

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

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FOR STRENGTHENING PEACE IN THE FAR EAST AND THE WHOLE WORLD

Ten years ago, on September 2, 1945, Japan signed an act of unconditional surrender. The collective efforts of the peoples of the Soviet Union, China and their allies had ensured the historic victory over the aggressive forces of militarist Japan. This meant that the last hotbed of the second world war had been stamped out and the long-awaited peace achieved.

The Japanese militarists were the main allies of the Nazi invaders, the enemies of the freedom-loving nations of the Far East and Asia in general, and the oppressors of the national liberation movement. China, the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and other countries suffered greatly as a result of their aggressive activities. By defeating the million-strong Kwantung army—so important for vanquishing the Japanese aggressors—the heroic forces of the Soviet Union rendered fraternal help to the Chinese people in their just war against the Japanese militarists, in their great struggle for national liberation.

In the postwar years the fraternal friendship and alliance of the great peoples of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic have grown even stronger and have become a powerful factor for peace in the Far East and throughout the world. The Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic firmly and consistently pursue a policy of lessening international tension, strengthening peace and promoting confidence among all states.

The peaceful foreign policy of the USSR and the Chinese People's Republic can be clearly seen in their attitude towards Japan. The joint Declaration of the Governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China on relations with Japan, published last October, stresses that in this matter the two Governments proceed from the principles of peaceful co-existence of states irrespective of their political systems. They stand for the development of extensive trade relations with Japan on mutually advantageous terms and for the establishment of close cultural ties with that country. The Governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China also expressed their readiness to take steps to normalise their relations with Japan and declared that they would fully support any initiative to make to establish peace

atomic weapons. The Japanese people's demand that there be no recurrence of the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has resounded throughout the world. The democratic and patriotic forces of the country are fighting determinedly to rid it of the occupation regime and ensure the creation of a peaceful, democratic and independent Japan and the establishment of economic and cultural relations with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other countries.

The peace-loving peoples gladly welcomed the decisions of the Geneva Conference of heads of government, which brought about some relaxation of international tension and created more favourable conditions for the solution of major international problems. But all the peoples are still especially troubled by the situation in the Far East. Even after the cessation of the war in Korea the situation in that area remained strained, assuming at times a dangerous character. The principal reason for this is the fact that territories that have been China's from time immemorial—Taiwan and several other islands—are in reality occupied by foreign troops, a state of affairs that the Chinese people cannot accept.

An exceedingly important issue that still remains unsettled is that of the restoration of the Chinese People's Republic's legitimate rights in the United Nations Organisation. The entire course of world events, especially the events in Asia and the Far East, proves that the government of a great country with a population of more than 600 million cannot and must not be artificially debarred from participating in the consideration of international problems.

A cause of serious alarm to the peace-loving peoples is the actions of the Saigon authorities and their backers, who are obstructing the implementation of the agreements concluded in Geneva last year and the holding of free elections throughout the territory of Viet Nam as demanded by the Viet Nam people.

The unsettled problems of Asia and the Far East are a source of deep concern to world opinion. It is for that reason that all men and women of good will and all peace-loving states acclaimed the five principles set forth by the

FIRM DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLES TO CONSOLIDATE PEACE Fresh Signatures to the Vienna Appeal

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Argentine Peace Supporters Make New Efforts

The Vienna Appeal signature campaign continues to make headway in Argentina. Signatures in Buenos Aires have already doubled the Stockholm Appeal total. The first legal mass meeting took place recently and a warm welcome was accorded to Dr. Emilio Garcia Iturraspe, who told those present about the World Peace Assembly in Helsinki and dwelt on the urgent tasks of the peace struggle. A highly successful meeting held in Villa Lynch was addressed by Leonidas Barletta, a prominent representative of Argentina's intellectuals and a member of the World Peace Council.

The first issue of *Vocero*, newspaper of the peace movement, which has replaced the illegal edition, was enthusiastically received by the people. The issue widely features the recent Assembly in Helsinki and examines the prospects of Argentina's peace movement. Much space is given to the progress of the signature campaign. As the fight for peace in Argentina is closely interwoven with the struggle to defend the country's national wealth, particularly her oil, the paper carries a special article on this subject which expresses the people's slogan: "Argentina's oil for the Argentinians and for peace."

Spanish Patriots Speak Out for Peace

The efforts of Spanish patriots to uphold the cause of peace are growing stronger. Shortly before the World Peace Assembly in Helsinki a document was secretly circulated in a Spanish town, signed by 66 of its residents—anti-fascists of various trends. This document, which evoked a wide response from the people of the town, says in part: "Peace can be achieved by respecting the rights, integrity and independence of nations and by solving existing differences at peaceful conferences... We have no desire to be cannon fodder. We want to live in an independent and happy Spain."

