

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

Bucharest. Organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties

No. 32 (353)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1955

PRICE 3d (8 cents)

FOR STRENGTHENING CONFIDENCE AMONG STATES, FOR WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY

The results of the Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Four Great Powers continue to be the subject of broad discussion among the world public. And this is quite logical, for the relaxation of international tension, the establishment of international confidence among countries and the preservation and consolidation of universal peace are the strongest and most cherished desires of all honest people throughout the world. There is no people on earth that wants war, no people that would not work for peace. In no country, big or small, do the people feel animosity towards the peoples of other countries. All towards the peoples of race or nationality, are striving, as they always have done, to live in concord and peace.

Making immense efforts to maintain and strengthen peace, hundreds of millions of people have for some years energetically and perseveringly pressed for a peaceful solution of vital international problems and the elimination of the threat of another war. In this regard they had especially high hopes of a conference of the heads of government of the Great Powers, a conference that had long been urged by the partisans of peace. To a great extent these hopes were justified. The fruitful efforts of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries, directed at the relaxation of international tension, the powerful influence of the peoples' peace movement on the foreign policies of governments, the mass movement of peace supporters and their sustained and selfless struggle provided the necessary conditions for convening and conducting the Geneva Conference.

The Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers has had a favourable effect on the entire international situation. It has weakened the positions of the forces of reaction and strengthened those of the champions of peace. It signified the beginning of the end of the notorious cold war and the failure of the so-called positions of strength policy which for years poisoned the international atmosphere.

Everybody now recognises that the Geneva Conference is of truly historic significance, that it marked the opening of a new stage in the relations among states. The Conference signified a victory for the spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding.

closer and to reach agreement, the Soviet Government is thoughtfully and seriously examining President Eisenhower's proposal for an exchange of military information between the U.S.A. and the USSR and for facilities for aerial photography of each other's territory. "We are sure", said N. A. Bulganin, "that, in our endeavours to ensure peace for the peoples, we shall continue to march along together and that things will go better, that everything will turn out well."

It is perfectly clear that broader co-operation among countries, particularly among the Great Powers, is bound to play a great part in the lessening of international tension and the establishment of the necessary confidence among countries. Such co-operation is quite practicable, possible and justified historically. If the USSR, the United States, Britain, France and certain other countries could co-operate during the second world war, they can also do so in peace time.

In Geneva, as is known, the heads of governments devoted much attention to the possibilities of improving relations among states and to the development of contacts between East and West. It was pointed out that it was necessary to develop not only political but also economic, cultural and scientific ties and to arrange more reciprocal visits of prominent figures in industry, agriculture, trade, science, culture and public life. It is beyond doubt that reciprocal visits, provided they are not prejudiced, will benefit the peoples and help to get rid of all irrelevancies and artificialities, everything that hampers the establishment of friendly relations among countries.

The Soviet Union has displayed good initiative in regard to reciprocal visits by parliamentary delegations. At the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the Soviet Union has recently been visited by parliamentary delegations from Britain, India, Syria and Sweden. A Yugoslav parliamentary delegation is now touring the USSR. Further parliamentary delegations are expected in the near future.

The visits of the Soviet Government Delegation to Yugoslavia, of India's Prime Minister Nehru to the USSR and of President of the Viet

at ambassadorial level in Geneva. The purpose of these negotiations is to settle the question of the repatriation of civilians of the two countries and to discuss some other practical questions which are points at issue between them.

There can be no doubt that quite a few difficulties will yet be encountered and that no little effort will yet be required before many international problems are settled. But given the desire of all the parties concerned and the preservation of the spirit of co-operation which was so strikingly manifested at the Geneva Conference, these difficulties can be surmounted and international co-operation will expand and grow stronger. The peace-loving peoples trust that the Foreign Ministers' Conference that is to take place in Geneva on October 27 will make a fresh contribution to the settlement of international problems, the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of peace.

The press and radio in all countries rate highly the desire of the heads of government of the Four Powers to reach agreement on disputed international problems and to strengthen co-operation and confidence between countries, a desire that was displayed both during the Geneva Conference and after it. The Chinese newspaper *Jenminjhpao*, for instance, writes in an editorial that the results of the Geneva Conference will play a part in strengthening world peace and represent an important step towards the further relaxation of international tension and the cessation of the cold war. The British weekly *Tribune* cites instances of the lessening of international tension and notes that East and West are now in a state of pleasant competition. Many of the sentiments expressed in the Supreme Soviet are to be welcomed, writes the *New York Times*, while the Indian newspaper *Statesman* evaluates the results of the Conference as ushering in a new era in the relations of the Big Four and the French newspaper *Le Monde* stresses that the "détente continues".

In the light of the incipient relaxation of international tension, the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy that opened in Geneva on August 8 is of great significance. This conference will undoubtedly represent a big step forward in the development of international scientific co-operation and will facilitate more rapid progress in the application of atomic energy for the good of mankind.

RESOLUTION of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the Report of Comrade N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the Results of the Geneva Conference of the Heads of Government of the Four Powers

Having heard and discussed the report of Comrade N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the results of the Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers—France, the United Kingdom, the USSR and the U.S.A.—the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics fully endorses the work of the Government Delegation of the USSR at the Conference.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR notes that at the Geneva Conference the Soviet Government Delegation consistently pursued the Leninist foreign policy of peace of the Soviet state, a policy that corresponds to the vital interests of the Soviet people and the interests of strengthening peace and security the world over.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR states that the fruitful efforts of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states have resulted of late in a certain relaxation of the international tension that arose in the postwar years. This relaxation was facilitated above all by the cessation of the war in Korea and of hostilities in Indo-China; the conclusion of the State Treaty with Austria; the normalisation of relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia, which opened the way to developing friendship and co-operation between the two countries; the successful Asian-African Conference at Bandung, and the visit of Prime Minister Nehru of India to the Soviet Union, which has led to a further consolidation of friendly relations between the USSR and India. Of great importance in lessening international tension was the Soviet Government's proposals of May 10 on the reduction of armaments, prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and elimination of the threat of another war.

All this, as well as the powerful influence of the peoples' peace movement on the foreign policies of governments, was conducive to the success of the Geneva Conference.

The peoples of the world, who followed the work of the Conference with keen attention, were not disappointed. The Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers has played an important part in further easing tension in the relations among states and above all in the relations among the Great Powers which took part in it. This Conference is of historic significance and marks the beginning of a new stage in improving relations among states, regardless of their political and social systems, on the basis of peaceful coexistence and the establishment of confidence among states, without which the ending of the "cold war" and the ensuring of a stable and enduring peace among nations are impossible.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics notes with satisfaction that the main feature of the Geneva Conference was the spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding that is indispensable for establishing confidence among states. The heads of government of the Four Powers displayed good will for co-operation and a desire to find a way to agreed decisions.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses the hope that the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States of America, Britain and France, scheduled for next October, will, guided by the Directive worked out by the heads of the governments, make a further step towards the settlement of outstanding international questions.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR believes that the personal contact established at the Geneva Conference among the heads of government of the Four Great Powers promotes the establishment of an atmosphere of businesslike co-operation among countries. The further development of this personal contact will undoubtedly correspond to the interests of strengthening peace and international co-operation.

Another positive factor in improving the international situation is the establishment of direct contact between parliaments and the exchange of parliamentary delegations, conducted on the initiative of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It may be hoped that there will also be an extension of such contact.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses its confidence that the establishment of broader political, economic and cultural links among countries, irrespective of their political and social systems, on the basis of respect for sovereign rights and non-interference in domestic affairs, accords with the interests of the peoples and will lead to the consolidation of peace, friendship and co-operation among them.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is confident that the Geneva Conference and the Directive of the heads of government of the Four Powers to their Foreign Ministers will provide a new stimulus for intensifying the efforts of the peoples to consolidate world peace. The peace-loving peoples will undoubtedly display the vigilance and persistence necessary to ensure that the tasks set at Geneva by the heads of government of the Four Powers take shape as concrete decisions in the interests of universal peace and the security of all peoples.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR declares that the Soviet Union has pursued and will continue to pursue a policy of peace, international co-operation and relaxation of international tension, and will strive to establish confidence among countries in the interests of the peaceful solution, through negotiation, of the major international problems. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses the hope that in this it will receive the support of all parliaments and governments.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is deeply convinced that the Soviet people, imbued with a warm and sincere desire to live in peace and friendship with all other peoples, unanimously supporting the peaceful foreign policy of their Government and inspired by the great ideas of communist construction, will continue, with unflinching vigour, to further increase the might of their homeland.

CONCLUDING SPEECH

support... necessary conditions for convening and conducting the Geneva Conference.

The Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers has had a favourable effect on the entire international situation. It has weakened the positions of the forces of reaction and strengthened those of the champions of peace. It signified the beginning of the end of the notorious cold war and the failure of the so-called positions of strength policy which for years poisoned the international atmosphere.

Everybody now recognises that the Geneva Conference is of truly historic significance, that it marked the opening of a new stage in the relations among states. The Conference signified a victory for the spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding, the spirit of negotiation. The development of such co-operation undoubtedly be in the interests of strengthening the cause of peace.

