

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

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

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1955

PRICE 3d (8 cents)

No. 33 (354)

## ATOMIC ENERGY— FOR THE GOOD OF MANKIND

The International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy is an extremely important event in present-day life. It represents a big step forward in the development of international co-operation in the field of the peaceful use of atomic energy and a real turning point in the development of atomic science. The world public is following the Conference with unabating attention and wishes it success.

The Conference takes place at a significant moment. The sustained efforts of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all peace-loving countries, aimed at and preserving and strengthening peace, and embracing all peoples, have brought positive results. The Geneva meeting of the heads of government of the Four Powers marked the beginning of an improvement in the relations among states and the establishment of confidence among the Great Powers. At Geneva a substantial advance was made along the road of lessening international tension. The convening of the international conference of scientists in Geneva and the success it has achieved were made possible precisely as a result of a relaxation to be noted in international tension.

Scientists from 72 countries, from the Soviet Union, the United States of America, Britain, France, Canada and others, have assembled in Geneva in order to exchange experiences and knowledge with regard to the peaceful application of atomic energy, in a spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation. The research work and discoveries of scientists of different countries thus become the common property of mankind. Such fruitful work jointly undertaken by scientists helps to eliminate suspicion and mistrust in this sphere. This collective effort of the scientists will undoubtedly provide a powerful stimulus for the continued development of atomic science and the rise to emulation among the countries, irrespective of their social or political system, in the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The Soviet Union provides a noble example of the peaceful application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Its scientists make no secret of their achievements and give detailed information to scientists from other countries on how the first industrial power station in the world to operate on atomic energy functions in the USSR, on various

steps in applying atomic energy to medicine, industry and agriculture.

The idea of the peaceful use of atomic energy has gripped the minds of the peoples, who rightly see the convening of the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy as the outcome of their many years of unremitting and selfless struggle for the preservation of peace, as a victory for the forces of peace and progress and a serious defeat for the forces of reaction and war.

The complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the destruction of existing stockpiles of these weapons and the establishment of an effective system of control over the implementation of this prohibition constitute one of the burning problems of our day and the most important and persistent demands of all peoples.

Since the time when the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki ten years ago, bringing death and destruction, the dark forces of reaction have invariably directed all their efforts towards applying atomic energy—this greatest discovery of human genius—not to the purposes of life and well-being but to the preparation of the mass destruction of people, for blackmailing and intimidating the peoples, for the aims of the "cold war" and for carrying out their anti-people's "positions of strength" policy.

The forces of imperialist reaction sought to fetter science, to hamper unification of the efforts of scientists of the whole world and the use of atomic energy for the good of mankind, and to impede the development of international co-operation in this field.

All progressive mankind has emphatically and indignantly protested against the application of atomic energy for war purposes. In the course of big mass campaigns, conducted by peace supporters in all countries, the peoples have imperatively demanded the complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons. To date 655,963,811 men and women in all lands have signed the Vienna Appeal of the World Peace Council. The peoples demand that atomic energy, the discovery of which is the result of the development of world science, must no longer serve the purpose of deepening enmity and mistrust among countries but must benefit the peoples and improve their well-being.

All decent people everywhere are certain that the peaceful uses of atomic energy will

On August 14 a celebration meeting was held in the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang to mark the tenth anniversary of Korea's liberation by the Soviet Army.

The appearance in the Presidium of the leaders of the Korean Party of Labour, the Government and the United Democratic Patriotic Front of Korea was greeted with enthusiastic applause. The Presidium also included members of the Soviet Govern-

ment delegation headed by Comrade A. B. Aristov, Secretary of the C.C. of the CPSU; members of the delegation of the Chinese People's Republic headed by Comrade Chu Teh, Deputy Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic; General Yang Yung, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers; the ambassadors and chargés d'affaires of the People's Democracies. As the representatives of the Soviet Union, the

Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies filed in, the hall rocked with applause in their honour, in honour of the indestructible alliance of the countries in the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Kim Du Bong, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The

report on the anniversary was made by Comrade Kim Ir Sen, Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the KPDR. He was followed by the head of the Soviet delegation, Comrade A. B. Aristov, whose speech was met with warm applause.

The next speaker was the head of the Chinese delegation, Comrade Chu Teh.

The heads of the diplomatic representatives of the People's Democracies also greeted the meeting.

## TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF KOREA'S LIBERATION Anniversary Meeting in Pyongyang

### Report by Comrade Kim Ir Sen, Chairman, Cabinet of Ministers of the KPDR

Today, said Comrade Kim Ir Sen, we are celebrating a notable occasion, the tenth anniversary of our liberation. We are celebrating it in a climate of immense, creative labour for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy, in a climate of struggle for the peaceful unification and independence of our homeland. On the occasion of our national holiday, the tenth anniversary of our liberation, I wish, on behalf of the entire Korean people, the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour and the Government, to convey our deep gratitude to our liberator and true friend, the great Soviet people, the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet Army.

Kim Ir Sen expressed his thanks to the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China, the Government of the CPR and the units of Chinese People's Volunteers. Having greeted the Korean people on the occasion of their national holiday, Kim Ir Sen dwelt in detail on the path traversed by the country during the ten years since its liberation.

In North Korea, he said, our Party has established a revolutionary democratic base, laying the foundations for the reunification of the country. Having formulated the tasks involved in the political, economic and military strengthening of the country, our Party rallied all patriotic forces to carry them out. Under the leadership of the Korean Party of Labour, the people's rule carried through the land was reform, as a result of which the land was transferred to the peasants; it confiscated industrial enterprises, banks and transport

previously owned by the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements and members of important democratic

trialisations of the country by establishing new technical conditions in the various branches of the economy; it will also provide for an increase in industrial and agricultural output and, as has hitherto been the case, for a great deal of attention to be devoted to the production of mass-consumption goods and improvement of the people's living standards.

Kim Ir Sen underlined that the partition of the country and the division of the nation was an intolerable obstacle to the country's general development and a great misfortune for the entire Korean people. The most important task devolving on them was therefore to secure the peaceful unification of our homeland. All their affairs must be subordinated to this noble aim.

He gave details of the efforts that had been made over the past ten years for the peaceful unification of Korea. The problem of uniting Korea, he pointed out, must be solved in conformity with the will of the Korean people themselves. For this it was necessary that foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea, that the Korean question be discussed at a meeting of representatives of the people in North and South Korea, that a single central democratic government be established, without outside interference and in accordance with the free expression of the will of the population in South and North Korea, and that the nature of the government be determined by the elected representatives of the people. This was the general wish and the most correct path for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

To promote the unification of our homeland by negotiations and mutual understanding, continued the speaker, it was necessary to have a free exchange of goods,

### Speech by Comrade A. B. Aristov Head of the Soviet Government Delegation

On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the whole Soviet people, said Comrade Aristov, may I on this red-letter day convey to you and, through you, to the entire heroic Korean people heartfelt fraternal regards and warm greetings on the occasion of your national holiday—the tenth anniversary of Korea's liberation by the Soviet Army.

Comrade Aristov then described in detail the sweeping changes that had taken place in the life of the North Korean population in the ten years since their liberation. For the first time in their centuries-long history the people, freed from foreign bondage, have become masters of their own destiny and have the opportunity to build their life as they want it.

In the course of the struggle for democratic transformations an indissoluble alliance of workers and toiling peasants has been moulded under the leadership of the working class. On this basis a new state system has emerged and become consolidated in the northern part of Korea, a system of people's democracy—the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The democratic transformations carried out in North Korea laid the solid foundation for the rapid development of its entire national economy and culture. In 1949 the gross industrial output was four times more than in 1946. Great strides were made in agriculture: the sown acreage expanded and the production of basic agricultural crops rose. The material well-being of the working people—workers, peasants and intelligentsia—steadily improved year by year.

In 1950 the peaceful constructive labour

agriculture in the very near future. In this connection the Party of Labour and the Government have outlined important tasks which accord with the vital interests of the people. The experiences of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy show that the expansion of agriculture calls for enormous efforts and represents a national task.

Alongside the development of the national economy, the well-being of the working people in town and country is improving, their cultural level is rising and large-scale construction of dwelling houses, school buildings, hospitals and other cultural and communal establishments is under way; prices for goods of mass consumption are being reduced and real wages and incomes of the working peasants are rising. Solicitude for the needs of the people is the most important task of the people's government, since the interests of the people are its supreme concern.

The North Korean working people have in their Party of Labour a reliable leader which, tested in the struggle for building and strengthening the people's-democratic system, selflessly serves the interests of the people and leads them along the path of peace, democracy and national independence.

Comrades! Friends! All of us, continued Aristov, know well that the division of Korea, which has violated their national unity, is keenly felt by the Korean people.

The Korean People's Democratic Republic is sincerely striving to find a way for the peaceful reunification of the country into a united, peace-loving and democratic state. The Central Committee of the United Democratic Patriotic Front, the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of



experiences and knowledge to exchange the peaceful application of atomic energy, in a spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation. The research work and discoveries of scientists of different countries become the common property of mankind. Such fruitful work jointly undertaken by scientists helps to eliminate suspicion and mistrust in this sphere. This collective effort of the scientists will undoubtedly provide a powerful stimulus for the continued development of atomic science and give rise to emulation among the countries, irrespective of their social or political system, in the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The Soviet Union provides a noble example of the peaceful application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Its scientists make no secret of their achievements and give detailed information to scientists from other countries on how the first industrial power station in the world to operate on atomic energy functions in the USSR, on how atomic energy is used in various branches of the national economy—in industry and agriculture, as well as in public health, and on the broad scope of scientific research. The exhibition of these Soviet achievements in Geneva was highly appraised and won the admiration of the delegates to the Conference. The world public can clearly see from these exhibits how much has been done in the Soviet Union in the field of the peaceful application of atomic energy.

The Soviet Union has always advocated international co-operation in the development of science and the peaceful application of atomic energy, and it backs this consistent attitude with deeds. The USSR is giving effective assistance to a number of countries in the development of research in nuclear physics and the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, in the construction of experimental atomic reactors, in the training of specialists and so on.

The Soviet Government's position in the field of the peaceful use of atomic energy arises logically from the Leninist peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

The public of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all countries of people's democracy receive with interest the reports showing the progress achieved in the U.S.A., Britain, France and other countries in the peaceful application of atomic energy, the news that these countries are working out new types of atomic reactors, are building atomic power stations and have taken the first

to the forces of science, to hasten unification of the efforts of scientists of the whole world and the use of atomic energy for the good of mankind, and to impede the development of international co-operation in this field.

All progressive mankind has emphatically and indignantly protested against the application of atomic energy for war purposes. In the course of big mass campaigns, conducted by peace supporters in all countries, the peoples have imperatively demanded the complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons. To date 655,963,811 men and women in all lands have signed the Vienna Appeal of the World Peace Council. The peoples demand that atomic energy, the discovery of which is the result of the development of world science, must no longer serve the purpose of deepening enmity and mistrust among countries but must benefit the peoples and improve their well-being.

All decent people everywhere are certain that the peaceful uses of atomic energy will promote the further rapprochement of nations, the establishment of confidence among the states and the strengthening of peace.

The decision of the Soviet Government to reduce the size of the armed forces of the USSR by 640,000 men by December 15, 1955, is in the interests of a continued relaxation of international tension and the promotion of confidence among states. The great and really widespread positive response to this decision shows how vitally interested all peoples are in the further lessening of world tension. It also shows once more that the Soviet Union is ready to do everything in its power that would serve the interests of strengthening universal peace and international security.

In present historical circumstances the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries of the world consider it their duty to carry on unwearingly activity to intensify the struggle for peace, heighten the vigilance of the masses and tirelessly expose the manoeuvres of the foes of peace.

One should not forget for a single minute that the enemies of peace have not laid down their arms. Communists see it as their task to explain to the masses that in the struggle for lessening world tension and for the peaceful use of atomic energy they should not rest on their laurels, but that the struggle of the peoples should be raised to an even higher plane and that the inflexible and determined will of the peoples for peace should find its clear and definite reflection everywhere and in everything.

## To the National Committee, People's Socialist Party of Cuba

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union congratulates the People's Socialist Party of Cuba on its thirtieth anniversary, and sends fraternal greetings and best wishes for its success in the struggle for peace, for the democratic rights of the Cuban people and the national independence of the country.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY  
OF THE SOVIET UNION

## Rumanian People's National Holiday

Amidst great political and labour enthusiasm the Rumanian working people will on August 23 be celebrating the 11th anniversary of their country's liberation from fascism. The workers in a number of industries—electro-technical, machine-building, metal-working, chemical, sewing, vegetable and fruit-canning—report that they have fulfilled the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The workers are making great progress in their efforts to carry out the Party's policy for the socialist industrialisation of the country. A number of industrial projects have recently been put into commission. Among others there is the

first chemical coke-battery at the Hunedoara Metallurgical Works, a thermo-electric plant, an agglomeration factory, a slag-granulating station and a ferro-alloy works. Only the other day the Ernst Thaelmann Tractor Works started the manufacture of the "MT3-2" wheel-tractor and the Tudor Vladimirescu Agricultural Machine-building Works turned out a new grain combine, while the Mao Tse-tung Works in Bucharest have built the first consignment of buses ever to be manufactured in Rumania.

