class has the paramount role to play, and to play it properly it must be closely united at all places of work and in the trade unions. The anti-worker attitude of some of the trade union leaders has been rejected by the working people and this must be the case in future as well. But it should not be forgotten that the General Confederation of Labour is the workers themselves and their trade unions, and that, at a moment when the reactionaries are striving to make the Confederation ineffective and impotent, the working people must strengthen it for the sake of trade union independence and the struggle for their social and economic demands and democratic rights.

The gravity of the present situation makes unity of action imperative. Therefore, in the name of the supreme interests of the country, the working class and the people, the Communist Party declares its readiness to march side by side with all who want to work together for the conquest of economic freedom and for national independence, peace, democracy and the welfare of the people.

Victor PEREZ

Buenos Aires, July 9, 1955

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