The third session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, held on August 4-5, heard and discussed a report by N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the results of the Geneva Conference. The Supreme Soviet fully endorsed the work of the Soviet Government Delegation in Geneva and specifically noted that it pursued there the consistent Leninist foreign policy of peace of the Soviet state, which accords not only with the vital interests of the Soviet people but also with those of strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

The Soviet proposals made at Geneva on the most important international problems are of a really constructive nature. Worthy of special attention in this respect is the Soviet proposal on the establishment of European collective security in two stages. No less important is another Soviet proposal on the conclusion of a treaty between the Western and Warsaw groupings. During the discussion on the German problem the Soviet Delegation specifically noted that under present circumstances an agreement on this question could be reached only through a lessening of tension in Europe, the dissolution of existing military groupings and the establishment of a system of general European collective security. The Soviet proposals for a general reduction of armaments, the prohibition of atomic weapons and elimination of the threat of a new war were also enthusiastically welcomed by the whole of the world progressive public.

While submitting its proposals on all these questions, the Soviet Union does not refuse at the same time to examine seriously any others that are prompted by the desire to find a way to the solution of international problems. In his concluding speech at the third session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, N. A. Bulganin said that, proceeding from the need to bring the positions of the parties

to arrange more reciprocal visits of prominent figures in industry, agriculture, trade, science, culture and public life. It is beyond doubt that reciprocal visits, provided they are not prejudiced, will benefit the peoples and help to get rid of all irrelevancies and artificialities, everything that hampers the establishment of friendly relations among countries.

The Soviet Union has displayed good initiative in regard to reciprocal visits by parliamentary delegations. At the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the Soviet Union has recently been visited by parliamentary delegations from Britain, India, Syria and Sweden. A Yugoslav parliamentary delegation is now touring the USSR. Further parliamentary delegations are expected in the near future.

The visits of the Soviet Government Delegation to Yugoslavia, of India's Prime Minister Nehru to the USSR and of Ho Chi Minh, President of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic, to the Chinese People's Republic and the USSR were of benefit to the cause of strengthening international co-operation. This cause is also served by the visits of the Soviet agricultural delegation to the United States and of the American agricultural delegation to the USSR, which have aroused great interest among the population of the two countries. There is no doubt that the forthcoming visits of N. A. Bulganin and N. S. Khrushchev to Britain, of French Premier Edgar Faure and Foreign Minister A. Pinay to the Soviet Union, of N. A. Bulganin to India, Marshal Tito and Gamal Abdel Nasser, Prime Minister of Egypt, to the USSR, together with other visits, will help strengthen confidence among states.

The solution of urgent problems of Asia and the Far East is of tremendous importance for easing international tension and establishing universal peace. Unfortunately, these problems were not officially discussed in Geneva. But this does not mean that they have lost their importance and become less urgent. The situation in Asia and the Far East remains tense and dangerous. Such vital questions as the peaceful unification of Korea, implementation of the agreements on Indo-China, settlement of the Taiwan question on the basis of the recognition of the indisputable rights of the Chinese people and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic in Uno are awaiting speedy solution.

Displaying good will for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts and improvement of relations with other countries, including the U.S.A., the Government of the Chinese People's Republic has already taken a number of measures directed at lessening tension in the Far East. At the Asian-African Conference at Bandung, the Chinese Government suggested that China and the United States start direct negotiations to discuss the question of lessening and eliminating tension in the Taiwan area. These two countries are now holding talks

results of the Geneva Conference will play a part in strengthening world peace and represent an important step towards the further relaxation of international tension and the cessation of the cold war. The British weekly Tribune cites instances of the lessening of international tension and notes that East and West are now in a state of pleasant competition. Many of the sentiments expressed in the Supreme Soviet are to be welcomed, writes the New York Times, while the Indian newspaper Statesman evaluates the results of the Conference as ushering in a new era in the relations of the Big Four and the French newspaper Le Monde stresses that the "détente continues".

In the light of the incipient relaxation of international tension, the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy that opened in Geneva on August 8 is of great significance. This conference will undoubtedly represent a big step forward in the development of international scientific co-operation and will facilitate more rapid progress in the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, for the good of mankind and the improvement of the living standards and well-being of the peoples.

The courageous and purposeful struggle of those taking part in the people's peace movement in all countries for the lessening of international tension and the strengthening of co-operation and confidence between states has already yielded tangible results. This, however, does not mean that the world is now free of forces that would like to continue the adventurist "positions of strength" and cold war policy, the policy of inciting hatred among peoples, the policy of preserving military groupings and military bases on alien territory, of preparing and unleashing another war. That is why, inspired by the progress achieved, all men and women of good will in all countries who are vitally interested in preserving and strengthening peace will continue to exercise vigilance in regard to the designs of the reactionary forces of the world and to work unflinchingly for peace, in relation to which new prospects are now opening up to them.

The Communist and Workers' Parties have always looked upon the struggle for a stable and lasting peace, for the organisation and unification of the forces of peace against those of reaction as a great and noble task. They link up into one whole the struggle for peace and universal security with defence of the economic and political rights of the working class and all the working people in their countries. True to the banner of proletarian internationalism, they emphatically demand an end to the cold war and the development of friendly co-operation between states regardless of political systems; they demand that the spirit of mutual understanding permeate all international relations.

The peoples of all lands can and must live in peace and friendship with one another. In the name of the security of their countries, in the name of their future they insist: peace for the world!

lessening international tension was the Soviet Government's proposals of May 10 on the reduction of armaments, prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and elimination of the threat of another war.

All this, as well as the powerful influence of the peoples' peace movement on the foreign policies of governments, was conducive to the success of the Geneva Conference.

The peoples of the world, who followed the work of the Conference with keen attention, were not disappointed. The Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers has played an important part in further easing tension in the relations among states and above all in the relations among the Great Powers which took part in it. This Conference is of historic significance and marks the beginning of a new stage in improving relations among states, regardless of their political and social systems, on the basis of peaceful coexistence and the establishment of confidence among states, without which the ending of the "cold war" and the ensuring of a stable and enduring peace among nations are impossible.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics notes with satisfaction that the main feature of the Geneva Conference was the spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding that is indispensable for establishing confidence among states. The heads of government of the Four Powers displayed good will for co-operation and a desire to find a way to agreed decisions.

CONCLUDING SPEECH by Comrade N. A. BULGANIN, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on August 5, 1955, at the Third Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Comrade Deputies,
I must note with deep satisfaction that the discussion on the report at the joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities on the results of the Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers, together with the speeches of the deputies, showed that the Supreme Soviet fully endorses the position and the work of the Government Delegation of the Soviet Union at that Conference. (Stormy applause.)

In Geneva the Soviet Government Delegation steadfastly followed the Leninist foreign policy of peace carried out by the Soviet state, a policy that corresponds to the vital interests of the Soviet people and the interests of strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

The fundamental basis of this policy has been and remains the great Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems.

The Soviet Government will continue to pursue a consistent foreign policy aimed at further relaxing tension, strengthening confidence in the relations among states and ensuring a stable and enduring peace and security, mindful of the fact that such a policy corresponds to the vital interests and the most cherished desire of all peoples for peace and tranquillity. (Applause.)

There can be no doubt that the Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers at Geneva has brought positive results for the cause of strengthening peace and led to the adoption of important decisions on a number of complex international questions.

The success of the Geneva Conference was facilitated to no small degree by the practical and realistic approach of the Soviet Government Delegation towards the consideration of international problems and its desire to solve them through negotiation.

Credit must also be given to other participants in the Conference, particularly to the heads of the Government Delegations of the United States of America, Britain and France—President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Eden and Premier Edgar Faure.

Despite differences of approach towards the problems discussed, the heads of government of the U.S.A., Britain and France, as well as ourselves, displayed good will and a sincere desire to find a common language and outline ways of settling international questions that are highly important for the cause of universal peace and security. (Applause.) The fruitful outcome of the Geneva Conference is the result of the collective effort of all its participants, which was directed at attaining mutual understanding and searching for mutually acceptable decisions that would take into account the interests of all parties.

There is no doubt that the repeated statements of the participants at the Geneva Conference to the effect that they intend to settle existing differences peacefully, to seek for possibilities of reconciling their viewpoints on all international problems and to strive for such a settlement of these problems as would meet the just demands of all sides, should be of great positive value in establishing confidence among the Great Powers.