Emulation in factories and construction sites is developing in honour of the holiday.

to our liberator and true friend, the great Soviet people, the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet Army.

Kim Ir Sen expressed his thanks to the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China, the Government of the CPR and the units of Chinese People's Volunteers.

Having greeted the Korean people on the occasion of their national holiday, Kim Ir Sen dwelt in detail on the path traversed by the country during the ten years since its liberation.

In North Korea, he said, our Party has established a revolutionary democratic base, laying the foundations for the reunification of the country. Having formulated the tasks involved in the political, economic and military strengthening of the country, our Party rallied all patriotic forces to carry them out. Under the leadership of the Korean Party of Labour, the people's rule carried through the agrarian reform, as a result of which the land was transferred to the peasants; it confiscated and transformed into public property all industrial enterprises, banks and transport previously owned by the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors. A number of important democratic changes were made in public life and culture.

An event of historical importance was the establishment of the Korean People's Democratic Republic in 1948.

Our Republic entered into diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and other democratic countries and became an equal member of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

Comrade Kim Ir Sen went on to say that the Korean people and its valiant armed forces, under the leadership of the Korean Party of Labour and the Government of the Republic, came through the severe ordeal of the three-year patriotic war of liberation with flying colours. The signing of the armistice, he continued, was a great historic victory for our people, a victory that was due to its infinite patriotism and heroism, to the vital force of the people's-democratic system, to the organisational and leading part played by the Korean Party of Labour. It was also a victory for the entire camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, one that proved how great is the strength of the peoples united under the banner of proletarian internationalism.

The signing of the armistice set the Korean people an important and urgent task, that of speedily rehabilitating the war-destroyed economy, of stabilising and raising the material and cultural level of the people. The Three-Year Plan of Postwar Economic Rehabilitation and Development envisages the restoration of the prewar level of the national economy in order to build an economic base that would ensure the unification and independence of the country and the elimination of the colonial disproportion of industry, and to establish the essential conditions for the gradual socialist industrialisation of the country.

Kim Ir Sen noted that the economic plan for 1954 and the first half-year of 1955 had been successfully fulfilled.

While working for the successful fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan, which will be completed next year, he continued, the Central Committee of our Party is now discussing the main line to be followed by the Five-Year Plan for economic development, to come into operation in 1957. This plan will envisage the creation of a basis for the future socialist indus-

triumph for the entire Korean people. The most important task devolving on them was therefore to secure the peaceful unification of our homeland. All their affairs must be subordinated to this noble aim.

He gave details of the efforts that had been made over the past ten years for the peaceful unification of Korea. The problem of uniting Korea, he pointed out, must be solved in conformity with the will of the Korean people themselves. For this it was necessary that foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea, that the Korean question be discussed at a meeting of representatives of the people in North and South Korea, that a single central democratic government be established, without outside interference and in accordance with the free expression of the will of the population in South and North Korea, and that the nature of the government be determined by the elected representatives of the people. This was the general wish and the most correct path for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

To promote the unification of our homeland by negotiations and mutual understanding, continued the speaker, it was necessary to have a free exchange of goods, to maintain economic and cultural ties between North and South and to create the conditions and the climate for mutual understanding. All this was the affair of the Korean people themselves.

Kim Ir Sen emphasized that the interests of peaceful unification of the homeland called for a lasting peace in Korea. The states concerned in the solution of the Korean question should undertake to prevent the resumption of war in Korea, or any other action which might prove detrimental to the preservation of peace in the country. It was desirable for the governments of these states to call a conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem, in which countries in Asia and the Far East would be widely represented. The conference should formulate measures for the peaceful unification of Korea, while the countries with troops in Korea should take measures for their withdrawal.

We propose, Kim Ir Sen went on, that the appropriate authorities in South and North Korea should inform the Korean people and the peoples of the whole world that they undertake to solve all questions relating to the unification of Korea by peaceful means only, and that no armed force will be used by one side against the other. This would eliminate the mistrust and tension now existing between the North and South and make it possible to reduce the troops of South and North Korea to a minimum, which would lighten the burden of military expenditure and release for peaceful construction the funds used for unproductive purposes. Taking into consideration the desire of the entire Korean people and their demand for a rapprochement and negotiations between South and North, we also insist on every effort being made to convene a meeting of representatives of the governments of South and North Korea to discuss the unification of the country.

Referring to the international situation, and having noted the reduction in world tension, Kim Ir Sen stated that the Korean people would strengthen their friendly relations and their solidarity with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, all the People's Democracies and all other peace-loving peoples in the world, and would continue to make determined efforts to attain the people's high aims—a lasting peace and the peaceful reunification and independence of their homeland.

## Announcement of World Peace Council Secretariat 655,963,811 Sign Vienna Appeal

The Secretariat of the World Peace Council has released for publication the following announcement:

At a time when the world is commemorating the tenth anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb upon Hiroshima, the Secretariat of the World Peace Council considers it necessary to publish the preliminary information on the collection of signatures to the Appeal against the preparation of atomic war, which it adopted in Vienna on January 19 this year.

The sweeping changes that had taken place in the life of the North Korean population in the ten years since their liberation. For the first time in their centuries-long history the people, freed from foreign bondage, have become masters of their own destiny and have the opportunity to build their life as they want it.

In the course of the struggle for democratic transformations an indissoluble alliance of workers and toiling peasants has been moulded under the leadership of the working class. On this basis a new state system has emerged and become consolidated in the northern part of Korea, a system of people's democracy—the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The democratic transformations carried out in North Korea laid the solid foundation for the rapid development of its entire national economy and culture. In 1949 the gross industrial output was four times more than in 1946. Great strides were made in agriculture: the sown acreage expanded and the production of basic agricultural crops rose. The material well-being of the working people—workers, peasants and intelligentsia—steadily improved year by year.

In 1950 the peaceful constructive labour of the North Korean working people was, as is well known, interrupted by the war, which lasted three years. Compelled to defend their democratic gains, their freedom and independence with arms in their hands, and deeply convinced of the justice of their cause, the North Korean working people displayed the greatest staunchness, courage and valour during this war.

Not only was the war a terrible calamity for the Korean people, it was also a serious threat to peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world. That is why the forces of peace unanimously came out for an end to the war and for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Particular note should be made of the historic exploit of the Chinese People's Volunteers who came to aid Korea and by their immortal deeds added glory to the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the democratic camp.

At the initiative of the KPDR and the People's Republic of China an agreement was reached on an armistice and the cessation of hostilities; this promoted the lessening of international tension and enabled the North Korean working people to resume their peaceful labour.

In the two years since the ceasefire, said Comrade Aristov, the North Korean working people have registered outstanding progress in economic construction. The Three-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy is being successfully carried out. The gross industrial output has already exceeded the prewar level.

The Soviet people sincerely rejoice at the great achievements of the North Korean working people.

Progress in the rehabilitation and development of industry has provided the necessary conditions for an advance in

and large-scale construction of dwelling houses, school buildings, hospitals and other cultural and communal establishments is under way; prices for goods of mass consumption are being reduced and real wages and incomes of the working peasants are rising. Solicitude for the needs of the people is the most important task of the people's government, since the interests of the people are its supreme concern.

The North Korean working people have in their Party of Labour a reliable leader which, tested in the struggle for building and strengthening the people's-democratic system, selflessly serves the interests of the people and leads them along the path of peace, democracy and national independence.

Comrades! Friends! All of us, continued Aristov, know well that the division of Korea, which has violated their national unity, is keenly felt by the Korean people.

The Korean People's Democratic Republic is sincerely striving to find a way for the peaceful reunification of the country into a united, peace-loving and democratic state. The Central Committee of the United Democratic Patriotic Front, the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the KPDR have repeatedly put forward to the political parties, mass organisations and the National Assembly and Government of South Korea concrete proposals for the unification of the country. Unfortunately these proposals have not as yet received any positive response from the ruling circles of South Korea, though there is no doubt that in that part of the country, too, the majority of the people are vitally interested in the peaceful unification of the country on a democratic footing.

The just struggle of the Korean people for the restoration of the national unity of their country on a peaceful, democratic basis has the sympathy and support of all peace-loving nations; the Soviet people wholeheartedly wish the Korean people the speediest realisation of their national aspiration—the establishment of a united, independent, democratic, and peace-loving Korea.

In their effort to consolidate the people's-democratic system and to develop their national economy and culture, continued Comrade Aristov, the working people of the Korean People's Democratic Republic have loyal friends in the peoples of the powerful camp of Socialism and democracy led by the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic.

All Soviet people sincerely rejoice at the achievements of the North Korean working people; they are always ready to render the friendly Korean people fraternal aid and support.

The working people of the KPDR can be sure that the peoples of the Soviet Union were and will remain their loyal and sincere friends.

Comrade Aristov's concluding words—"May the indestructible friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples continue forever and grow stronger", evoked prolonged applause in the hall. All rose.

★ ★ ★

On August 15, in Pyongyang's Kim Ir Sen Square there was a military parade and a 300,000-strong demonstration of the working people.

The tenth anniversary of Korea's liberation has also been widely marked by the working people of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all countries of people's democracy.

The total number of signatures collected by August 6 was 655,963,811. This is 173,000,000 more than the number of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

It is clear that public opinion is responding to the World Peace Council campaign with increasing readiness: The Stockholm Appeal was backed by 482,482,199 signatures, the Peace Pact Appeal by 612,522,504, the Vienna Appeal (as at August 6) by 655,963,811.

The signature collection continues.



## Tasks of the Czechoslovak Trade Unions in Further Advancing the National Economy

The Czechoslovak working people have successfully fulfilled the first Five-Year Plan for the development and reorganisation of the national economy and are working with renewed vigour to implement the directives of the Tenth Party Congress, which constitute a political and economic programme for building Socialism in our country, for the continued growth of her wealth and economic power and the steady improvement of the people's well-being.

The building of Socialism implies constant development and the further advance of industrial and agricultural production and above all the development of heavy industry. Important conditions for advancing socialist production are a constant rise in labour productivity and the exploitation of all reserves latent in the national economy.

The role of the trade unions in carrying out these important tasks is increasing day by day. Their principal task, as the Tenth Party Congress put it, is systematically to mobilise the working people to take an active part in socialist construction. The trade unions are called on to mobilise the working people to carry out economic tasks, to instil in people a new attitude towards labour and socialist property, constantly to enhance the political consciousness of factory and office workers and see to it that their cultural and technical level is raised.

The directives of the Tenth Party Congress were the centre of attention at the Third Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, which took place during the second half of last May.

It is the trade unions which develop the initiative and creative activity of the working people. Highly illustrative of the growing initiative and of the ever-closer co-operation between workers, engineers and technicians is the widespread application of new methods of work in our factories and the development of the movement of rationalisers and inventors. The number of rationalising proposals is steadily mounting. More than 113,000 were made last year, over 45,000 of them being put into practice, which is 36.3% more than in the previous year. The economy thus effected was more than three times that in the first year of the Five-Year Plan. The progress of the rationalising movement is evidence of the rising cultural and technical level of the working class. It helps to improve and perfect production and make work easier.

Organising the creative initiative of the working people, the revolutionary trade union movement draws ever-broader masses into socialist emulation, which reached considerable proportions during the first Five-Year Plan. The development of socialist emulation at that period showed that it represented an immense factor in the successive fulfilment and overfulfilment of the great tasks arising out of the state plan. In the course of socialist emulation leading factories and plants emerged. As many as 229 of these won the Government and the Central Council of Trade Unions Red Challenge Banners for best achievements in the nation-wide socialist emulation drive, while 680 industrial enterprises were awarded Red Challenge Banners issued by ministries and central committees of trade unions.

★  
Frantisek Zupka  
Member of Central Committee,  
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia  
Chairman of Central Council  
of Trade Unions

★ ★

great deal of work in this respect. In many enterprises they must make better use of such tried methods of publicising the emulation drive as popularising the experience of model workers and getting the best workers and innovators to help those who lag behind.

In past years our factories underrated the importance of holding production meetings, one of the most effective forms of work for enabling all working people to take an active part in improving the organisation and management of production and achieving better economic results.

In the first months of this year, during the period when the production plans of the enterprises were being drafted, the work of production meetings improved in nearly all branches of industry; they were of considerable help in solving production tasks, which were often very complex. The tens of thousands of comments and proposals made at these meetings, most of which were accepted, show that such meetings greatly stimulate the development of the creative activity of the working people.

★

The revolutionary trade union movement of Czechoslovakia is paying a great deal of attention to securing a steady rise in labour productivity.

Modern technique is known to be of invaluable assistance in the drive to increase the rate of growth of production, provided it is exploited efficiently and fully. However, we still have serious shortcomings in this respect. Losses resulting from the inadequate exploitation of advanced technique affect the interests of the whole state.

The Third Trade Union Congress criticised many trade union organisations for their negligent attitude towards these questions and stressed the need for constant improvement of the work of trade unions as a decisive factor in the drive to minimise and eliminate losses in production.

Of great importance for raising labour productivity is better organisation of work in workshops and factories, for often this does not as yet correspond to the level of the existing technique. The working out of the plan for technical and organisational measures at the beginning of this year was a major step towards overcoming such weaknesses. The trade union organisations ensured the broad participation of the working people in drafting these plans, which have become an essential part of collective agreements.

The rich experience of the Soviet Union shows that cost accounting has proved itself to be the most effective method in the drive to raise labour productivity, improve the organisation of labour and introduce progressive technical and economic standards. On the initiative of trade unions, shock brigades are being set up in factories to prepare each individual section for working on the basis of the cost accounting method. This method enables every worker to check up each day on his fulfilment of his production assignment, the quality and cost of production of his output and to compare his results with those of other

the national economy by the Tenth Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The peasants can fulfil the great tasks facing our agriculture only with the active and all-round help of the working class.

The revolutionary trade union movement organises the working people of machine and tractor stations, state farms and the staffs of procurement bodies and industrial enterprises, helping the countryside through the medium of the patronage system. Through their educational activities the trade unions should influence the MTS to give effective assistance to the working peasants and to help the state farms to set good examples of large-scale agricultural production.

Patronage by industrial enterprises over agricultural co-operatives and villages where there are still individual farms has proved to be very valuable. There are at present thousands of such patronage agreements which have been concluded on the initiative of the trade unions. Up to now, patronage has been confined to rendering assistance during harvesting. This, however, has proved to be insufficient. For patronage to play its role, trade unions should help the co-operatives and villages under their patronage to attain the high efficiency of the industrial workers and benefit from their rich experience in the sphere of socialist emulation, improving the organisation of labour, accounting and so on. In this respect, trade unions have so far done very little.

★

Of the many forms of educational and cultural work carried out by the revolutionary trade union movement, the Third Trade Union Congress stressed the development of technical and economic propaganda as being of primary importance.

Technical and economic propaganda must arouse among working people a profound interest in new technique; it must popularise the results of technical research, equip the working people with a knowledge of the Party's economic policy.

The development of technical and economic propaganda in our country is still at the embryonic stage. But even the first results show that we are following the correct path.

The task now is to ensure that technical and economic propaganda reaches the maximum number of working people and that it explains in simple terms the complicated problems which they come up against every day. Of great significance in this connection is the trade union press, which is an important means for exchanging the experiences of the leading enterprises.

The tasks facing the revolutionary trade union movement in connection with the further advancement of the national economy are closely linked with those of developing the new man. Part of the process of their fulfilment is the struggle against obsolete ideas and prejudices.

For this purpose it is necessary that trade unions have very close links with the working people both in the factories and in agriculture. Therefore the critical comments of delegates who spoke on the inadequate help given by central committees of trade unions and the Central Council of Trade Unions to trade union branches justly received wide support. Red tape deviations where leading workers

## In Communist and Workers' Parties

### COMMUNIST PRESS MONTH IN ITALY

The Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party has issued a statement in connection with the Communist Press Month to be held in Italy this year under the slogan: "For peace, constitutional freedoms and a swing to the left." The statement reads in part:

This year Communist Press Month opens at a time when the hearts of all Italians are filled with the hope of a relaxation of international tension that will put an end to the cold war. But a new course in the nation's life is firmly opposed by groups of monopolists and big landowners who hope to preserve their despotic power and system of super-exploitation in the factories by denying trade union rights and constitutional freedoms, and would exclude Italy from the general détente.

In this changed international situation, in the present situation of internal ferment, Communist Press Month should evolve into a broad campaign that will help the Party to broaden its contacts with millions of Italians and convince them that only on the basis of a swing-to-the-left policy can the problems agitating the country be resolved.

The Central Committee urged all Italians who recognise the great importance of the struggle waged by the Communist press for bread and universal liberty to give l'Unita the financial support it needs, setting the task of collecting 500 million lire for this people's newspaper.

At a big l'Unita festival held in Pozzuoli (Naples) on August 7 to mark the opening of Communist Press Month in that province it was announced that the Pozzuoli section had collected 450,000 lire for the l'Unita fund, and the city and province of Naples six million lire.

### COMMUNIST PARTY WEEK IN FINLAND

The Communist Party of Finland will be holding a Party Week between August 28 and September 4, during which many festivities, rallies and meetings will be held. Reports are to be made on the Party's activity and programme, its fight for the workers' rights, for peace and democracy. Major questions of Party work will also be discussed. The object of the Week is to strengthen the Party's links with the broad masses.

Party organisations are now preparing for the Week.

### COMMUNIST PARTY OF ARGENTINA PROTESTS AGAINST POLICE TERROR

Burning indignation has been aroused among the most diverse sections of the Argentine public by the news that Dr. Juan Ingalinella, a prominent representative of the intellectuals of Rosario and member of

### IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF LEADING BODIES OF THE URUGUAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Leading bodies of the Uruguayan Communist Party met during July in Montevideo and unmasked a faction within the Party. It became clear that Eugenio Gómez, former General Secretary of the Party, was behind the factional activities, while his son Gómez Chiribao, National Organiser of the Party, was mainly responsible for carrying them out. For some years Eugenio Gómez worked to split the Party and expel the best leading cadres. With the aid of his son, Eugenio Gómez set up within the Party all kinds of bodies with an anti-Communist, anti-Soviet slant and imposed on their members his discipline of blind submission to the "leader"—himself.

The faction pursued far-reaching aims designed to isolate the Party from the masses and prevent it from playing its leading role in the struggle of the working class and the people. The grouping had an obviously bourgeois-nationalist orientation which was reflected in its departure from proletarian internationalism, in its anti-Sovietism and disregard for the experience of the CPSU and other fraternal Parties.

In this connection the National Committee of the Uruguayan Communist Party has passed a resolution appealing to the Party, the working class and the whole Uruguayan people, which will be the basis for discussion during the preparations for the XVIth Party Congress, to be held on September 23. The resolution exposes the faction and gives an analysis of the present situation in the country, which is character-

ised by the growing struggle of the working class and all working people for unity, higher wages, the right to work, trade union and democratic freedoms, and in defence of the national interests of the country.

In addition, the resolution thoroughly analyses the anti-Party activities of the Gómez faction; it points to errors made by the Party which have led to the weakening of its leading, vanguard role, and outlines ways of eliminating them. "Purging itself of all that was rotten, of all that was poisoning its organism, and working for the complete eradication of the shortcomings of the past", reads the resolution, "the Party will be able to fulfil its historic role." The National Committee calls on Party members, workers and the whole Uruguayan people to strengthen the unity of their ranks and their organisation in the struggle for peace, national independence, freedom and the happiness of the Uruguayan people.

At its meeting on July 23, the National Committee adopted a unanimous decision to expel Eugenio Gómez from the Party, pointing out that the expulsions of Eugenio Gómez and Gómez Chiribao (who had been expelled earlier) was only the beginning of a profound critical and self-critical review of the work of the leading bodies, which must rectify the Party's line in conformity with Marxist-Leninist principles.

The Executive Committee of the Party unanimously elected Comrade Rodney Arismendi as General Secretary.

### EXPERIENCE OF THE LECTURERS OF THE C.C. OF THE PUWP

A body of lecturers of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party is playing an important part in carrying out the decisions of the Party's Second Congress to raise the ideological level of Party activists. It includes workers of the central apparatus of the Party and state, economic executives, scientific workers and post-graduates of the Institute of Social Sciences of the C.C. of the PUWP.

The body comprises about 500 lecturers and consists of 6 groups. The lecturers of the first four groups deliver lectures and reports on the history of the CPSU and the Polish working-class movement, on political economy and on Marxist philosophy for those Party members in the regional centres who independently study the Marxist-Leninist theory. The lecturers of the fifth group give lectures on the international situation and those of the sixth group feature the Party's policy in industry and agriculture.

Every month these Central Committee lecturers give an average of 200 lectures which are attended by some 50,000 people. As a rule lecturers are given subject and date of lectures long before going to the particular locality. Before leaving they also attend special meetings to discuss the important questions they will have to deal with, as well as the country's urgent political and economic problems, and to receive instructions regarding methods.

They have already attained some success in their propaganda work. In recent months they have given many reports and lectures on problems of inner-Party life, on the economic and political strengthening of producer co-operatives and so on. Dozens of Communist lecturers, who wholeheartedly enjoy their work, have become very popular with their listeners because of the high quality of their lectures, their profound elucidation of problems and the detailed answers they give to questions which are of vital interest to the Party activists.

However there are also certain shortcomings. The work of individual lecturers is not analysed often or deeply enough, and the experiences of the best lecturers have not yet been made known to other lecturers on a sufficiently wide scale. As a result some lectures are given without dealing with the current problems.

The Central Committee has set before Party organisations the task of improving the systematic control of the content and ideological level of the lectures and has made it obligatory for responsible workers of the regional, district and city Party bodies to attend more frequently and ensure that the content and methods of the lecturers' work are systematically analysed and discussed at meetings of the bureaux of the regional and district Party committees.



is evidence of the rising cultural and technical level of the working class. It helps to improve and perfect production and make work easier.

Organising the creative initiative of the working people, the revolutionary trade union movement draws ever-broader masses into socialist emulation, which reached considerable proportions during the first Five-Year Plan. The development of socialist emulation at that period showed that it represented an immense factor in the successive fulfillment and overfulfillment of the great tasks arising out of the state plan. In the course of socialist emulation leading factories and plants emerged. As many as 229 of these won the Government and the Central Council of Trade Unions Red Challenge Banners for best achievements in the nation-wide socialist emulation drive, while 680 industrial enterprises were awarded Red Challenge Banners issued by ministries and central committees of trade unions.

The creative activity of the working people and the inexhaustible initiative of workers, foremen, technicians and other personnel was particularly manifested during the socialist emulation drive in honour of the tenth anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the heroic Soviet Army.

However, the Third Trade Union Congress revealed that trade unions and economic bodies need to realise more fully that socialist emulation fulfils its role only when it becomes the cause of the working people themselves. Only if this is so will most of the factory workers be drawn into socialist emulation.

This year, on the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions, socialist pledges were directly included in collective agreements. This means that there will be simultaneous check-ups on the carrying out of these pledges and of collective agreements. Of great importance is a regular check-up on the results of the emulation drive, which at the same time reveals who are the best workers in particular workshops, sections, factories or in industry as a whole. Trade unions still have to do a

maximum number of working people and that it explains in simple terms the complicated problems which they come up against every day. Of great significance in this connection is the trade union press, which is an important means for exchanging the experiences of the leading enterprises.

The tasks facing the revolutionary trade union movement in connection with the further advancement of the national economy are closely linked with those of developing the new man. Part of the process of their fulfilment is the struggle against obsolete ideas and prejudices. For this purpose it is necessary that trade unions have very close links with the working people both in the factories and in agriculture. Therefore the critical comments of delegates who spoke on the inadequate help given by central committees of trade unions and the Central Council of Trade Unions to trade union branches justly received wide support. Red tape develops where leading workers deal inattentively with the needs of the working people.

Of great significance is the principle proclaimed by the Congress that the main work of trade union bodies and organisations must be aimed at ensuring the fulfilment of assignments and checking on their implementation directly through the trade union branches. This not only helps our trade unions to get rid of routine and red-tape methods but also helps them to find those organisational forms which will guarantee consistent fulfilment of the Congress decisions in those places where it is particularly essential—in the factories, workshops and working sections. In this connection, the new Constitution of the revolutionary trade union movement, which were adopted at the Third Trade Union Congress, will be of great assistance.

The Congress of the Czechoslovak trade unions and the efforts of the working people to fulfil the Congress decisions have again demonstrated the united will of the revolutionary trade union movement always to be the reliable mainstay of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in the cause of building Socialism.