On behalf of the Soviet Government I also would like to express great satisfaction at the fact that in their statements and speeches after the Conference the heads of government—President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Eden and Premier Edgar Faure—showed their desire to maintain, in the course of further

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is confident that the Soviet Conference and the Directive of the heads of government of the Four Powers to their Foreign Ministers will provide a new stimulus for intensifying the efforts of the peoples to consolidate world peace. The peace-loving peoples will undoubtedly display the vigilance and persistence necessary to ensure that the tasks set at Geneva by the heads of government of the Four Powers take shape as concrete decisions in the interests of universal peace and the security of all peoples.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR declares that the Soviet Union has pursued and will continue to pursue a policy of peace, international co-operation and relaxation of international tension, and will strive to establish confidence among countries in the interests of the peaceful solution, through negotiation, of the major international problems. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses the hope that in this it will receive the support of all parliaments and governments.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is deeply convinced that the Soviet people, imbued with a warm and sincere desire to live in peace and friendship with all other peoples, unanimously supporting the peaceful foreign policy of their Government and inspired by the great ideas of communist construction, will continue, with unflinching vigour, to further increase the might of their homeland.

negotiations, the spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding that was characteristic of the Geneva Conference. (Applause.)

This desire fully conforms to that of the Soviet Government. (Prolonged applause.)

We believe that the maintenance of this spirit at the forthcoming conference of the four Foreign Ministers in October will be a guarantee of its success, a guarantee of new positive results in the consideration and solution of important international problems.

The Soviet Government is far from belittling or underestimating the difficulties of the problems to be solved before the tension in international relations vanishes completely and complete confidence is established among states.

We therefore attach great importance to the forthcoming conference of Foreign Ministers, which must continue to examine and suggest effective measures for the settlement of the questions discussed by the heads of government at Geneva. In accordance with the Directive of the heads of government, the Foreign Ministers will have to consider all the proposals made at the Geneva Conference and take into account the opinions expressed by the heads of government.

I have already referred in my report to the determination of the Soviet Government to secure the strict implementation of the decisions taken at the Geneva Conference.

In this connection I would like to mention that certain foreign newspapers, in connection with those points in my report that related to the disarmament proposals advanced at the Geneva Conference by President Eisenhower, are quite incorrectly attempting to make it look as though the Soviet Government completely rejects these proposals.

We are naturally warm supporters of our own proposals for reducing armaments and banning atomic war, but we do not refuse to give serious consideration to any others that are prompted by a desire to find a way to the solution of this problem. (Applause.) As I have already mentioned in my report, President Eisenhower's proposal for an exchange of military information between the Soviet Union and the United States and aerial photography of both our territories is a case in point.

The Soviet Government is thoughtfully and seriously examining and will continue to examine Mr. Eisenhower's proposal, proceeding from the need to bring our positions closer and reach agreement on this highly important question.

We are sure that, in our endeavours to ensure peace for the peoples, we shall continue to march along together and that things will go better, that everything will turn out well. (Prolonged applause.)

The foreign policy of the Soviet Government, led by our glorious Communist Party and its Central Committee, is unanimously approved by the many-millioned Soviet people and the peoples in all peace-loving countries. This inspires confidence that the line of foreign policy taken by our Party and Government for the relaxation of international tension, establishment of confidence among nations, removal of the threat of a new war and establishment of co-operation among states irrespective of their social systems, will assure for us fresh success in foreign policy. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Towards Tenth Anniversary of Korea's Liberation

Ten years ago, on August 15, 1945, the Soviet Army liberated Korea from colonial oppression by the Japanese imperialists. The working people of the Korean People's Democratic Republic are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of this great day in a worthy fashion.

The Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour has issued slogans in honour of this national holiday, of the great Soviet people, its heroic Army and Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and in honour of the

eternal friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples.

The slogans express gratitude to the Chinese people and the peoples of all countries in the democratic camp for their moral and material support given to the people of Korea.

The C.C. calls on all citizens in the Republic to consolidate their unity and rally still more closely around their Party and Government, to oppose with increasing determination the policy of dividing the country and provoking another war, to

struggle for the peaceful unification of Korea, to fulfil ahead of schedule their Three-Year Plan for Economic Rehabilitation and Development and to work for improving the people's living standards, and to build Socialism in the Republic.

Addressing those living in the South of the country, the Central Committee urges them to vigorously fight the plans to divide Korea and instigate a new war, and appeals for close economic and cultural co-operation between North and South Korea.

Atomic Energy for the Good of Mankind

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

The International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, convened in accordance with the decision of the Ninth Session of the UN General Assembly, opened on August 8 in the Palais des Nations, Geneva. Those attending have the task of exchanging information on the uses of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and thereby making a contribution to reducing international tension and strengthening confidence among states.

Seventy-two countries are taking part in the Conference, among them the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Byelorussian SSR, the U.S.A., Britain, France, Canada, India, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Japan, Austria, Burma, Egypt, Indonesia and Italy. More than two thousand delegates and visitors including prominent scientists and engineers representing various branches of science and technique are participating.

The International Scientific and Technical Exhibition on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy opened in Geneva on the eve of the Conference. The Soviet Union, the U.S.A., Britain, France, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Norway and Sweden are among the exhibitors.

The Soviet section of the exhibition is commanding the greatest interest. It reveals the extent and direction of Soviet research in the diverse spheres of the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The model of a reactor at the first industrial power station in the world to operate on atomic energy has attracted general attention, and those exhibits showing the progress made by Soviet scientists in the peaceful use of atomic energy in geology, chemistry, biology and medicine have been inspected with great interest. The Soviet section has been visited by U.S. scientists and engineers, who expressed a high opinion of the Soviet Union's achievements in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The American section was visited by Soviet experts.

Opening the Conference, Dr. Bhabha, the President, gave the floor to M. Petitpierre, President of the Swiss Confederation, who, on behalf of the Swiss Federal authorities and those of the canton and city of Geneva, welcomed those taking part in the Conference and expressed the conviction that it would set an example of co-operation in work for aims in the interest of peace. A speech of welcome was made by Mr. Hammarskjöld, UN Secretary-General.

The Chairman then announced that various messages had been received and proposed that the heads of the delegations from the appropriate countries should read these messages from the rostrum.

The first message to be read was that from M. Faure, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of France; this was followed by the message of greetings from Prime Minister Nehru of India, read by Dr. Bhabha.

He then called upon the head of the Soviet Delegation, Academician D. V. Skobel'syn, to read out the cable from N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

"The Soviet Union", states the message

importance to the development of broad international co-operation in using the great scientific discoveries of our times not for the purpose of war and destruction, but for constructive ends, for the good of mankind and to improve the people's well-being and living standards, and extends its greetings to the Conference.

"The Soviet Government expresses the hope that the Conference will mark a great stride forward in promoting scientific co-operation among nations for the peaceful use of atomic energy, and wishes it every success in carrying out this noble task."

N. A. Bulganin's greetings, like those of other heads of government, were greeted with applause.

After the messages from Anthony Eden and Dwight Eisenhower had been read, the President made the inaugural speech.

The afternoon session was devoted to discussion of the question of the world's power requirements. A paper was given by the British scientists Mr. Robinson and Mr. Dariel on "the World's Need for a New Source of Energy" and one by U.S. scientist Mason on the subject of economic development and power requirements; A. Sevcik (Czechoslovakia) read a paper on "Prospects for developing power output in Czechoslovakia and the role of atomic energy in peaceful construction", and the Conference heard a number of other papers.

★

The plenary meeting of August 9 discussed questions connected with the establishment of atomic power installations, in particular, atomic power stations, and the prospects of utilising atomic energy for these purposes. The paper of the Soviet scientists D. I. Blokhintsev and N. A. Nikolayev, "First industrial atomic power station in the USSR and ways of developing atomic energy", which was simultaneously translated into English, French and Spanish, was heard with great interest.

The Government of the USSR, states the paper, acknowledging the great importance of utilising atomic energy for peaceful purposes and seeking to promote international co-operation in this field, has decided to submit a report to the Conference on the first industrial atomic power station in the USSR and how it operates.

Professor D. I. Blokhintsev's paper outlined the main features of the aggregates of the Soviet atomic power station, analysed the experience gained during its one year of operation and drew the conclusion that the construction of atomic power stations of great capacity could, under given circumstances, even now be economically advantageous.

He stated that atomic power stations of various types with a capacity of from 50-100,000 kw. and more were now being designed in the USSR and that the experience acquired from the atomic power station now functioning there revealed the advantages of big atomic power stations over others.

When his report ended, there was a

from the U.S., Great Britain, Holland and India asked Professor Blokhintsev a number of questions relating to technical details of the power station and its individual sections, and on the prospects for the further development of atomic energy in the USSR for peaceful purposes. In their speeches the scientists from all countries highly appraised both the report itself and the achievements of Soviet science. Sir John Cockcroft, chairman of that meeting, thanked Professor Blokhintsev for his good and instructive paper.

Dr. Zinn, Director of the Argonne National Laboratory in the State of Illinois (U.S.A.), submitted a paper by a group of U.S. scientists giving a description of the construction and operation of an experimental boiling water power reactor with a capacity of from 5-10,000 kw. A Soviet scientist and a British scientist took part in the discussion which ensued. Having noted the great scientific interest of Professor Zinn's paper, they at the same time made a number of critical remarks as to the difficulties of building big capacity reactors of this kind.

In their paper the British scientists D. Hill and S. Jocelyn reviewed British investments in the production of atomic energy and the appropriations Britain has made for research in Harwell. Mr. Davies, member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, likewise dwelt in his paper on the capital needed for the construction of atomic power stations.