A substantial increase in agricultural production is an important task set for

The rich experience of the Soviet Union shows that cost accounting has proved itself to be the most effective method in the drive to raise labour productivity, improve the organisation of labour and introduce progressive technical and economic standards. On the initiative of trade unions, shock brigades are being set up in factories to prepare each individual section for working on the basis of the cost accounting method. This method enables every worker to check up each day on his fulfilment of his production assignment, the quality and cost of production of his output and to compare his results with those of other workers.

The fixing of wages according to the amount of labour expended and to the degree of skill used plays a great part in the development and strengthening of socialist economy. Correctly fixed wage rates give the working people an incentive to raise their qualifications, constantly to perfect technique, improve the organisation of labour and production and increase labour productivity.

One of the cardinal tasks of trade union organisations now is constantly to explain to the working people the importance of consistent implementation of the principle of payment according to work done and the harmfulness of outmoded production quotas and wage-levelling. The trade unions must support in every way possible and insist on the introduction of scientifically worked out production quotas such as would correspond to the planned increase in labour productivity and the wage funds of enterprises.

★

A substantial increase in agricultural production is an important task set for

maximum number of working people and that it explains in simple terms the complicated problems which they come up against every day. Of great significance in this connection is the trade union press, which is an important means for exchanging the experiences of the leading enterprises.

The tasks facing the revolutionary trade union movement in connection with the further advancement of the national economy are closely linked with those of developing the new man. Part of the process of their fulfilment is the struggle against obsolete ideas and prejudices.

For this purpose it is necessary that trade unions have very close links with the working people both in the factories and in agriculture. Therefore the critical comments of delegates who spoke on the inadequate help given by central committees of trade unions and the Central Council of Trade Unions to trade union branches justly received wide support. Red tape develops where leading workers deal inattentively with the needs of the working people.

Of great significance is the principle proclaimed by the Congress that the main work of trade union bodies and organisations must be aimed at ensuring the fulfilment of assignments and checking on their implementation directly through the trade union branches. This not only helps our trade unions to get rid of routine and red-tape methods but also helps them to find those organisational forms which will guarantee consistent fulfilment of the Congress decisions in those places where it is particularly essential—in the factories, workshops and working sections. In this connection, the new Constitution of the revolutionary trade union movement, which were adopted at the Third Trade Union Congress, will be of great assistance.

The Congress of the Czechoslovak trade unions and the efforts of the working people to fulfil the Congress decisions have again demonstrated the united will of the revolutionary trade union movement always to be the reliable mainstay of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in the cause of building Socialism.

★

A substantial increase in agricultural production is an important task set for

and the detailed work of vital Party activists. However there are also certain shortcomings which are of vital importance. The work of individual lecturers is not analysed often or deeply enough and the experiences of the best lecturers have not yet been made known to other lecturers on a sufficiently wide scale. As a result some lectures are given without dealing with the current problems.

The Central Committee has set before the Party organisations the task of improving the systematic control of the content and ideological level of the lectures and has made it obligatory for responsible workers of the regional, district and city Party bodies to attend more frequently and ensure that the content and methods of the lecturers' work are systematically analysed and discussed at meetings of the bureaux of the regional and district Party committees.

## SOFIA CITY COMMITTEE MEETING ON EXPERIENCES OF LEADING INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

A recent meeting of the Sofia City Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria discussed the work of the District Committee of the Light and Food Industry Trade Union in popularising the experiences of leading workers and improving the skill of the workers generally.

It was reported that during the first six months of this year 4,500 workers in this industry had completed courses for improving their skill. In the "Bulgaria" textile mill alone 344 workers have been trained.

During this period 1,800 workers studied the experience of innovators at 700 schools.

A number of weaknesses were disclosed at the meeting. Many business executives and trade union committees still underrate the importance of popularising the ex-

periences of leading workers and of improving skill generally. In a number of cases the matter is left entirely to the factory cadres departments. Also, the level of the study courses is not yet high enough. These weaknesses arise from the fact that some of the Party organisations have made poor use of their right to supervise managerial activities and have directed trade union committee work in a formal manner.

At present Party organisations in Sofia are urging Communists working in industry, trade union committees, organisations of the Dimitrov Popular Youth Union and factory scientific and technical associations to eliminate these weaknesses as rapidly as possible.

## Statement of National Committee, Communist Party of the U.S.A.

Recently the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. released a statement, signed by its Chairman, William Z. Foster, which points out that Geneva is the beginning of a new process of reaching agreement on such important issues as European security, the German question, disarmament and development of contacts between East and West, and that it marks the beginning of the end of the cold war.

On the American people, the statement points out, and in the first place the organized workers, falls the responsibility for assuring that the seed planted at Geneva will flower and bear fruit. No people has more to gain than we Americans from agreements that will free mothers and fathers from the fear that their sons will die on distant battlefields; that will free all of us from the nightmare threat of atomic destruction; that will break down barriers to the exchange of people, things and ideas; that will make possible the shifting of huge expenditures for guns, planes, tanks and bombs into the building of homes and schools, expanded social security, a federal health program and other constructive purposes, together with a reduction in taxes.

Of special importance for American workers, the statement stresses, is the question of trade. The trade embargo on China alone is costing the country hundreds of millions of dollars annually in orders for peace-time goods. The removal of all such

cold war restrictions would provide jobs for many of the 3,000,000 now unemployed.

The National Committee of the Communist Party calls upon the working class of the U.S.A. to take the lead in new efforts in the struggle for peace. In the shops and unions, the statement goes on, the widest discussion of Geneva and the issues on which the Foreign Ministers will meet should be developed. Discussion should lead to letters and resolutions addressed to the President, members of Congress and the press. Labor should also use its influence in the Democratic Party to curb such anti-Geneva statements as that of Governor Harriman and win support for positive proposals like those recently made by Adlai Stevenson and Senator George. Such activity is also an indispensable part of the efforts to assure a constructive outcome of the 1956 election. And the fact that the 1956 campaign comes after Geneva enhances the possibilities for advancing the fight to end the cold war and win peaceful coexistence.

The times call for a great national crusade by workers, farmers, the Negro people, small businessmen, professionals, students and all peace-loving Americans, for implementing Geneva in the spirit of Geneva.

As part of this national crusade the American people should also demand an end to the cold war at home—the war against American liberties, which is largely a product of the international cold war

and the preparations for an eventual shooting war.

It is clear that the McCarran Act and Smith Act frame-ups have no place in a world built in the image of Geneva. The dropping of all Smith Act indictments, amnesty for those now imprisoned, repeal of the Smith, Communist Control, Taft-Hartley and other reactionary laws, should be insisted on as part of the struggle to end the cold war. Defeat of all McCarthyite influences, full restoration of the Bill of Rights and the peaceful competition of different ideas are in the interest of all Americans except the tiny billionaire minority bent on ruling the world.

In conclusion the National Committee calls on all members of the Communist Party, Party committees and clubs to start widespread discussion and activity around the decisions of the Geneva Conference, and also around the following demands in connection with the coming Foreign Ministers meeting in Geneva in October:

- a democratic, peaceful Germany within a European security arrangement;
- a ban on atomic and hydrogen weapons and reduction of armed forces;
- the fullest cultural, economic and social exchange among all nations and an expansion of world trade;
- admission of China into the UN, a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan issue in accordance with the territorial rights of People's China.

## Fifth World Festival of Youth and Students Ends

The Fifth World Festival of Youth and Students lasted fifteen days—fifteen exciting, unforgettable days. A noble aspiration—the desire for peace—brought together the envoys from different countries and the keynote of all the festival activities was peace and friendship. There were meetings of delegates from the USSR, China, the U.S.A., Britain and France—the Five Great Powers—of envoys of the European countries and of representatives of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America; these were all an impressive demonstration of the unity of the youth of the world.

During the Festival the Second World Youth Games took place, with 3,580 young people from 38 countries competing. A good showing was made by representatives of Soviet youth. Their track and field athletes, gymnasts and wrestlers took first place in 162 individual and team events and won some 300 medals, including 145 gold and 81 silver medals. The young sportsmen of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and China also showed increased prowess.

Nearly a thousand people from 35 countries took part in the world arts contests, among which was a competition for players of folk instruments, the first of its kind.

The official closing ceremony was held in the vast Stalin Square on August 14. Those who had taken part in the Festival, together with hundreds of thousands of Warsaw's citizens and young people of Poland, packed the square and surrounding streets and byways. In the centre of the Square, on the platforms, were Boleslaw Bierut, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party, Aleksander Zawadzki, Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and other leading Polish statesmen, as well as members of the diplomatic corps and leaders of the international youth movement.

After the meeting had been addressed by Helena Yaworska, Chairman of the Central Board of the Polish Youth Union, and Bruno Bernini, Chairman of the International Committee of the Fifth World Youth Festival, the young people who had come to the Festival adopted a message to the youth of all lands, which reads, in part:

"We 30,000 young people from 114 countries have crossed mountains and oceans to reach Warsaw and attend the Fifth World Festival of Youth and Students for peace and friendship—the traditional festival of the younger generation, a review

of culture and sports, a gathering of young folk who want to know and understand each other better.

"In this year of hope our meeting, following on the Four-Power Conference in Geneva, has shown that we can act together, despite religious, racial and language differences, and that such unity is essential to the defence of our right to a decent life in peace, our right to work and education, to happiness and love.

"Nothing can stop us from remaining true friends and from working in each of our countries to make the slogan inscribed on the Festival banner—'Peace and Friendship'—come true for the youth of the world."

We shall work together, the message continues, for a relaxation of international tension, for disarmament and the prohibition of thermo-nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction.

Following the adoption of the message, representatives of young people of all continents lowered the Festival flag. Like the Festival itself, the closing ceremony was a mighty demonstration of the unity of the youth, of its readiness to go on exerting every effort to strengthen friendship and co-operation among nations and ensure world peace.



## In the Interests of Continued Relaxation of World Tension

Soviet Armed Forces Cut by 640,000

On August 13 the Soviet newspapers published the TASS announcement on the Soviet Government's decision to reduce the armed forces of the USSR by 640,000 men by December 15 of this year. The statement reads:

"Recent developments, and especially the outcome of the Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers, bear witness to the fact that a certain relaxation of tension in international relations has taken place.

"For the purpose of further lessening international tension and promoting confidence among states, the Soviet Government has decided to reduce the armed forces of the Soviet Union by 640,000 men by December 15 this year.

"Members of the armed forces to be demobilised from the Army and the Navy shall be provided with employment in industrial enterprises or state and collective farms in the locality of their homes."

This new important decision of the Soviet Government, taken in the interests of continued relaxation of world tension and promotion of confidence among states, has aroused a big response from the world public. Widely commenting on the announcement, the press and radio of various countries assess the Soviet Government's decision as being of immense significance and as evidence of the good will of the USSR for peace and improved confidence among states.

Most newspapers in different countries carried the TASS announcement in full. Many of them devoted leaders and editorials to it, as well as a good number of articles and reviews.

The Chinese people comment favourably on the Soviet Government's decision to reduce the size of its armed forces. All the national and provincial newspapers featured the TASS announcement under big headlines. The newspaper *Jenminjhpao* carried this statement in a prominent position under the heading "For the purpose of further relaxation of international tension and promotion of confidence among states the Soviet Union has decided to cut down its armed forces by 640,000 men this year". The TASS announcement was repeatedly broadcast by the Central People's Radio Station and other radio stations of the country.

The Polish newspaper *Tribuna Ludu* writes in an editorial: "The latest measure of the Soviet Government can only meet with general approval. Is it not significant that the Soviet Government has taken this step at a moment when, following the Geneva Conference, a relaxation of international tension is becoming more evident, at a time when the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy is taking place in Geneva?"

The Hungarian newspaper *Szabad Nep* published an editorial entitled "Disarmament in practice". The newspaper points out that this new peaceable measure of the Soviet Government can take its place with the highly important political and diplomatic moves made by the Soviet Union even before the Geneva Conference. The Soviet Union uses every opportunity to ensure that a lessening of international tension and mutual understanding and confidence among states are really achieved in the

international climate and the restoration of confidence in relations among states, the desire to seek and facilitate a positive solution of the disarmament problem, which is the urgent problem of our day.

The decision of the Soviet Government to reduce the armed forces of the USSR has been widely commented upon in the capitalist countries.

For example, according to *The New York Times*, Lincoln White, a State Department spokesman, said that generally speaking it could be encouraging and that presumably the question would arise during the discussion in the subcommittee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission later this month. The same newspaper stresses that the Soviet decision was favourably welcomed in Washington. According to *Associated Press*, Democratic Senator Ellender of Louisiana declared in connection with the Soviet Government's decision that the U.S.A. had to meet the Russians half-way.

The official communiqué handed out by a British Foreign Office spokesman states that "Britain welcomes the decision by the Soviet Government as one of the consequences of the improved atmosphere in international relations brought about by the Geneva Conference". *The Observer* writes in an editorial that the Soviet Government's decision "must be viewed as an earnest decision of willingness to implement, on a reciprocal basis, the much more far-reaching proposals for disarmament".

The decision of the Soviet Government continues to be the centre of attention of the correspondents of the Paris press. There is no publication that would disregard this step by the Soviet Union, although certain bourgeois newspapers, among them *Figaro* and *Aurore*, are trying to belittle its significance. For its part, *Combat* declares that the decision of the Soviet Government to reduce its armed forces "has become possible only within the framework of a real relaxation of tension". *Libération* urges the French Government to follow the USSR's example and cut the armed forces of France.

*L'Humanité* has published an article by Marcel Servin, Secretary of the C.C. of the French Communist Party, who writes: "It is a question of a new peace-loving and concrete act which reflects the invariable policy of the Soviet Union. It is a question of a new measure which confirms the full seriousness of the proposals for a general reduction of armed forces and armaments submitted by the Soviet Union to Uno on May 10 and confirmed by N. A. Bulganin in Geneva. It is a question of a new and considerable contribution by the USSR to the relaxation of international tension, fresh proof of the Soviet Government's desire for peace. This step corresponds to the 'spirit of Geneva' and confirms that the words of the Soviet leaders are not divorced from their deeds."

"There is no doubt", writes the Italian newspaper *L'Unita*, "that the decision of the Soviet Union is bound to have considerable influence on the discussion which will begin later this month in the subcommittee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission."

All the Indian newspapers prominently featured the TASS statement under big headlines. *The Hindustan Times* placed



The working people of the Korean People's Democratic Republic are successfully restoring and developing their country's national economy. Photo: Mining shock brigade in one of the coal mines of the Republic.

## Textile Industry Develops in New China

While giving priority to the development of heavy industry, the People's Government of China also pays much attention to expanding the output of goods for mass consumption, and particularly to developing the textile industry.

By the end of this year in state textile factories there will be 15% more spindles than last year and 58% more than in 1949; the output of cotton fabrics will be 155% above the 1949 level.

Four new textile mills will be at work by the end of this year in regions which produce 50% of the country's cotton.

By 1957 another four big mills will have been built in Peking, Sian, Chengchow and Shikhiachwang. The equipment in all enterprises now under construction will have been manufactured in China, whereas before the country was liberated all textile machinery came from abroad.

## Holiday Facilities for Working People in GDR

The working people of the German Democratic Republic have ample opportunity to build up their health during their holidays. They have at their disposal numerous sanatoria and rest homes situated in picturesque parts of the Republic. The state and the trade unions allocate huge sums for the provision of holiday facilities; last year the trade unions spent four times as much for this purpose as in 1950.

During the first seven months of the current year about 642,000 working people

## WHAT THE YEARS BRING

Petru Dumitriu  
Rumanian Writer  
State Prize Winner

Cities devastated and ravaged by fire, innumerable orphaned families in every town and village, charred aeroplane fragments in the fields and wrecked tanks by the roadsides—such was the heritage left to the Rumanian people by the fascist dictatorship. But this is far from being the whole story. The long rule of the bourgeoisie and the landlords left an even more dismal heritage: an unresolved agrarian problem, a poverty-stricken, illiterate peasantry racked by social diseases, the highest infant mortality rate in Europe, a backward industry and a cosmopolitan culture that aped everything foreign, and disdained everything Rumanian, that veritably reeked of decadence.

The eleven years that have passed since Rumania's liberation by the Soviet Army have indeed been years of revolutionary change. They have fundamentally altered the structure of Rumanian society and brought the solution of problems that were insoluble in the old Rumania. And the political and social changes have wrought great changes in the life of every citizen, opened up limitless prospects to each one.

Eleven years ago factory workers toiled under the surveillance of military commandants. For the slightest blunder they were punished according to the custom of the Rumanian royal army, in which it was the normal thing for officers to mete out insults and severe blows to the men. Eleven years ago thousands upon thousands of energetic, intelligent, capable men and women of the working class had absolutely no possibility of improving their skill, of studying, of getting ahead in life.

A few days ago I had a chat with Gheorghe Andreşescu, the chief foreman in the rolling mill of the Gheorghiu-Dej Iron and Steel Plant in Hunedoara. Andreşescu is a robust, cheerful man.

"My father", he told me, "was a worker, too. He worked for 45 years as a conductor on a factory branch railway line. But what different patterns our lives have followed!"

He went on to say that since 1945 he, the son of an unskilled worker, had passed three examinations and been through a school for foremen.

He is one of the best experts in the technology of rolling steel; his shop has won the socialist emulation challenge banner for a number of years.

The difference in the fates of old Andreşescu and his son is illustrative of all that has happened in Rumania in the past eleven years. The father worked for half a century with never a thought of studying. Indeed, in his circumstances the idea would have been fantastic—life had no glimmer of hope for him. But what the father could not do in the half century preceding August 23, 1944, his son accomplished within a few years after that date. No wonder, then, that he is a member of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the party whose policy made his new life possible. No wonder, then, that he is going on with his studies and improving his knowledge.

Last autumn I made the acquaintance of Filip Marin, the chairman of a collective farm in the village of Belitori (Roşiori District, Bucharest Region). Eleven years ago Filip Marin was a poor peasant who went about barefoot and in tatters. He knew nothing of books and, in any case, how would he find the time to read them? The struggle for bread was too hard; his

whole life was one long struggle for his daily bread. He worked for a landlord because his own scrap of land could not support his family.

But then came the agrarian reforms and the big landed estates were divided up among the peasants. The country began to produce tractors and other big farming machines. Filip Marin was one of the most active advocates of collectivisation. He organised two collective farms—one in his own village and the other in Slobozia Mindra. He worked with a will, with tenacity, because he knew he was working for himself and his family. Now, five or six years later, it is a pleasure to look at him. He is a cheerful man, tall and powerfully built, with intelligent eyes and a lively manner of speaking. Spring and autumn he is always to be seen in the fields, full of concern for the ripening wheat. In the autumn he is busy about the central estate of the farm (formerly the landlord's estate), where the barns are full to bursting point with wheat and maize. Recently the collective farm bought a lorry and now plans to buy mowing machines. All the farmers have cows of their own and most of them have built new homes. The younger folk are buying bicycles. All this in a village where only eleven years ago everyone walked about barefoot in the summer and in bast shoes in the winter! In the last few years Filip has become an avid reader. Today he has his own small library in which Mihail Sadoveanu's *Mitreia Cocor* and Mikhail Sholokhov's *Virgin Soil Upturned* occupy a prominent place.

The life of Filip Marin and millions of other peasants like him has changed radically thanks to the policy of the Rumanian Workers' Party. The individual peasants too, especially those living near towns, are now living a different sort of life. They are building themselves new houses, buying new furniture. I remember driving into Slobozia Mindra in the winter of 1949 and seeing inscribed over the door of each house, as is the village custom, the name of the owner and the year the house was built, the whole framed in a design of brickwork or wood. Again and again I saw the figures 1946, 1947, 1948, and then farther on again 1946, 1947, 1948. All these houses were built after the agrarian reform.

But the individual peasants are still faced with problems that the collective farm members have solved long since. The latter apply the latest agricultural methods and their land can support many more people than can land parcelled into small plots and worked by the methods of the small peasants. That is why, despite their prosperity, the individual peasants are joining the collective farms.

The past eleven years have brought great changes in the life of the peasantry, changes for the better. Social diseases are being successfully combated, the infant mortality rate has dropped, illiteracy has been done away with. Peasant children are growing up

to be workers, students, engineers, officers and school teachers. Among the new members of the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic are three sons of poor peasants who in these eleven years have won fame as writers.

My friend Zaharia Stancu was born in a village not far from where Filip lives. The son of a poor peasant, he too went barefoot for many years. Because of his exceptional talent he became a journalist and novelist even before 1944. It is very hard even to imagine the great tenacity and energy, the unusual creative powers that were necessary for an ordinary peasant to force his way into the world of culture. Usually only failure awaited such a person; if he did manage to get into print the long fight had sapped his strength and he perished of tuberculosis, the concomitant of poverty, as was the case with Alexandru Sahia and many others. Before August 23, 1944, the fascists repeatedly threatened Zaharia Stancu with death. For his progressive political views he was confined in the Tirgu Jiu concentration camp. Bourgeois literary critics refused recognition to his great realistic talent. But today fifty-year old Stancu is a member of the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic. He is the author of *Barefoot*, a novel that has been translated into 17 languages and is popular in India, Australia, Europe and America. And he says that only now is his real life as an author beginning.

There are many thousands of such examples in present-day Rumania. I have met very many workers who have become chairman of people's councils, engineers, active Party functionaries, officers, trade union leaders, journalists or authors. In the universities the sons and daughters of workers and peasants form the majority of the students. The future belongs to them. It belongs to all, to men and women, to Rumanians, Hungarians and all other nationalities. A short while ago I was in Cluj, a city with a large Hungarian population. In the bookshops I found many counters displaying only books in Hungarian; I saw the Bolyai University where the students are taught in Hungarian, and side by side with it a university where students are taught in Rumanian. In a restaurant I met a group of officers of the army of the Rumanian People's Republic. One of them was singing a Hungarian song in a pleasant tenor voice, and his companion was chiming in in Rumanian. I learned later that the first was a Rumanian and the second a Hungarian.

I do not maintain that in the past eleven years my people have solved all the problems history has confronted them with. I do not consider that they have yet carried out all the tasks involved in building Socialism. But I do maintain that more has been done in these eleven years to improve the life of the masses than throughout the whole of the previous history of the country. There have been mistakes and failures, but the progress made in social development, in improving the material and cultural conditions of life has been truly amazing. And for that reason the present system enjoys the increasing support of the masses. It is the ardent desire of Gheorghe Andreşescu, Filio Marin, Zaharia Stancu and the millions like them, whose lives have changed fundamentally since August 23, 1944, that these changes will bring them first to Socialism and ultimately to Communism.

## Development of Power Industry in Czechoslovakia

At the peak of its industrial development, just before the second world war, bourgeois Czechoslovakia was generating an annual 4,100 million kilowatt hours of

electricity. In the last year of the Plan Czechoslovakia was already producing 12,400 million kw. hours, more than three times the prewar amount. In the first three years of the plan the average

was already 30% higher than in Italy and 6% above that of France.

The creation of a firm power base in the shape of thermo- and hydro-electric power stations continues at the same rapid rate, inasmuch as the steady development



general approval. Is it not significant that the Soviet Government has taken this step at a moment when, following the Geneva Conference, a relaxation of international tension is becoming more evident, at a time when the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy is taking place in Geneva?"

The Hungarian newspaper Szabad Nép published an editorial entitled "Disarmament in practice". The newspaper points out that this new peaceable measure of the Soviet Government can take its place with the highly important political and diplomatic moves made by the Soviet Union even before the Geneva Conference. The Soviet Union uses every opportunity to ensure that a lessening of international tension and mutual understanding and confidence among states are really achieved in the most diverse spheres of international life.

The Rumanian newspapers interpret the Soviet Government's measure as a new practical contribution towards relaxation of world tension, to the fight for peace and international security. The newspaper Scinteia writes that the peoples see in the Soviet Government's important decision fresh evidence of the USSR's desire to achieve, as soon as possible, a healthier

policy of the Soviet Union. It is a question of a new measure which confirms the full seriousness of the proposals for a general reduction of armed forces and armaments submitted by the Soviet Union to Uno on May 10 and confirmed by N. A. Bulganin in Geneva. It is a question of a new and considerable contribution by the USSR to the relaxation of international tension, fresh proof of the Soviet Government's desire for peace. This step corresponds to the 'spirit of Geneva' and confirms that the words of the Soviet leaders are not divorced from their deeds."

"There is no doubt", writes the Italian newspaper l'Unita, "that the decision of the Soviet Union is bound to have considerable influence on the discussion which will begin later this month in the subcommittee of the United Nation's Disarmament Commission." All the Indian newspapers prominently featured the TASS statement under big headlines. The Hindustan Times placed special emphasis on the fact that Russia was reducing her armed forces, calling it a step in the interests of further relaxation of tension.

The Soviet Government's decision has also been the subject of favourable comment by the press and radio of many other countries.

manufactured in China, whereas before the country was liberated all textile machinery came from abroad.

### Holiday Facilities for Working People in GDR

The working people of the German Democratic Republic have ample opportunity to build up their health during their holidays. They have at their disposal numerous sanatoria and rest homes situated in picturesque parts of the Republic. The state and the trade unions allocate huge sums for the provision of holiday facilities; last year the trade unions spent four times as much for this purpose as in 1950.

During the first seven months of the current year about 642,000 working people spent their holidays in trade union rest homes. This year 400,000 will go to sanatoria and rest homes on the Baltic coast. The trade unions give many working people the opportunity to travel about the Republic at reduced rates.