At its afternoon sitting the Conference discussed the economics of nuclear energetics, the role of thorium and juridical and administrative problems.

At the morning meeting on August 10 papers on the "Role of nuclear energy over the next 50 years" were the subject of discussion.

The first paper to be read was that submitted by the United Nations Organisation on the economic importance of nuclear power for underdeveloped countries. Papers were then read by J. Davies, Canadian delegate, P. Ailleret, member of the French Atomic Energy Committee, J. Kay, British scientist, De Mattos, Brazilian delegate, J. Cockcroft, British scientist, Iraolagoytia, Argentine delegate, K. Meyer, U.S. delegate.

The afternoon meeting discussed "Nuclear power and health and safety problems". Papers by British and U.S. scientists were devoted to this subject.

Soviet scientists submitted papers by A. K. Guskova and G. D. Baisagolov. Another paper by the Soviet scientist A. V. Lebedinski dealt with the problem of the effect of radioactive radiation on animals.

The problem of the safety of persons working on reactors was dealt with in papers by U.S. and British scientists.

The panels have begun their work.

★

World opinion regards the Geneva Con-

ference as an important event in the international arena.

Public attention in the USSR, the Chinese People's Republic, the European People's Democracies and the attention of political and social circles in other countries is focussed on the Geneva Conference. The *New York Herald Tribune* follows up a detailed description of the Soviet exhibits showing the peaceful uses of atomic energy while the *Daily Sketch* quotes U.S. authorities as saying that the Soviet Union has overtaken the United States. The United Press correspondent in Geneva, describing the Soviet section at the atomic energy exhibition in Geneva, reports that Soviet scientists have displayed a brilliant collection of machines for the production of electric power, the treatment of cancer, the control of rolling mills and even for the calculation of beer bottles. The scientists attending the Conference, the correspondent continues, were amazed. Its display of atomic instruments won Russia all the glory on the first day.

London newspapers give front page space to reports of the papers read by Soviet delegates. Russia tells the world its atomic station secrets, comments the *Star*. Paris newspapers attach very great importance to the Geneva Conference. The *Figaro* holds that this "Conference at which Russian and American scientists will work side by side, together with experts from all parts of the world, is an event of immense importance".

In the opinion of *Le Monde*, the exchange of scientific information that will take place in Geneva "will make it possible to take at least the first step towards the restoration of greater mutual confidence". The Geneva correspondent of the newspaper *La Croix* writes that the Soviet exhibits include: "invaluable documents" and the *Paris-Presse l'Intransigeant* notes the great success scored by the Soviet delegates, who presented a paper on the world's first atomic power station. "In the opinion of experts", it writes, "the documents submitted by the Soviet Union prove that the USSR is the first country in the world to have built an atomic power station."

Professor Scherer, a well-known Swiss specialist on nuclear physics, emphasized the fact that many of the technical methods employed at this station were new to him and to most of the other Western delegates.

★

The international Conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy will last until August 20. During this time its participants, at plenary and panel meetings, will hear a large number of scientific papers and pronouncements on various aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Peace-loving people in all countries sincerely wish the Geneva Conference success. They are confident that it will serve the noble cause of strengthening peace and

In Communist and Workers' Parties

NATIONAL CONFERENCE, U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party of the United States has held a two-day National Conference which called on all democratically-minded Americans to campaign for stopping the cold war both on the international plane as well as at home.

The Conference approved the report made by Comrade Claude Lightfoot, Secretary, Illinois Communist Party, which reads in part: "In order to implement the Geneva Conference, the times call for a national crusade which will demand not only an end to the cold war generally, but

also to the cold war at home—the war against civil liberties which is largely a product of the international cold war."

The C.P. Conference, attended by 76 Party leaders from 27 States, outlined the following key objectives: to invalidate the McCarran and Communist Control Acts, to force the dropping of the prosecution of Party leaders, including Comrades Claude Lightfoot of Illinois and Junius Scales of North Carolina, and of the Pennsylvania sedition case against Steve Nelson.

MEETING OF C.C. OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDONESIA

On August 7 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia held its third Plenum, at which it discussed the resolutions of the First National Conference on the Party's activity in the general election campaign and the Political Bureau resolution of June 24 this year, entitled "Towards the Formation of a National Coalition Government Through the General Elections".

The meeting co-opted Comrades Tjughito, Utarjo and Ruslan Kamaludin on to the Central Committee.

Indonesian Communist Party, entitled "For the Victory of the National Front at the General Elections", in which he urged democratic forces to unite to secure the victory of the national front at the forthcoming elections. The report also calls for the development of criticism within the Party and for improvement of the theoretical level of Party members.

The meeting co-opted Comrades Tjughito, Utarjo and Ruslan Kamaludin on to the Central Committee.

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel to discuss the results of elections to Parliament and the municipalities, Comrade Mikunis, the Party's General Secretary, noted in his report the election successes achieved by the Party and the serious defeat suffered by the Mapai and the General Zionist Party.

Comrade Mikunis stated that the Communist Party was prepared to give its support to any government that would work for the establishment of peace between Israel and the Arab countries and for the solution of controversial problems by peaceful means. The Communist Party, he continued, was prepared to support a govern-

ment that would cease negotiations with the U.S.A. for the conclusion of a military pact, pursue an active policy against the resurgence of the Wehrmacht in Western Germany, help to develop the national economy and raise the living standards of the popular masses. It would support a government that would uphold the democratic liberties of the people, abolish the regime of military administration and grant complete equality to the Arab population in Israel.

The meeting decided to convene the XIIIth Congress of the Party in May next year.

GROWTH OF POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

The Polish United Workers' Party has made considerable progress during the past year in carrying out the decision of the C.C. of the PUWP to increase its membership and regulate its composition.

Thanks to the great efforts made by Party members and the mounting prestige of Party organisations in town and countryside, some 217,000 new probationer members joined the Party between October 1953 and December 1954.

The rate of growth was particularly rapid in the countryside, a fact to which the C.C. drew particular attention in its decisions.

Whereas in the towns the membership increased by an average of 13%, in the rural areas it rose by 23%.

The fact that increasing numbers of women are joining the Party testifies to its enhanced influence among the broad masses. At the end of 1953, 18% of the Party members were women, by the end of 1954 this percentage had increased to 19.

To increase its membership, particularly in the countryside, still remains one of the most important tasks of the organisation of the Polish United Workers' Party.

STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN ALBANIA

The working people of Albania are studying Marxist-Leninist theory with great interest. There is a wide network of Party schools and study circles covering the entire country. In Tiranë there is a three-year Party school that also offers correspondence courses, and an evening university for the study of Marxism-Leninism.

Great interest in the study of Marxist-Leninist theory is shown by the intelligentsia. In the past study year over 4,500 teachers, doctors, scientists, writers and actors attended the Marxism-Leninism evening university, studying the theory of

once and expressed the conviction that it would set an example of co-operation in work for aims in the interest of peace. A speech of welcome was made by Mr. Hammarström, UN Secretary-General.

The Chairman then announced that various messages had been received and proposed that the heads of the delegations from the appropriate countries should read these messages from the rostrum.

The first message to be read was that from M. Faure, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of France; this was followed by the message of greetings from Prime Minister Nehru of India, read by Dr. Bhabha.

He then called upon the head of the Soviet Delegation, Academician D. V. Skobeltsyn, to read out the cable from N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

"The Soviet Union", states the message from N. A. Bulganin, "attaches great im-

portance to submitting a report to the Conference on the first industrial atomic power station in the USSR and how it operates.

Professor D. I. Blokhintsev's paper outlined the main features of the aggregates of the Soviet atomic power station, analysed the experience gained during its one year of operation and drew the conclusion that the construction of atomic power stations of great capacity could, under given circumstances, even now be economically advantageous.

He stated that atomic power stations of various types with a capacity of from 50-100,000 kw. and more were now being designed in the USSR and that the experience acquired from the atomic power station now functioning there revealed the advantages of big atomic power stations over others.

When his report ended, there was a tumultuous round of applause. Scientists

J. Kay, British scientist, De Mattos, Brazilian delegate, J. Cockcroft, British scientist, Iacalagoytia, Argentine delegate, K. Meyer, U.S. delegate.

The afternoon meeting discussed "Nuclear power and health and safety problems". Papers by British and U.S. scientists were devoted to this subject.

Soviet scientists submitted papers by A. K. Guskova and G. D. Baisagolov. Another paper by the Soviet scientist A. V. Lebedinski dealt with the problem of the effect of radioactive radiation on animals.

The problem of the safety of persons working on reactors was dealt with in papers by U.S. and British scientists.

The panels have begun their work.

World opinion regards the Geneva Conference on the peaceful uses of atomic

energy in carrying out the decision of the C.C. of the PUWP to increase its membership and regulate its composition.

Professor Scherer, a well-known Swiss specialist on nuclear physics, emphasized the fact that many of the technical methods employed at this station were new to him and to most of the other Western delegates.

The international Conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy will last until August 20. During this time its participants, at plenary and panel meetings, will hear a large number of scientific papers and pronouncements on various aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Peace-loving people in all countries sincerely wish the Geneva Conference success. They are confident that it will serve the noble cause of strengthening peace and international co-operation.