Indeed, in his circumstances the idea would have been fantastic—life had no glimmer of hope for him. But what the father could not do in the half century preceding August 23, 1944, his son accomplished within a few years after that date. No wonder, then, that he is a member of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the party whose policy made his new life possible. No wonder, then, that he is going on with his studies and improving his knowledge.

Last autumn I made the acquaintance of Filip Marin, the chairman of a collective farm in the village of Belitori (Rosiori District, Bucharest Region). Eleven years ago Filip Marin was a poor peasant who went about barefoot and in tatters. He knew nothing of books and, in any case, how would he find the time to read them? The struggle for bread was too hard; his

farmer on again 1940, 1947, 1948. In these years my people have solved all the problems history has confronted them with. I do not consider that they have yet carried out all the tasks involved in building Socialism. But I do maintain that more has been done in these eleven years to improve the life of the masses than throughout the whole of the previous history of the country. There have been mistakes and failures, but the progress made in social development, in improving the material and cultural conditions of life has been truly amazing. And for that reason the present system enjoys the increasing support of the masses. It is the ardent desire of Gheorghe Andreescu, Filip Marin, Zaharia Stancu and the millions like them, whose lives have changed fundamentally since August 23, 1944, that these changes will bring them first to Socialism and ultimately to Communism.

But the individual peasants are still faced with problems that the collective farm members have solved long since. The latter apply the latest agricultural methods and their land can support many more people than can land parcelled into small plots and worked by the methods of the small peasants. That is why, despite their prosperity, the individual peasants are joining the collective farms.

The past eleven years have brought great changes in the life of the peasantry, changes for the better. Social diseases are being successfully combated, the infant mortality rate has dropped, illiteracy has been done away with. Peasant children are growing up

### Development of Power Industry in Czechoslovakia

At the peak of its industrial development, just before the second world war, bourgeois Czechoslovakia was generating an annual 4,100 million kilowatt hours of electricity; in the eight years between 1929 and 1936 output as a whole increased by some 1,000 million kw. hours.

In carrying out the first Five-Year Plan, the Communist Party and the people's democratic government gave serious atten-

tion to electrifying the country. In the last year of the Plan Czechoslovakia was already producing 12,400 million kw. hours, more than three times the prewar amount. In the first eight years of people's rule the average annual output of electricity increased by 1,000 million kw. hours, which means that the rate of growth has been many times higher in new Czechoslovakia than under capitalism. In 1953 the per capita output

was already 30% higher than in Italy and 6% above that of France.

The creation of a firm power base in the shape of thermo- and hydro-electric power stations continues at the same rapid rate, inasmuch as the steady development of the economy, particularly heavy industry, calls for new hundreds of millions of kilowatts of electric power. In 1954 alone the annual output of electricity rose by 1,240 million kw. hours.

# Thirtieth Anniversary of the People's Socialist Party and the Situation in Cuba

The Party of the Cuban Communists, now called the People's Socialist Party, marks its thirtieth anniversary this month.

The foundation of the Cuban Communist Party in 1925 was a great achievement for the working class and all the people of Cuba. It was a step that set the working people of our country on the correct road of uniting in a militant proletarian party, a closely-knit party exercising iron discipline and capable of mastering the theory and principles of Marxism-Leninism and applying them to Cuban problems.

The Communist Party was founded in response to the imperative need for the economic and social development of Cuba, it came into being as a result of the revolutionary tide that swept the world with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and of the growth and maturity of the Cuban working-class movement. Our Party's roots are embedded deep in the history of the Cuban revolutionary national liberation movement, in the growing consciousness of the toiling classes. These roots have always drawn nourishment and strength from the organised working-class movement in all countries, from the growth of the national liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries and from the international solidarity of the proletariat. It is this that accounts for the fact that no terrorism and no persecution, no calumnies or provocations have been able to destroy the Party or even so much as disturb its work and its steady development through these thirty years, years crowded with difficulties and unexpected developments.

Holding high the banner of national independence, democracy, peace and Socialism, invariably loyal to Marxism-Leninism, combating all deviations, all manifestations of opportunism or sectarianism in its ranks, frankly criticising its mistakes and honestly correcting them, purging its ranks of all alien elements, the People's Socialist Party is now the only one to which the workers and peasants, all honest

★  
**Blas Roca**  
General Secretary,  
People's Socialist Party of Cuba  
★ ★

patriots and democrats, the entire people can entrust the realisation of their high ideals and ardent hopes.

★  
On its thirtieth anniversary the Party finds itself driven underground. In the saddle is a reactionary, anti-national government wholly dependent upon the sugar kings, the latifundia owners and the big businessmen, and completely under the sway of foreign imperialists.

The Batista Government which came into power as a result of the coup d'etat of March 10, 1952, tightened up the existing anti-democratic and anti-labour legislation and issued an utterly anti-constitutional, fascist-type decree outlawing the People's Socialist Party and legalising the persecution of its members and all those who favour the Communist ideology.

All the brutality of these repressive measures fail to frighten the masses and cannot force them to retreat. Even less can they destroy or paralyse the Party. On the contrary, the working-class movement is steadily growing stronger, the number of strikes is increasing, a new wave of anti-imperialist and democratic activity is sweeping the country, the desire to set up a united front and achieve united action is gaining ground, and the People's Socialist Party is winning growing influence and prestige among all social sections; its slogans and proposals are meeting with their increasing approval and support.

In its earliest days, when it consisted of only a small group of Communists, our Party was underground and was mercilessly persecuted by the tyrannous Machado government (1925-1933). But all Machado's repressive measures could not keep the

Party from educating, organising and winning the following of ever-broader masses of the working people.

Although conditions are very different now, the experience of those years has been of great value to our Party. Thanks to it the Party was not taken by surprise.

Despite the more difficult conditions our Party has preserved its study groups; it is organising schools and steadily raising the ideological and political level of its members. A recruiting campaign which brought 1,269 new members into its ranks has just been concluded. Now a new campaign has been started under the slogan "Thirtieth Anniversary Enrollment" and over 500 more members have already been admitted as a result. The new Party Rules, framed with reference to present conditions, play a big part in the organisation and education of Party members.

Cuba's reactionaries and their foreign backers have failed in their aim of persecuting the Communists. They have not managed to isolate our Party from the workers and the masses or to reduce it to the status of sectarian, dogmatic groups divorced from the daily life of the people; they have not even succeeded in imposing the illegal conditions which prevailed in the twenties and thirties. A new wave of national liberation, democratic and revolutionary struggle, which will inevitably sweep Cuba and all Latin America, will find the Communist Parties stronger and better steeled than ever, better prepared to lead the masses to even greater and more decisive victories. This is not just an optimistic statement; it is the conclusion that must inevitably be drawn from any sober analysis of the present situation and the prospects it offers.

★  
The thirtieth anniversary of the People's Socialist Party falls at a time when the economic, social and political crisis in our country is deepening and sharpening.

The coup d'etat of March 10, 1952, was unable to eliminate any of the features of the developing crisis. On the contrary, it complicated and aggravated them.

The coup d'etat Government, as was to be expected, has pursued a reactionary and anti-national policy on all fronts. It abolished democratic rights and civic liberties and introduced a regime of tyranny, persecution and terror. It has completely subordinated Cuba's foreign policy to the orders and instructions of the Wall Street magnates, provocatively broke relations with the Soviet Union and launched a relentless offensive on the rights, wages and employment of the working people.

★  
This type of anti-democratic, anti-labour and anti-national policy did not and could not solve any of the major problems facing our country. On the contrary, by completely subordinating Cuba's interests to the schemes, directives and interests of foreign imperialists, by promoting the domination of their trusts and monopolies in our country, abolishing democratic rights, indulging in increasingly brutal repression and persecution and pursuing an economic policy of curtailing production, an unfavourable budget, enormous non-productive expenditure, wage cuts, mass dismissals and so on, the Government becomes a factor making for the acceleration of the crisis, the aggravation of economic and social conflict, intensification of the people's discontent and complication of political difficulties and all other aspects of the crisis.

Even the figures recently issued by the National Economic Council show that there has been a considerable falling of in exports and imports. They also reveal that the state debt, totalling 178 million pesos in 1950, rose to 241 million in 1952, 292 million pesos in 1953 and 396 million pesos in 1954, while the total wages paid last year were 103 million pesos less than in 1952.

The present semi-colonial one-crop economic structure of the country, which exports raw materials (mainly unrefined sugar), strangles the national bourgeoisie, hampers its development and simultaneously dooms the whole of the country's economy to stagnation. Under such conditions the crisis intensifies the contradiction between the foreign imperialists and the

national bourgeoisie, between the whole of the country and imperialism.

The number of Cubans among all sections of society who demand a change in the country's foreign policy and the establishment of stable trade relations with the Soviet Union, China and all countries of people's democracy is growing day by day. It should be noted by the way that the purchase by the Soviet Union of a large quantity of sugar (most of it refined), at a time when the United States threatens to cut the quota of sugar it imports from our country, has made a big impression on the Cuban public.

★  
In face of the present crisis the bourgeois political parties have revealed their inability and weakness and showed that they are unable even to suggest a programme that would offer a real and effective solution for the acute problems of the day.

During the crisis the main efforts of the leaders of the bourgeois opposition parties were concentrated on an attempt to prevent the development of the people's struggle and to reach agreement with the Government in order "to restore the normal flow of political life that had been disrupted". These attempts, however, failed and showed the masses the true nature of these parties and their inability to find a way out. An increasing number of supporters of these opposition bourgeois parties are beginning to be disappointed in their leaders. Some of them have joined conspiratorial or terrorist organisations, while others have founded new "parties", organisations and "movements", which are springing up in abundance in connection with the crisis of the bourgeois opposition leadership.

Naturally, the putschist and terrorist activities of certain petty-bourgeois sectors offer no prospect of a way out of the situation and merely serve to justify the repressive measures of the Government and impede the process of the increasing mobilisation of the masses.

It is only the People's Socialist Party, the party of Communists, that has formulated a correct programme of struggle against the consequences of the coup d'etat of March 10, 1952, and against the reactionary and anti-national government created by

this coup and against the economic, social and political crisis in the country.

The People's Socialist Party is the only one which since the very start has taken a firm tactical position based on the development of the people's struggle, on a ceaseless struggle for the partial and immediate demands that will provide the conditions for attaining a great goal: the democratic way out of the crisis.

Any kind of conspiracy is alien to such a tactic. In the place of conspiracy the People's Socialist Party calls for a united struggle of all opposition forces to bring about a change in the situation. Such a tactical stand rejects putschism, adventurism and terrorism.

The People's Socialist Party declares that the main method of struggle is the fight of the masses, propaganda among the masses, the mobilisation of the masses, active support for large-scale actions of the workers, peasants and students, the development of all kinds of action by the masses opposing all aspects of the Government's reactionary policy or advancing progressive demands aimed at reaching the main goal: the democratic way out of the crisis.

Contrary to the policy of confusion, division and isolation advocated and followed by leaders of the bourgeois opposition parties, the People's Socialist Party constantly raises the question of the urgent necessity of building a united front of all democratic, workers' and people's forces opposing the Government and to achieve a powerful militant union of the people, embracing not only the opposition and people's political parties but also the organisations of the workers, students and peasants and professional and other organisations.

Some bourgeois parties are also talking about a united front—by which they understand a closed alliance between the politicians of bourgeois parties—whose sole aim would be to secure more favourable terms for bargaining with the Government. It goes without saying that this is not the united front Cuba needs, it cannot even be called a united front—it is a bourgeois front, a politicians' front.

(Continued on page 4)



## FOR FRIENDSHIP AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE USSR AND THE U.S.A.

For millions of ordinary Americans Saturday July 16 was a red-letter day: on that day an airplane carrying a Soviet farm delegation landed in New York.

The first meetings between the Russians and ourselves even surpassed the very optimistic forecasts that were being made a long time before the Soviet envoys arrived. The artificial barriers built up over many years cracked and crumbled with every new meeting between the representatives of our great peoples. Wherever the farm delegation's somewhat unusual caravan appeared on our roads—this consisted of a huge bus carrying the Soviet delegates with dozens of cars full of reporters, photographers, cinema and TV men trailing behind it—it was warmly greeted by scores and hundreds of Americans.

In Iowa, the hog-corn country, the delegation had a particularly warm welcome. Old-timers in Des Moines cannot remember ever seeing such crowds on their airfield: more than 5,000 Iowans turned out to meet the envoys of the Soviet people. Some farmers came from dozens of miles away and brought their whole families with them. The *Des Moines Register*, the local paper which first suggested the interchange of U.S. and Soviet farm delegations, wrote that despite the differences between our two countries "we are convinced that there is a deep store of good will between the two peoples, and we are glad to have an opportunity to demonstrate this to an official Soviet delegation". And the American people are demonstrating this good will wherever the Soviet delegation appears.

Farmers count it an honour to entertain the Russian guests in their homes, inviting them to visit their farms. So many people want to see and talk to the Russians that the Soviet delegates often have to drive miles out of their way to spots not on their original schedule. What happened when it became known that on the way to Ames the Soviet delegation would stop at the farm of Logan Urais was typical. The son of the house worked hard all the evening before to paint on one of the farm buildings the words "Hello, comrade" in Russian.

It is equally typical that Sioux City asked the Governor of Iowa and even Congress to "persuade" the Soviet delegation to spend at least a few hours in their city. It even placed a special airplane at the disposal of the Soviet guests to save them time.

The town of Fremont wore an unusually festive air for the brief visit of the Soviet guests there. Its streets were bedecked with flags for the occasion. After a reception

(Letter from New York)

arranged in their honour by the local authorities all the guests received gifts.

A week ago the farm delegation made a twenty-minute stop at a nearby farm on the way to Minneapolis—although its timetable was already crowded with unforeseen visits—in response to a spontaneous demonstration of friendly feeling by the local population. So many people drove over that the local newspaper had to make a special request to the population "to refrain from following the group because of the slow up involved in traffic congestion".

With the burden of the arms drive and the cold war to bear, most of our farmers are very definitely in favour of extensive trade with the Soviet Union. They are realising more and more that only if the arms drive and the cold war are ended and extensive trade relations with the Soviet Union and all other countries established, only if there is a climate of peace can they hope for any economic improvement for themselves. Bitter experience is convincing them that government support for the so-called agricultural parity prices cannot effectively protect them and ensure them a decent living. Last year the purchasing power of the farmers dropped by 7.5%, adding up to a drop of 36.5% since 1947. "Instead of helping farmers", says Charles B. Shuman, president of an organisation of some 1,609,000 farm families, speaking of the government price supports, "they encourage them to pile up surpluses like those which are now holding down the prices of important commodities." The prosperity of American farmers, he states, depends upon "increased efficiency and bigger markets".

Right now one can often hear people saying that the exchange of agricultural delegations and the Geneva Conference should make the State Department do some serious thinking about relaxing the severe restrictions imposed on foreigners wanting to visit our country. An official recently admitted that the State Department was being showered with ideas and proposals for Russians to visit the width and length of the U.S.A., and Americans are becoming more and more persistent about urging the State Department to lift the "embargo" that the cold war has placed on business and cultural relations between our country and the Soviet Union.

The movement for broader economic and cultural relations has grown to such dimensions that, according to *New York Herald Tribune*, one diplomat said a little while

ago: "It seems like everybody wants to arrange something for the Russians."

The Soviet farm group has already been here more than a month, but the general interest in it has not diminished one iota. Invitations continue to pour in for the delegation to visit various parts of the country, and every meeting with Soviet people ends up in convincing my fellow countrymen that there are no reasons why Soviet and American people should not live in peace and friendship. Even those sections of the press most ill-disposed towards the Soviet Union have had to admit that the Soviet agricultural delegation's visit to our country is in the nature of a demonstration of the friendly feelings between the peoples of the U.S.A. and the USSR.

It stands to reason, of course, that not everyone here likes this display of friendship for the Soviet people. But just now things are not so good here for the ill-intentioned sowers of discord between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. Fewer and fewer Americans listen to them these days, while increasing numbers of people call for co-operation in a big way with the Soviet Union. And this does not apply just to the farmers and the ordinary run of workers. On August 12, for instance, on arriving in Chicago, Vladimir Matskevich, leader of the Soviet farmers' delegation, received an invitation from Governor Stratton of Illinois to be present at a closed conference of governors of all U.S. states, and it was significant that when Matskevich appeared at the chairman's table, he was greeted with applause. And there are many such examples of the way officials here are acting towards the Soviet delegation.

All our meetings and discussions are making it clear that Soviet people are ordinary, decent guys, with a sense of humour and bubbling over with life, deeply interested in everything about America and most friendly towards our people, our country and our traditions. It is pleasant to deal with people of this kind, the farmers say—they're nice to be friends with.

Millions upon millions of Americans agree with farmers Drybread and Rees of Nebraska, who told the Soviet guests after they had met the farm group: Remember, you have found good friends here. Our meeting has strengthened our conviction that the American and Soviet people can and will live in peace.

Harold BROWN

New York, August.

### Portuguese Democrats Support Goan People's Fight

Portugal's democratic forces, headed by the Communist Party, stand by the people of Goa and other Portuguese possessions in India in their just struggle to get rid of the colonial yoke. The action of the Salazar Government in increasing the number of troops sent to Goa and resorting to bloody reprisals against those taking part in the liberation movement has

ing a pamphlet which exposes the Government's policy in relation to Goa and calls for peaceful negotiations with the Indian Government. Professor Rui Luiz Gomez, Chairman of the National Commission of NDM and a member of the World Peace Council, and Virginia Moura, engineer, were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, while José Cardoso Morzado, lawyer

is striving to make it impossible for any democratic or progressive movements to legally exist and to deprive the people of its right to voice any opinion antagonistic to the anti-national and anti-popular acts of the Salazar clique".

Thousands of Portuguese of all shades of opinion are coming out in vigorous

### Belgian Campaign to Ban Atomic Weapons

The campaign for banning atomic weapons is steadily gaining momentum in Belgium. Illustrative of this is the activity in progress in the small community of Evere, in the environs of Brussels, where, on the initiative of several local leaders, a peace committee was recently organised. It includes the Socialist deputy mayor, a Liberal municipal councillor, a former deputy mayor who is a Communist and the chairmen of all local organisations: The National War Veterans Federation, Resistance Veterans, Political Prisoners, the School Committee and the Sports Committee. It also numbers among its members the Vice-President of the Red Cross Society, trade union representatives and members of the Social Christian Party.

The committee started its work by arranging a number of lectures, among them one on the German question and another on the atomic danger. At these lectures many signatures to the Vienna Appeal were collected. Within two weeks the committee distributed 32,000 leaflets on various subjects among the population.

The municipal council, comprising eight Socialists, two Liberals and five members of the Social Christian Party, unanimously passed a resolution demanding the banning of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy solely for peaceful purposes.

Thanks to all these measures the signature campaign has been a great success: the adult members of 1,812 families in the community have expressed themselves in favour of the outlawing of atomic weapons.

### Redoubled Efforts of Dutch Peace Fighters

Peace workers in Holland have of late substantially stepped up their activities. In a cable to the World Conference held in Hiroshima for the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the Netherlands Peace Council reported that 150,000 citizens had signed the Vienna Appeal.

Some 5,000 Haarlem residents have already signed and in The Hague peace supporters have sent out some 3,000 letters, with blank forms enclosed, inviting the people of the city to join in the campaign. New peace committees are being set up in towns and localities.

### Recreation of Working People in Free Albania

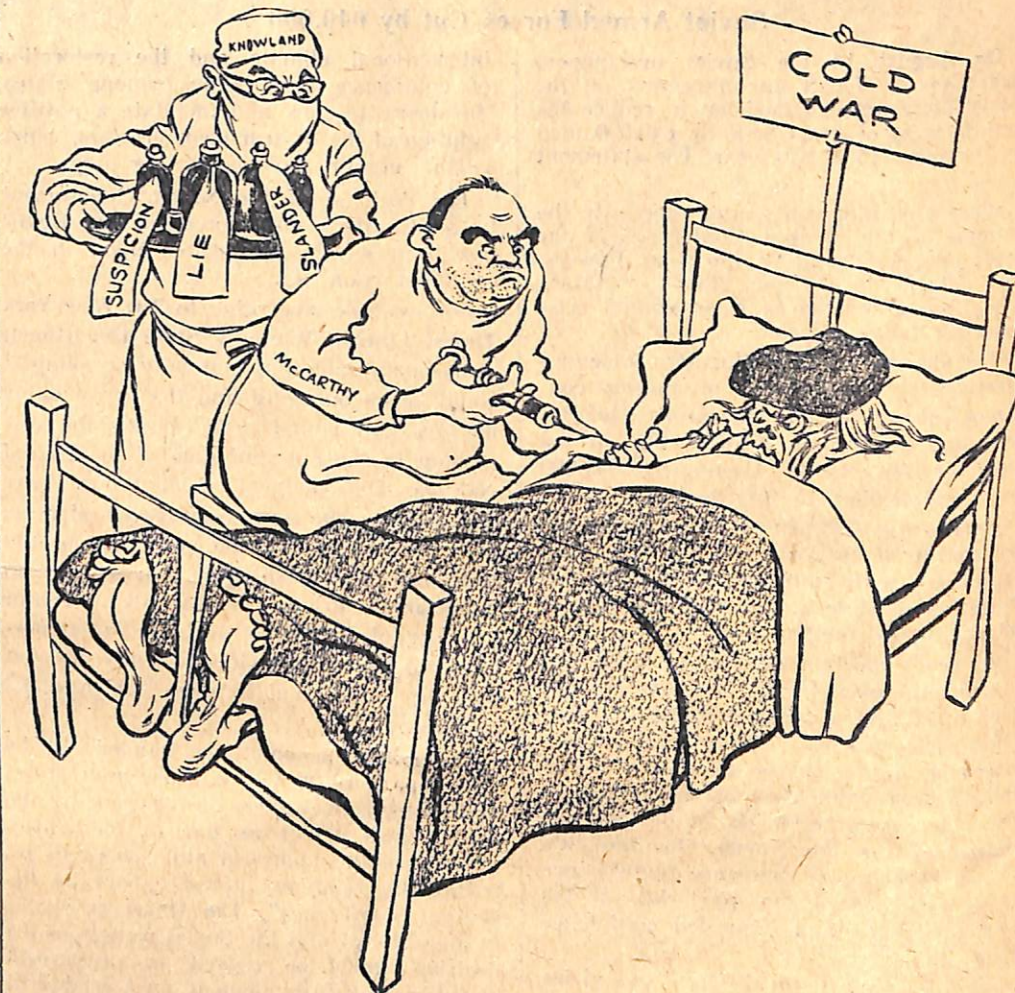
Three new rest homes have recently been opened in the most picturesque spots of Albania—in the locality of Dermi on the Ionian Sea coast, by the Ohrida lake and on the Adriatic Sea coast.

People's power pays great attention to organising holidays for the working people. Prior to liberation Albania had not a single rest home or sanatorium. Now it has 25. Within the last three years over 42,000 people spent their holidays at the country's resorts, which this year will cater for 15,000 people, 14 times more than the 1946 figure.

The amount of money allocated for rest and leisure for the working people increases with each passing year. This year the trade unions alone have exceeded last year's allocations for this purpose by 10,000,000 leka.

### Indonesian

Hardened advocates of the "cold war"—U.S. Senators McCarthy and Knowland and their like—continue to make provocative statements, casting doubt on the results of the Geneva Conference and the possibility of relaxing international tension, and trying in every way to poison the atmosphere of growing confidence and co-operation among countries. (Press Item).



MCCARTHY: Believe me, we're doing all we can to save you. Drawing by J. Novak

### POLITICAL NOTES

## 1. "Cold War" Supporters Still Active

During the Geneva Conference and after it "cold war" enthusiasts have not dared to press their views too hard for fear of giving themselves away, so powerful has been the expression of the people's desire for peace and so strong the spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding. Some diehard advocates of the decrepit "positions of strength" policy, however, banking on the peace supporters slackening their efforts and vigilance, have never made any pretence of laying down their arms.

In France, for instance, Bidault, former Foreign Minister, has deliberately attempted to cast a shadow across a bright day. Speaking at the "Free Europe" College in Strasbourg before a crew of emigrés from the People's Democracies, he said it had yet to be discovered whether the lessening of tension was a "tactic, a means or an ideal". But the peoples, realising how much the détente started in Geneva corresponds to their desires and helps to strengthen world peace, will see this remark as evidence of one thing only—Bidault's evil intentions.

Bidault's attitude is no accident. It conforms to the policy of his party, the MRP—the only party in France whose leadership refused to send representatives on the parliamentary delegation which will visit the Soviet Union in September.

Utopia, particularly since its false talk of peace can lull the West and divert it from the main road of the policy of unity.

The enemies of peaceful co-existence extol the idea of a "united Western Europe", or of the "unity of the Atlantic countries", which, they assert, is necessary because of the "aggressive intentions" of the peace camp. Bidault hinted at this indirectly when he stated that in his opinion the "chief thing in negotiating with the East is for the Western countries to appear as a united front..."