Thanks to the great efforts made by Party members and the mounting prestige of Party organisations in town and countryside, some 217,000 new probationer members joined the Party between October 1953 and December 1954.

The rate of growth was particularly rapid in the countryside, a fact to which the C.C. drew particular attention in its decisions.

STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN ALBANIA

The working people of Albania are studying Marxist-Leninist theory with great interest. There is a wide network of Party schools and study circles covering the entire country. In Tiranë there is a three-year Party school that also offers correspondence courses, and an evening university for the study of Marxism-Leninism. To help those studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the history of the Albanian Party of Labour and the history of the CPSU, sixteen Party study centres have been opened in various towns as well as a Lenin and Stalin Museum in Tiranë. Recently the State Publishing House brought out an Albanian translation of the Soviet textbook on political economy.

During the 1954-55 study year nearly 27,000 Party and non-party people (nearly 10,000 more than three years ago) took part in different forms of political study.

WORKING PEOPLE OF ARGENTINA HELP THEIR PARTY

Each July for the past nine years, the Communist Party of Argentina has conducted a national campaign for Party funds.

This year, at the start of the fund campaign, the C.C. of the Party published an appeal in which it analysed the present-day situation on a world scale as well as that in Latin America and made an appraisal of the recent events in Argentina. The appeal pointed out that at the present time a political struggle in the country was being waged between those who desire the economic and political independence of our motherland and those who want to hand over her wealth to foreign monopolies; between those who wish Argentina to become a factor promoting peace and those who want her to be tied to the policy of war; between those in favour of a democratic system and those supporting the corporative-fascist regime. The appeal then makes suggestions for solving this problem.

Finally, the appeal stressed the fact that in the course of this struggle "we Communists are forced to conduct our activities under difficult conditions of constant persecution, with hundreds of our members in prison, and denied the right of freely publishing our press and literature and of holding meetings". The Communist Party therefore calls upon the people to support its efforts in the struggle for the patriotic aims.

Nuestra Palabra, organ of the C.C. of the Communist Party, for its part, has addressed a letter to its readers urging them to become active fighters for the successful carrying out of the Party's fund campaign. This letter points out that the main task is to get 50,000 activists collecting funds in order to exceed the sum of 7,081,859 pesos obtained last year.

The paper also published an article emphasizing that this campaign was taking place under more difficult conditions than

the preceding ones, but that the means of ensuring its success already existed. This means is the principle: don't let things take their own course.

In June the Party theoretical journal Nueva Era entirely devoted the section on "Party Life" to the preparations for the fund campaign, pointing particularly to the necessity for extending the number of activists taking part in the campaign as the means of surmounting the increased difficulties which have arisen because of the economic and political situation in the country. The journal also emphasized that success would be achieved providing "the campaign is collectively planned in the branches, its political meaning properly explained, and all branch members take an active part in it".

The National Finance Commission of the Party has published a diary of the campaign in which it points out the necessity for giving concrete help to those Party members and sympathisers taking part in the fund campaign for the first time, for defining the main stages of the campaign and the measures for checking on its progress, etc.

The diary stresses the need for exerting every effort to ensure that the greatest possible number of activists won during the campaign from among the sympathisers and friends of the Party become a permanent part of the finance apparatus, so that the success gained in the course of this apparatus on a sound and healthy basis.

Every week Nuestra Palabra includes items of information on the results of the campaign, popularises the most valuable experiences and encourages emulation among the various Party organisations. By the end of July, according to incomplete figures published in the newspaper, 8,483,528 pesos had been collected for the Party fund.

Abelardo FIERRO
Buenos Aires, July

In the Interests of Peace and Well-Being of Peoples

The International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which opened in Geneva on August 8, is unprecedented in character and scope.

Never yet has there been a scientific conference with so many people taking part—more than 2,000 leading figures from the world of science and technique—nor one so widely representative, there being delegations present from 72 countries.

And never yet has such a conference been so eagerly awaited by the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

This is quite natural, because the purpose of this Conference is to promote world co-operation on a broad scale in the peaceful uses of the energy of the atomic nucleus—the greatest discovery of our times—for the good of mankind and for improving the well-being and living standards of the peoples. In the present-day situation the importance of this Conference goes far beyond its scientific and technical confines. In their messages, the leaders of the Governments of the USSR, the U.S.A., France, Britain and India emphasized the great importance of the Conference for the cause of peace and co-operation between nations. The Conference is proceeding in a climate of somewhat reduced international tension, which has become possible as a result of the successes achieved by the peoples in their fight for peace, reflected in the recent Four-Power Conference of the heads of government. It constitutes a concrete step in developing contacts between East and West.

The opening of the Conference coincided with the tenth anniversary of the dropping of the first atom bomb on Hiroshima. It was not only the atmosphere in Hiroshima and Nagasaki that was poisoned by the atom bomb explosions; they were destined to poison the international atmosphere and relations between states, and marked the beginning of the disastrous "from positions of strength" policy based on atomic blackmail levelled against the Soviet Union, and against all peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples.

However, Soviet science and technique have succeeded in mastering the secrets of the use of nuclear power. True to their great and noble desire to place the colossal power released by the splitting of the atom at the service of the people, and having at their disposal the inexhaustible resources of the Soviet state, Soviet scientists have made an immense contribution to the use of nuclear

power for peaceful purposes. It was certainly not by chance, therefore, that the first industrial atomic power station was put into commission in the Soviet Union; and having now been in operation for more than a year, it provides practical proof of the possibility of utilising atomic power for peaceful purposes. Successful work is under way in the USSR on designing and erecting new and much more powerful atomic power stations on the basis of the technical experience accumulated during the operation of the first one. On the basis of the results achieved, nuclear power in the USSR has the prospect of becoming one of the leading factors in developing the economy as a whole, as its rapid progress is ensured by the continually increasing number of scientific and engineering cadres taking an active part in developing this new branch of physics and technique, and, through their research and discoveries, delving deeper and deeper into the secrets of primary particles.

But Soviet research is by no means confined to this. The brilliant results achieved by Soviet scientists and engineers have proved that the use of radioactive isotopes, known as the tracer atoms method, has proved extremely fruitful and led to the elaboration and introduction of new technological methods, new industrial principles and methods of the greatest importance to the national economy. No less important are the achievements of Soviet scientists in using radioactive isotopes in medicine.

Following its noble peace policy, consistently working for the banning of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons, for prohibition of the production of atomic and hydrogen bombs and destruction of existing stockpiles the Soviet Union has made no secret of the important discoveries of its scientists in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Soviet Government has given substantial scientific, technical and material assistance to other countries. Rumania included, in this field and, as everyone knows, is prepared to extend its assistance to many more countries. This Soviet assistance was welcomed in our country, as in other People's Democracies, with great joy as one more expression of the Soviet policy of peace and the consolidation of fraternal friendship between

Valer Novacu

Professor, Corresponding Member,
Academy of the Rumanian
People's Republic

nations based on respect for their sovereignty and national independence.

The agreement concluded with the USSR will enable our country to set up a modern nuclear research centre where by

next year there will already be a nuclear reactor and a cyclotron and also a variety of radioactive isotopes. This will permit our scientists and engineers to devote themselves to the practical problems of nuclear physics of which for a long time we have in the main had only theoretical knowledge.

The delegation of Rumanian physicists and engineers that visited the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government had the opportunity of familiarising itself in the laboratories of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Kharkov with the stupendous achievements and findings of Soviet physicists. We were able to consult Soviet scientists on the latest installations and instruments necessary for research in this field, and also on the working of the world's first atomic power station, which we inspected in detail.

The Government of the Rumanian People's Republic has set up a Nuclear Energy Committee to co-ordinate the study and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. One of its major functions is to promote the development of the scientific cadres necessary for this research and to establish a nuclear research centre. In this respect too the assistance given us by the Soviet Union has been exceptionally great, for of ourselves we are not yet able to train the minimum of specialists, to work out the required technical and scientific data.

World opinion warmly welcomes the Soviet Union's clear position on the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the development of international co-operation in this field, for it sees in this a sure weapon against the threat of atomic war. Scientists all over the world are raising their voices ever louder in protest against the use of atomic weapons. Many Western scientists of world renown have already expressed themselves in favour of broader international co-operation and the encouragement of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Of special importance in this regard were the sessions of the Soviet Academy of Sciences on nuclear physics, which, in addition to many Soviet scientists, was attended by scientists from the People's Democracies, our country included, and from many capitalist countries.

Physicists in the United States, Britain, France and Norway, too, have achieved important results in their work with nuclear reactors. Unquestionable progress has also been achieved by scientists in the capitalist countries in the use of radioactive isotopes. This makes exchange of information and friendly contact especially necessary, for without it true scientific progress is impossible. In this respect the Geneva Conference, where for the first time a favourable atmosphere is being created for fruitful international co-operation in the field of science, has a highly important role to play. Ample illustrative of this is the fact that 2,200 scientific papers have been submitted to it. But it must be noted with regret that the Conference is deprived—through no fault of theirs—of the valuable contributions that could have been made by scientists from the Chinese People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

The Rumanian people wholeheartedly support the purposes of the Geneva Conference; they are following its work with interest and trust that it will yield great positive results that will foster co-operation between countries and the relaxation of international tension in the interest of peace and progress throughout the world.

The Rumanian People's Republic is represented in Geneva by a large delegation of scientists, engineers and experts, who are taking an active part in its work. Fully aware that mastery of nuclear energy creates unparalleled, revolutionising possibilities for the development of science, engineering and the economy of the country, and inspired by the desire to dedicate their talent and their efforts to the use of atomic energy for the good of the people, all our scientists sincerely wish the Geneva Conference success. They know that its success will be a great encouragement to the peoples of the world in their efforts to secure the banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the use of nuclear energy in the interests of peace and the improvement of the well-being of the people.

PRESS REVIEW

Working to Improve Party Organisation

Hayat-oul-Hizb—journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon

Among the publications of the Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon Hayat-oul-Hizb (Party Life) occupies a prominent place. A monthly journal, small in format, it shows Communists the correct way of putting the Party's line into practice, explains to them the tactical principles of the Party and helps Party organisations to solve the complex tasks of Party building. The journal gives

Party organisations advice on particular questions of current work among the peasants, in the trade unions, among the intellectuals and so on; it sharply criticises shortcomings

in the activities of Party organisations and points out plainly and clearly, by concrete examples, ways of getting over difficulties and rectifying mistakes. Hayat-oul-Hizb furthers the development of bold and principled criticism and self-criticism—the chief weapon for strengthening the Marxist-Leninist Party—in Party bodies at all levels; it publishes answers to readers' letters, together with correspondence from rank-and-file members containing useful suggestions or warnings of shortcomings in the work and proposing measures to eliminate them.

The journal draws attention to experiences in the work of the branches and district and regional committees of the Party. It encourages the creative initiative displayed by Party organisations in their work in both town and countryside and, featuring appropriate cases in its columns, calls upon them to foster and develop such initiative.

The last two issues have carried articles dealing with certain vital problems facing the Party.

In an article entitled "The Training of Party Cadres and Our Deficiencies in this Sphere" the journal sets out the main principles by which Party bodies should be guided in the selection, training and promotion of cadres, on the basis of Lenin's motion and Stalin's counsel. Criticising weaknesses in this sphere, the journal writes: "The policy pursued by certain leading workers in relation to new cadres in no way helps their development. Some of these leaders confine themselves to entrusting certain tasks to young cadres and then leaving them completely to their own devices; they do not pay attention to how the cadres cope with these tasks, and do not help the cadres to overcome the difficulties that arise in the process. Others, on the contrary, have a tiresome way of watching over every step taken by the young cadres and do not give them a chance to display any initiative. Both lines are erroneous. After the cadres have been selected and given tasks, it is necessary to trust them, to co-operate with them closely and fraternally, to supervise their work carefully and help them when they need it."

Hayat-oul-Hizb also draws attention to another shortcoming, the lack of proper attention to the theoretical training of cadres, and calls on comrades to stop underestimating the importance of this sphere of work.

Another article, entitled "The Branch Is the Basis and Foundation of the Party" describes in detail the organisational structure of a branch, how it should carry on its everyday work, how it should conduct meetings,

nature of the principle of democratic centralism, the journal warns Party members against faulty methods of work detrimental to the Party's activity, and calls for a strengthening of discipline, the development of self-criticism and criticism on an ever-broader scale and a heightening of revolutionary vigilance.

The Leninist principles of Party leadership are thoroughly

elucidated in the columns of Hayat-oul-Hizb. In an article entitled "Activate the Work of Party Bodies Through Strict Observance of the Principle of Collective Leadership" the journal criticises those responsible

Party workers who, wishing "to speed up work", use incorrect methods of leadership, supplant Party bodies and thereby violate the most elementary principles of democracy. The journal urges these bodies from top to bottom to raise the level of their work and collectively examine and decide questions confronting them. It calls for a broader exchange of experience, a joint study of problems which concern the entire Party and support for the initiative of Communists and the criticism expressed at Party meetings.

Working for the organisational strengthening and purity of the Party ranks, Hayat-oul-Hizb features and explains the most important principles of the Party Rules and demands that these be strictly observed. Last year the journal published an article dealing with the conditions for the acceptance of new members; this met with a wide response from all Party organisations. At the request of readers it was reprinted in a number of progressive newspapers and this year, in conformity with the wishes of many new Party members, it has appeared in leaflet form.

Recently the journal raised the question of the qualities Party members must have if they are to fulfil the role of leaders of the masses. In articles published on this question, the journal demands that Communists constantly raise their ideological level. It insists on the necessity for a systematic study in all Party branches of the history of the CPSU and the works of Lenin and Stalin, as well as the most important documents of the Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon and the articles, reports and speeches of the Party's General Secretary, Comrade Khaled Bagdache. The journal calls upon Party organisations to spread Communist ideas more widely among all sections of the population, especially among workers and peasants, and to popularise the main principles of the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the strategic and tactical slogans of the Party. It constantly works to strengthen the Party's position among the masses and consolidate the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry—the foundation of the national popular front of struggle against imperialism; it also consistently works for peace, national independence and democracy.

However, it should be said that Hayat-oul-Hizb has some weaknesses, which the Party leadership is seeking to eliminate. In particular, the journal would be of even greater value if it appeared more regularly, if its articles were shorter, richer in content and more varied, featuring all aspects of Party life. If more Party members contributed to it regularly the content of the

TRAINING CADRES—A VITAL TASK OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY*

A question of immense importance that is now facing us in Italy is that of our Party cadres and their development. Our Party is one that has the following of broad sections of the population and at the same time has enough adequately trained cadres to guarantee its permanent efficiency.

This is confirmed by many aspects of our Party's work in recent times (for instance, the contribution Party members have made to the success of the Vienna Appeal signature campaign). Nevertheless there are still some shortcomings in this field that have to be remedied. Of particular importance is the ideological orientation of our cadres, their constant mastering of the ideology and policy of the Party as the necessary condition for seeing things in clear perspective, for correctly evaluating a situation and ensuring that the striving towards Socialism is always kept alive among the masses.

It is when it has a definite aspiration, a definite political and ideological orientation and is definitely able to secure economic gains that the working class tends to launch a particular struggle. And these things are always interconnected. For instance, if we take the history of the working-class movement from 1830 to our day, we will see that the big strike movements—whether successful or not—that weakened the foundations of the old capitalist world were always accompanied by the spread of the ideas of Socialism among the working class, always took place simultaneously with the spread of these ideas. That was the case in Lyons, that was the case in 1848 and in the seventies, and it was the case in Germany.

There has been a certain turn in the general political situation in Italy and especially in the policy of the Christian Democratic Party, which has resulted in new conditions of work for us—a fact that we have been rather slow to recognise. Some of our cadres have not yet fully realised the meaning of these conditions to this day.

It is in place to recall that De Gasperi's principal line of political action consisted of a frontal anti-Communist attack in which all possible methods were resorted to (defamation, calumny, the use of arms for several years, using the police force against the workers' and peasants' movement, the beginning of a policy of discrimination). But De Gasperi's policy left us the initiative of getting to the masses. It suffices to recall the big movements, for instance the movement for seizing uncultivated lands that took place under the De Gasperi governments. Never were any of those lands seized under the leadership of the Catholic organisations; the initiative was in our hands, in the hands of the unified trade union organisation; the Catholic trade unions only limped along behind us. And that gave a special character to the struggle carried on against us all through that period. De Gasperi just went right on, certain that by following that course he would be able to crush us. In reality the results of the subsequent elections convinced him that he was losing the game, for we fought back much harder than he ever imagined possible. There then followed the emergency electoral laws designed to ensure a majority of seats for the governing parties, etc. And then there came the defeat of June 7, 1953, the defeat of De Gasperi, which opened the way for the popular forces, although

Democratic Party. In The Marches, for instance, the Christian Democratic Party continues to follow the old De Gasperi line. There was nothing there of the ferment

that was to be observed in Lombardy and Veneto. And the picture offered by The Marches is to be seen in several other parts of the country too.

The change is not general therefore but it has taken place. Just what does it consist of? June 7 was followed by a moment of great confusion among the leading Christian Democratic group that found expression in the formation of the Pella government. At a loss what to do, the Christian Democratic leaders had to make certain concessions; subsequently they sought to find a way out with the aid of the Scelba government and the activity of the Secretary of their party, Fanfani.

What is the new, characteristic element that we came up against and which still confronts us? The attack upon us continued under Scelba as well; discrimination was increased and became widespread. But gradually we saw that the leading group of the Christian Democratic Party was working out a new line, which was an attempt to beat us on our own ground (there you have the new element introduced by Fanfani), that is, by getting closer to masses of people in enterprises, villages and cities (the women, the craftsmen, the petty bourgeoisie). In developing its own organisation—and if it wants to advance it needs to take heed of certain causes of discontent and, consequently, of some causes of struggle, and of the demands made of the state and the employers—the Christian Democratic Party must at least go so far as to expose the meaning of certain situations.