Admiral Radford of the U.S. revealed the character of this "front" when he expressed his "regret" at the results of the Geneva Conference. He stated in Washington that while the military needed bases needed them also as weapons in the positions of strength policy.

He could not have made himself clearer of aggravating world tension find it hard to reconcile themselves to the fact that pressure from the peace-loving forces, under coming to the conclusion that peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems is possible.



It is equally typical that Sioux City asked the Governor of Iowa and even Congress to "persuade" the Soviet delegation to spend at least a few hours in their city. It even placed a special airplane at the disposal of the Soviet guests to save them time.

The town of Fremont wore an unusually festive air for the brief visit of the Soviet guests there. Its streets were bedecked with flags for the occasion. After a reception

## Portuguese Democrats Support Goan People's Fight

Portugal's democratic forces, headed by the Communist Party, stand by the people of Goa and other Portuguese possessions in India in their just struggle to get rid of the colonial yoke. The action of the Salazar Government in increasing the number of troops sent to Goa and resorting to bloody reprisals against those taking part in the liberation movement has caused a growing wave of indignation.

Alarmed by the extent of the efforts made by the democratic forces, the Salazar Government has staged a trial against the leaders of the National Democratic Movement (NDM), charging them with circulat-

ing a pamphlet which exposes the Government's policy in relation to Goa and calls for peaceful negotiations with the Indian Government. Professor Rui Luiz Gomez, Chairman of the National Commission of NDM and a member of the World Peace Council, and Virginia Moura, engineer, were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, while José Cardoso Morgado, lawyer, Lobao Vital, architect, and Albertino Macedo, a worker, were given nine months each.

**Avante!**, central organ of the Portuguese Communist Party, points out that "through these sentences the Government

Millions upon millions of Americans agree with farmers Drybread and Rees of Nebraska, who told the Soviet guests after they had met the farm group: Remember, you have found good friends here. Our meeting has strengthened our conviction that the American and Soviet people can and will live in peace.

Harold BROWN

New York, August.

## In Free Albania

Three new rest homes have recently been opened in the most picturesque spots of Albania—in the locality of Dermi on the Ionian Sea coast, by the Ohrida lake and on the Adriatic Sea coast.

People's power pays great attention to organising holidays for the working people. Prior to liberation Albania had not a single rest home or sanatorium. Now it has 25. Within the last three years over 42,000 people spent their holidays at the country's resorts, which this year will cater for 15,000 people, 14 times more than the 1946 figure.

The amount of money allocated for rest and leisure for the working people increases with each passing year. This year the trade unions alone have exceeded last year's allocations for this purpose by 10,000,000 leka.

## Indonesian National Congress

A National Congress was held in Djakarta on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Indonesian Republic. Attending it were more than 500 regional delegates representing political parties and mass organisations, among them members of parliament and prominent public figures. Comrade D. N. Aidit, General Secretary of the Indonesian Communist Party, and Professor Prijono, winner of the International Stalin Peace Prize, and others also took part.

The Congress was convened with the object of uniting all the forces of the people and establishing true national unity in the struggle for the complete independence of the country and for the expulsion of the colonisers. Among the problems discussed was that of West Irian and its incorporation into the Republic. Delegates stressed the fact that Dutch occupation of this Indonesian territory and the establishment of military bases on it jeopardise the independence of Indonesia. The Congress sent a telegram to Uno demanding that the members of that organisation support Indonesia's request for West Irian to be incorporated in the Republic. In their discussion of foreign policy, the delegates advocated the strengthening of friendship among nations and the carrying out of the principles laid down at the Asian-African Conference.

## Patriots Persecuted in Lebanon

The illegal proceedings instituted by the Lebanese authorities against 17 patriots, including trade union leaders and functionaries, lawyers, journalists and students, have evoked a widespread protest campaign throughout the country.

This terrorist measure, like the many other repressive acts against the patriotic and democratic Lebanese forces and their press—more numerous since the President of the Turkish Republic, Bayar, visited the Lebanon—is aimed at stemming the growing tide of the Lebanese people's struggle against the military Turko-Anglo-Iraqi pact.

Every day the Government receives dozens of petitions signed by many people demanding that such proceedings and persecutions cease and that the prisoners be released. Similar telegrams are constantly being sent to Parliament and the editorial offices of Lebanese newspapers from Syria and other Arab countries.

peace supporters slackening their vigilance, have never made any pretence of laying down their arms.

In France, for instance, Bidault, former Foreign Minister, has deliberately attempted to cast a shadow across a bright day. Speaking at the "Free Europe" College in Strasbourg before a crew of émigrés from the People's Democracies, he said it had yet to be discovered whether the lessening of tension was a "tactic, a means or an ideal". But the peoples, realising how much the détente started in Geneva corresponds to their desires and helps to strengthen world peace, will see this remark as evidence of one thing only—Bidault's evil intentions.

Bidault's attitude is no accident. It conforms to the policy of his party, the MRP—the only party in France whose leadership refused to send representatives to the parliamentary delegation which will visit the Soviet Union in September in response to an invitation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

It is not only in France that certain elements are trying to poison the atmosphere. In *Civiltà Cattolica*, a Jesuit journal published in Rome, one Father Messineo writes: "...Coexistence is a dangerous

"chief danger" for the Western countries... a united front..."

Admiral Radford of the U.S. revealed the character of this "front" when he expressed his "regret" at the results of the Geneva Conference. He stated in Washington that while the military needed bases abroad as strong points, the politicians needed them also as weapons in positions of strength policy.

He could not have made himself clearer. It seems that all such diehard supporters of aggravating world tension find it hard to reconcile themselves to the fact that many governments in the West, under pressure from the peace-loving forces, are coming to the conclusion that peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems is possible and essential. However, the machinations of these enemies of mankind are doomed to failure.

People who long for peace and security will not allow themselves to be deceived by the manoeuvres of the "cold war" advocates, who try to obstruct the building of confidence between nations and the consolidation of peace.

## 2. Syngman Rhee's Dangerous Provocations

Syngman Rhee's name is once again in the news. Always hostile to the Korean armistice, he has repeatedly advocated the resumption of war in Korea. Now the Seoul President is talking about starting a new "campaign to liberate the North". On August 1 he openly declared his intention to seize an area north of the present military demarcation line which lies south of the 38th parallel, and demanded that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission leave Korea. On August 5 he sent the Commission an ultimatum to the effect that its personnel should leave South Korea not later than midnight on August 13, and stated that the South Korean authorities disclaimed all responsibility for any consequences in the event of the Commission's personnel not complying with this demand. South Korea, Rhee declared to a United Press correspondent, no longer feels obliged to carry out the armistice terms.

Sticking to their old "positions of strength" habits, the Syngman Rhee clique went straight on to direct reprisals. "Spontaneous demonstrations" were staged all over South Korea. Groups of the clique's devotees blockaded the causeway leading to an island near Inchon where one of the Commission's inspection team compounds is situated, surrounded the Commission inspection teams in Pusan, Kannin, Kusan and Taegu, and also besieged buildings in Seoul in which members of the Commission were billeted. Rhee attempted to represent these provocative demonstrations as "natural expressions of patriotism" on the part of South Korean citizens.

The world public vigorously condemns these acts. Even among official circles in a number of Western countries demands are voiced that Rhee's aggressive appetite be moderated. It is time for the Western powers to take decisive steps to prevent either Syngman Rhee or Chiang Kai-shek from doing irresponsible things that can ignite the flames of war, writes the British newspaper *Star*. And the *News Chronicle* states that Syngman Rhee's blatant appeals for war have astonished everyone.

All this has forced Rhee to retract somewhat—he has graciously agreed to postpone the date on which the Commission should leave, but has refused to withdraw his ultimatum.

What is the reason for Rhee's new speculations? The present domestic situation in South Korea continues to deteriorate catastrophically. The arms race brings nothing but increasing poverty to the people. Hence, the South Korean authorities are trying to spread discord. The Neutral Commission, which has done a good deal to ensure the observance of the armistice, has become a thorn in their flesh. Rhee and his henchmen consider that the fresh breezes from Geneva should not reach South Korea. With every means at their disposal they are concocting schemes and inciting riots and provocations of all kinds in order to wreck the armistice agreement. Syngman Rhee declares that he won't rest content until he "liberates North Korea".

The peace-loving peoples are carefully watching the dangerous acts of provocation by the Syngman Rhee clique and his followers and severely condemn them.

Jan MAREK

## Facts Expose...

**Hunger Compels Them to Sell Their Children**

Even according to official figures, Italy now has more than two million unemployed. Reuter recently reported the case of Giuseppe Ierardi and his wife, from the village of Petilla Policastro, South Italy. "Unable to find work in their own village,

they decided to march round neighbouring villages with their six children, ranging in age from three to twelve years. Each child had a piece of wood hung round his neck with the words: 'Hunger compels us to sell them'."

## EDITORIAL BOARD

## Thirtieth Anniversary of the People's Socialist Party and the Situation in Cuba

(Continued from page 3)

Not only has the People's Socialist Party declared that a united front is essential, it is making determined efforts to bring it into being. And throughout all these years, despite the opposition shown by the bourgeois leaders, there have been hundreds of cases of joint action by representatives of all opposition trends. We can cite, for instance, joint actions by young people of different ideologies, joint activity by workers and peasants. Thanks to the efforts of the People's Socialist Party and the Socialist youth organisations, meetings of united front supporters are called in many places; questions of general interest are discussed and committees to fight for a democratic way out of the crisis set up, together with other united front committees. These committees include members of all opposition, popular and democratic organisations.

The People's Socialist Party is the only one which, in the face of the reactionary regime, has advanced a programme of the Cuban people's demands and formulated its chief points, which if implemented would lead to the democratic way out of the crisis.

It was our People's Socialist Party, before any other, that demanded that the manipulated elections of November 1954 be declared invalid and another, democratic, general election be held in which all democratic, people's, working-class and anti-imperialist parties could take part. This demand met with a wide response among the masses, and the bourgeois opposition parties, under the pressure of broad sections of the public, were compelled to support it too. They do not regard it, however, as being the road to a democratic way out, but simply as a means of resuming the usual game between opposition and Government, and vice versa.

Our Party always links up the working people's immediate and vital demands with

the main points of its programme as important measures for securing a democratic way out of the crisis.

These points are:

**Agrarian reform**, which would put an end to the latifundia and other semi-feudal survivals in the countryside and transfer the land, free of charge, to the peasants and other agricultural workers. This measure would deal a severe blow to the developing crisis, it would reduce unemployment in the countryside and expand the national market, increase the output of foodstuffs, of which we now import more than 100 million pesos' worth annually, and provide industry with increasing quantities of cheap raw material.

**Nationalisation** of foreign-owned undertakings (railways, aviation, telecommunications, power stations, banks). This measure would also help to eliminate the crisis, firstly, by preventing the export of millions upon millions of pesos in the shape of profits amassed by foreign trusts and millionaires and, secondly, by providing agriculture and industry with cheap transport for their goods.

**Bank credits control**, essential in order that national capital may be employed for changing Cuba's economic structure, for the diversified development of agriculture, and for industrial expansion.

**Abolition of all concessions** granted by the present Government to foreign imperialists and utilisation of the country's oil resources in accord with the national interests and needs.

**Unemployment benefits** of 80 pesos per month or of a sum equal to 75% of the last wage received. This measure is a necessary one in order to mitigate the conditions of the working masses and preserve the country's man-power by bringing to an end the developing emigration of our population.

**Tariff protection**, to encourage the development of the national industry in the

face of the bitter competition of powerful enterprises of imperialist countries.

**An independent and peaceable foreign policy**, peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous trade with all countries, including, of course, the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all the countries of people's democracy.

**Support for all measures to re-establish the unity** of the working class and trade union democracy.

**Abolition of racial discrimination** in all spheres of national life.

**Democracy, independence and freedom for the country.**

**Formation of a National Democratic Front government able to carry out this programme.**

This last demand is the decisive one. On it depends the implementation of the remaining points of the programme as it is only a National Democratic Front government that can lead Cuba out of the crisis and solve her big problems.

In place of the Batista Government of millionaires, sugar kings and bourgeois, the nation demands a people's government, one that would include workers, peasants, representatives of the professions, handicraftsmen, small manufacturers and merchants, students and progressive representatives of the national bourgeoisie, at the head of which would be the working class as its guiding force, that is, a National Democratic Front government. Such a government would guarantee the normal exercise of all democratic rights, it would unite the entire nation for a common fight against the crisis and unemployment, to free itself of foreign dependence, of backwardness and instability, poverty and hunger.

The masses are more and more inclined to support the programme advanced by the People's Socialist Party for the democratic way out of the crisis and this programme is being put forward with more vigour and confidence than ever before in connection with the thirtieth anniversary of the Party's foundation.