The objective set by those who altered De Gasperi's line in this manner is no different from that set by the old leader of the Christian Democratic Party, that is, to gain absolute domination in the situation which has arisen in the country through the control exercised by all the new organisations they have formed. Under these circumstances, the contradictions arising within the Christian Democratic camp differ from those that arose formerly. Formerly the chief contradiction was that between the frontal attack conducted by the forces of the state and the majority party on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the resistance we put up at the head of the broad organised movement of the masses. Now there is a different contradiction. Although the former contradiction still exists (and in this respect we should not make the error of simplifying the matter), another contradiction is emerging as well: between the policy which the governing Christian Democratic group should follow as the government of Italy's conservative caste, and the general situation, the desire for regeneration to be observed among the masses, towards whom the Christian Democratic Party is drawing closer, whom it is organising not only for the elections, but in a number of very different forms, following, in some measure, our pattern of work among the masses.

What has our Party done to bring its activity into line with this change? It took the initiative in getting closer to the Catholic world, began to work for a move to

*
Palmiro Togliatti
General Secretary,
Italian Communist Party

★ ★

still find themselves in a very embarrassing position, in a position of obvious crisis which they cannot ignore. Whether they will succeed in escaping from this crisis or not depends upon us. Their position may be called dangerous (at least in certain spheres of political life, in others it is only a question of difficulties).

Have we done everything necessary? Have our Party cadres been able to work in this new direction, utilising these new reasons for struggle and new methods of work so as to achieve substantial results? So far, the answer is no.

Hence, in the first place we must work hard to orientate our cadres so that they may draw closer to great numbers of people. In a report he made at a conference of assistants of the Catholic Action organisation, its Chairman, Gedda, related that a Belgian Catholic organisation had succeeded in establishing individual contacts with 450,000 persons. But we, with our two-and-a-half million members, how many such contacts do we manage to establish? In other words, how well do we manage to direct this force of ours in the desired direction? We must be very precise here: it is not only a matter of contacts but also of the many different little actions which should make up the content of big activities and actions. It is a matter of having the right orientation in regard to rapprochement with the Catholics.

We must put an end to the optimism that pervades everyone when we manage to have no more than a talk with a single seminar student. Talks are necessary, but they must be conducted so as to carry conviction, hence, they must be accompanied by criticism. That is why I have asked one of the editors of l'Unita to write an article for the magazine Rinascita clearly analysing the political orientation of those who direct the intermediate Christian Democratic cadres. This orientation has to be fought, it has to be exposed to these cadres, because its purpose is to set up a reactionary regime through the medium of Fanfani's policy and to preserve the domination of the old conservative castes in Italy. Talks must be held with the object of convincing the other side. Hence, in the course of a talk it is necessary to proceed from the examination of partial and limited economic and political questions to the examination of general economic and political questions, to an examination of the prospects for the development of the situation. We must strive for accord and agreement.

All this is work that has to be done and that cannot be completed in one day: it is work that must be carried out by hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands of our cadres.

It is a very good thing that we have cadres able to perform the work involved in exchanging Party cards and drawing new members into the Party, and who carry out this difficult work. It will be a bad thing if they lose their ability to do this. But we must also have tens of thousands of cadres able to perform the work of convincing others politically, so that this work is not limited to articles in l'Unita and to speeches by the leaders of the Party and the Communist Youth Federation.

To what degree has the orientation of the Catholic masses changed? Have they

present state of affairs it is not enough for us to assume therefrom that he has turned towards Socialism. It is not enough, because this Catholic, seminar student or journalist would rest quite content merely to see the evil he protests against lessened. But does he know how to destroy that evil or restrict its harmful effect? That is why we must explain just what Socialism is. We must get the members of the Catholic Association of Italian Working People, the Catholic Action organisation and the Christian Democratic Party itself to understand why all these misfortunes arise out of the capitalist system. There consequently arises the problem of socialist propaganda which enables us to win over new masses, to rally more closely those that already support our movement, preserving our contacts with them even in prolonged periods of struggle and exhausting resistance. Socialist propaganda enables us to win over the minds of these people without divorcing them from their faith, which they have no desire to give up. But socialist propaganda helps them to realise what the struggle for Socialism, the reorganisation of society in a socialist sense, means.

We must have more cadres that are not only capable of directing the federations but also of carrying on, within the framework of the sections and branches, this work of drawing closer, and winning over new masses and hence of expanding our whole front.

Whose is the responsibility of training these cadres? The comrades who think that it is only the cadres department which has to concern itself with the training of cadres are mistaken. The cadres department and the Party schools are controlling and guiding bodies, but they are subsidiary bodies. The schools have done a great deal of good and will do still more.

But the chief responsibility for the training of cadres rests with the committees of the Party federations. It is also the members of the C.C. who are answerable for their training, who must examine this question in relation to the political situation in the localities, to the political and organisational situation in their federations, taking into account the manner in which the movement of other parties has developed. They must also find, if possible, new forms of training cadres. Primarily, of course, cadres are trained in the process of work, through experience.

At the present moment, when we are faced with this vital necessity of rapidly training cadres, we must also enrich and renew our methods of work. Some time ago I suggested adopting the method of brief discussions within and around the federation apparatus in order to bring to light the orientation of Party members in regard to the problems arising out of the present state of affairs, brief discussions which would give an idea of the very essence of the orientation.

We have very powerful federations. But we also have regions and whole provinces where we must carry on organised work to orientate groups of Party members, to give them the right understanding so that they may be capable of getting closer to people, discussing things with them and convincing them.

This is indispensable for our Party. If we advance along this path and train a large number of new cadres really capable of supporting the political and economic actions conducted by the Party and the trade

For Consolidation of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Friendship in the Interests of Peace and Socialism

It was with great interest that the working people of Czechoslovakia followed the negotiations between the Government Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. Comrade Khrushchev's statement at Belgrade Airport, the reports on the successful progress of the negotiations and the final joint Declaration met with the widest response in our country and were welcomed with real satisfaction and joy.

The Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations and the re-establishment of friendly co-operation between the two countries are of great significance for the relaxation of international tension and promotion of peace; at the same time they undoubtedly strengthen the working-class and Communist movement, the cause of Socialism. The Czechoslovak people correctly regard all this as being of importance, as something that will have a most favourable effect on the improvement of relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, that will quickly help to eliminate the rupture of the last seven years between our two countries and make it easier to establish sincere and friendly relations in accord with the age-long fraternity between our peoples.

There have been bonds of friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia for a very long time. Our relations date back to the Middle Ages and they were strengthened still further in the joint struggle against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy of the Hapsburgs before and during the first world war. Not one of us can forget that after the Munich sell-out of 1938 the Yugoslav volunteers declared their readiness to stand side by side with us to defend Czechoslovakia's independence from the Hitler invaders.

In the difficult years of joint struggle against the Nazi expansionists our people enthusiastically greeted each report of the heroic feats of the Yugoslav partisans, and were proud of the fact that Czech and Slovak fighters were also in their ranks. It was with obvious sympathy that the whole of Czechoslovakia followed the successful progress of socialist upbuilding in Yugoslavia during the immediate postwar years.

The announcement that evidence for the grave charges advanced after 1948 against Yugoslavia's leaders, charges which led to a rupture in the relations between our countries, was false and had been trumped up by the exposed agents of imperialism, made a deep impression in Czechoslovakia.

On June 29 the Central Committee of our Party heard with keen attention a report on the exchange of views held in Bucharest; representatives of our country took part in this exchange, in the course of which the Soviet Government Delegation gave detailed information on its visit to Yugoslavia. The C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia unanimously adopted a resolution stating in part that the Party "will take all the necessary measures to extend and deepen economic and cultural bonds between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and in the near future to establish good friendly relations between the

★
Vladimir Koucky
 Member, Central Committee,
 Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,
 Chief Editor of Rude Pravo

★ ★

disarmament and the prohibition of atomic weapons, collective security; the policy of solving the German problem in accordance with the interests of the German people and general security, of satisfying the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic in relation to Taiwan, in Uno, and in regard to other matters. Our people are glad that the Yugoslav people, like those of Czechoslovakia, warmly welcomed the positive results of the Geneva Conference of heads of government of the Four Powers, which marked the beginning of a new stage in relations between peoples and states.

Most satisfactory progress has of late been made in Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations in the economic and cultural fields and in the sphere of sport. Since last year's compensation agreement, a comprehensive trade agreement was concluded in February, and in the course of its implementation Yugoslavia will occupy a prominent position in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. A favourable prerequisite for the successful development of economic co-operation, which strengthens friendly relations between our peoples, is the fact that each country can supply the other with the goods it needs. Czechoslovakia is making big deliveries to Yugoslavia of various kinds of rolled metal goods, excavators, machine tools, wagons, various machines, chemicals, medicines, paper and so on, while Yugoslavia is again supplying us with raw material for our chemical and light industries, important items of foodstuffs and canned goods, tobacco, etc. It is significant that in their trade relations both countries show a sincere desire to meet each other half-way, improving, when necessary, on delivery dates, or increasing supplies. The growing co-operation in transport also helps in a big way the development of mutual relations.

In speaking of cultural relations, we should first and foremost mention the participation of Yugoslav musicians in the international musical festival "Prague Spring", the visit of Yugoslav theatrical workers to Czechoslovakia and that of the Czechoslovak journalists to Yugoslavia. These relations will develop still further in the near future, as is evidenced by the preparations both countries are making for visits, the negotiations under way for the exchange of films and the publication of Yugoslav literary works in Czechoslovakia and Czech and Slovak books in Yugoslavia. There is a great deal going on already in the sphere of sports, as is seen from the reciprocal visits made by football teams, the meetings of wrestlers, the volleyball matches, light athletics, cycling events and so on.

Some weeks ago, a delegation of Yugoslavs well known in the cultural and sporting worlds took part in the First National Spartakiade, the great review of Czechoslovak physical culture. As one member of the delegation wrote in the

as in all attempts of the enemy to undermine our socialist construction, deal out a fitting rebuff and will not allow anyone whatever to prevent our advance along the path we have chosen.

★

It was with deep interest that the Czechoslovak Communists and our whole people heard the news that the first steps had been made in the establishment of contacts between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist League of Yugoslavia, and that the prerequisites had been established for a rapprochement of the two Parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. They believe that this contact and rapprochement will develop.

The C.C. of our Party is firmly convinced that the coming together of the CPSU and the CLY will provide much valuable experience which will be of great importance in establishing contacts and co-operation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Communist League of Yugoslavia. The establishment of these contacts is in accord with the principles of Marxism-Leninism, with the principles of socialist internationalism. Our Party's entire work rests firmly on these principles; on them, too, rests our Party's desire for a rapprochement with the Communist League of Yugoslavia, for a friendly exchange of views on questions of interest to both Parties.

The Communist and Workers' Parties of the countries of the socialist camp consistently proceed from the principle of respect for the sovereignty and equality of every country, big or small, from the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states. A people cannot impose its social and state system on another. These questions must be decided by the people of each particular country. We stand for equal, friendly relations between all countries. It goes without saying, of course, that countries building Socialism establish deeper and closer ties among themselves, arising from their common interests and their common aims of construction, that they help each other fraternally and share experience, that parties basing themselves on Marxist-Leninist teaching readily share their experience with other Communist and Workers' Parties, without, in so doing, imposing their views, without violating the sovereignty of individual states.

An example of this is the co-operation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and fraternal Parties. In like manner, close relations develop between our Party and other Communist and Workers' Parties, and our Republic's relations with other countries are firmly based on this premise.

The fact that Yugoslavia will continue to develop friendly relations with Western countries has met with complete understanding in our country, as our people also entertain friendship for the peoples in all countries, and consider it to be an important task to strengthen peaceful, friendly co-operation with all countries and with all peoples.

★

We are firmly convinced that co-operation and friendship between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia must be closer, as this accords with general socialist aims. Our people are sincerely interested in the successful building of a new social system and the consolidation of people's power in

World Festival of Youth and Students in Warsaw

A QUESTION OF LIFE

There are times when in the midst of gaiety there comes a moment of serious thought and sad reflection. August 6, at the height of the Youth Festival was just such an occasion. On that day in Hiroshima, thousands of miles away from Warsaw, heads bowed in silence and the air was filled with a bitter-sweet perfume from the flowers placed at the monument to the 200,000 victims of the first atom bomb. Many were the tears that fell on the stone flags. And on that day, 20,000 young men and women wound their way through the noisy streets of Warsaw to the market place of Warsaw's Old Town. Gathered there, they bowed their heads and a hush fell upon the square. On the platform stood Ukio Matoyashi, a survivor of the atom bomb explosion in Hiroshima. In a few words he described the horror of those minutes he had lived through in August 1945.

"We vowed that we would fight in the front ranks of the world's peace forces", said Matoyashi, "and with this idea a new life began for us."

On that same day a man who had been a schoolteacher in Hiroshima committed suicide in the Japanese town of Kobe. Ten years ago he had lost his wife, his children, his parents, and, apparently, all hope as well. His death was a sad and a needless one.

On the monument to the victims of Hiroshima are inscribed the words: "Rest in peace. It will never happen again"—words pulsing with a faith not possessed by the teacher from Hiroshima, a faith springing from a consciousness of the strength not of any single individual, but of hundreds of millions of people.

Here, in Warsaw's Old Town, young people from every part of the world were gathered. Among those who addressed them were representatives of the country that was the first to put an atomic power station into operation, and of the country that produced the first atom bomb, the bomb that was then dropped on Hiroshima—and there were no differences of opinion between them.

Another who was a delegate from India, had personally collected 38,000 signatures, to the Appeal to ban atomic weapons; then a representative of the young people of Warsaw, of those young men and women who chalked up on newly-built walls, the slogan, perhaps naive, but no doubt sincere: "In reply to the atom we build a new house."

This unity of the youth is the reflection of a process now going on throughout the world: a stirring idea is breaking across all frontiers, blazing the way across continents and seas—the idea of the unity of all men and women of good will, of all nations whose future is threatened by the destructive action of forces such as history has never known before.

★

Warsaw's Old Town has a special place in the history of the reconstruction of the

sooner than human beings—made themselves at home. Warsaw's artists ornamented the walls with colourful leaves and garlands, tablets of ancient design and guild banners. Wrought ironwork assumed wonderful forms at the hands of expert craftsmen.

The meeting finished, but the groups of foreign delegates still lingered in the market place. As they strolled round, the thought of death and destruction gave way to the thought of life, whose delight was strikingly evident in this beautiful part of Warsaw. My companion, a young Frenchman, remarked jestingly:

"Even the stones have begun to live a new life here."

And the Danish journalist I found studying a big photograph of Warsaw's ruins, said:

"Now I see how clumsy the hostile propaganda is. One had only to come here to see how greatly peace is valued here."

The Warsaw Festival is rich in such discoveries. Some young visitors glance suspiciously into the cathedrals to see for themselves whether services are really held there. Others put what they think are delicate questions and are surprised to find that the members of the Union of Polish Youth answer them unhesitatingly and to the point, making no attempt to conceal our difficulties, promptly discussing whatever shortcomings there may be and analysing ways and means for remedying them. The visitors find them to be masters in their country, who feel responsible for what it now has to offer and what it will have in the future. Let them ask as many questions as they like. That is all to the good. After all, many of them came here with ideas of our country that were distorted, to say the least. The more the Festival helps them to learn the truth, the better will it serve its purpose.



Fifth World Festival of Youth and Students. Above: Chinese delegates at the stadium.

But it would be wrong to think that this process is one-sided. One meets friends here from whom there is much to learn. Our young people, who have come to the Festival from all parts of Poland, have met friends they knew before only from newspapers and magazines—progressive young people from the capitalist and colonial countries. I saw a young girl from the Rzeszow Region listening wide-eyed to her new French friend who used to work in a textile mill but was unemployed.

medical faculty of the Warsaw University this autumn, knows that the country is already waiting impatiently for her to graduate and begin practising as a doctor. The boys and girls who meet here tell each other about their lives, their struggles and difficulties. Some of them had to overcome many obstacles to get here and have come under assumed names to avoid persecution when they return to their own countries. They have come here prompted by faith in the strength of unity, in the strength of millions of peace-loving people, to take their place in the ranks of all these millions.

There is a deep sense of fellowship between the various people which arises from the community of their interests and ideals. These bonds of fellowship, that is, internationalism, give rise to incidents that astonish some people, like the cordial welcome Warsaw gave to the young Germans from both sides of the Elbe, who came here with the express idea of making sure that there is never a repetition of the sad past. It was these bonds that linked the hands of two boys, one from the U.S.A. and the other from Hiroshima, in a warm, fraternal clasp.

★

Youth is not given to reminiscing; the maturity of the generation whose delegates have met in Warsaw may be measured by the fact that they draw lessons from recorded history, if not from their own memories.

Youth is fond of imagining the future, and what can be more typical of this generation than its daring dreams? Here at the Festival young scientists, artists, architects and doctors meet. They engage in eager discussions, seeking for new paths in art and science in the way youth alone does.

It has fallen to them to live and do things in an age when man has subjugated the forces of nature to an extent the generations that were enchanted by the books of Jules Verne never dreamed of.

Now, in Geneva, at the Conference on peaceful uses of atomic energy, one sees what exciting prospects may open up to mankind. Even the fantastic talk of interplanetary journeys has taken on some shade of reality in this day and age, while a trip to the moon will very likely be accomplished within the lifetime of the present younger generation.

But these young people in Warsaw know very well that if daring dreams are to come true steps must be taken to ensure that what happened ten years ago in Hiroshima never happens again, that the world follows the path charted in Geneva. It is this awareness that gives them the determination with which they repeat the words of the people of Hiroshima on the monument to their dead: "It will never happen again." No, it will never happen again.