A leaflet demanding the prohibition of atomic weapons and destruction of stockpiles of these weapons is being passed from hand to hand in Madrid, Catalonia and in the northern provinces of the country. In Madrid and Barcelona signatures were collected on this leaflet, and then sent to the Uno Disarmament Commission.

Spaniards living in the Latin American countries are actively continuing to collect signatures to the Vienna Appeal. For instance, according to incomplete data, they have collected about ten thousand signatures in Uruguay. In addition they successfully publish and circulate the newspaper *Spaniards for Peace*.

"War Can be Prevented"

Despite the summer holidays, which make the collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal difficult, Swiss peace workers have made fresh progress in canvassing.

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publish the comparative results of the campaign in the different districts of the city and call upon canvassers to step up their work.

While collecting signatures, peace fighters explain to the people that war can be prevented by the efforts of the peoples in all countries, and that atomic energy can and must be used only for peaceful purposes.

Collection of Signatures in Tunisia

The campaign for prohibiting weapons is making headway

Four collectors in Tunis have obtained more than a thousand signatures between them. The Appeal has been signed by

Foreign Delegations in the Soviet Union

In the past two years the Soviet Union has played host to more than 2,300 delegations from other countries.

Between July and August, for instance, there was a farm group from the U.S.A., and also agricultural delegations from the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland and India, and tourists from the German Federal Republic. An all-German trade union delegation of scientists, university lecturers and school teachers spent three weeks in the USSR and fifteen delegates from the Japanese Union of Consumer Co-operatives spent a fortnight. Leading Hungarian trade unionists made a thirteen-day visit.

Now a group of building trades workers from the Chinese People's Republic has arrived in Moscow to make a two months' study of Soviet methods of industrial and housing construction and the way in which ministries and scientific institutions dealing with construction organise their work. On the invitation of the C.C. of the Soviet Machine-Building Workers' Trade Union, a delegation of Czechoslovak machine-building workers has arrived in Moscow to see how Soviet machine-builders live, to visit a number of factories and to demonstrate their own methods of work.

Another invitation, from the C.C. of the Trade Union of Primary and Secondary

School Workers of the RSFSR, has brought to Moscow some delegates from the French Federation of Public Education Workers. They will acquaint themselves with the work of Soviet schools and pedagogical institutes.

Likewise visiting the USSR at present are a Yugoslav economic delegation and a delegation of Yugoslav educational workers. The latter will stay for three weeks, visiting schools and other educational establishments in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev and will also visit Sochi.

From Egypt, a group of doctors have gone to Moscow on an invitation extended by the Soviet Ministry of Public Health. In connection with Korean-Soviet Friendship Month, held in honour of the tenth anniversary of Korea's liberation by the Soviet Army, a group of Korean art workers is now in the Soviet Union. There are also delegations of geologists and mining engineers from Asia and the Far East, one from the Agricultural Committee of the Norwegian Storting (parliament), a large group of French tourists, two delegations from the Economic Council of France, and a number of young people who were at the Warsaw Youth Festival.

In the past two months alone 395 delegations from 61 countries have been to see the USSR Agricultural Exhibition.

Peaceful Measures of Czechoslovak and Rumanian Governments

Proceeding from the fact that the results of the Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers and subsequent developments have been tending towards a definite improvement in the international situation, and taking into account the interests of further easing international tension and establishing confidence between states, the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic has decided to reduce the size of the Czechoslovak army by 34,000 by December 28 this year.

The Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic, too, wishing to make its

own contribution to the relaxation of international tension brought about in some measure by the Geneva Conference, has decided to reduce the size of the Republic's armed forces by 40,000 by December 1 this year. The funds thus released will be used for housing construction and the satisfaction of other public and cultural needs.

These Czechoslovak and Rumanian government decisions are a practical contribution to the cause of further relaxing international tension and strengthening world peace. They fully accord with the peaceable foreign policy of the countries in the camp of peace and democracy.

The peaceful foreign policy of the USSR and the Chinese People's Republic can be clearly seen in their attitude towards Japan. The joint Declaration of the Governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China on relations with Japan, published last October, stresses that in this matter the two Governments proceed from the principles of peaceful coexistence of states irrespective of their social systems. They stand for the development of extensive trade relations with Japan on mutually advantageous terms and for the establishment of close cultural ties with that country. The Governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China also expressed their readiness to take steps to normalise their relations with Japan and declared that they would fully support any effort she might make to establish political and economic relations with the USSR and the People's Republic of China, together with any measure on her part likely to ensure conditions for her peaceful and independent development.

In pursuing a peaceful foreign policy, the Governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have already done a great deal towards the normalisation of relations with Japan. This can be seen, for instance, from the present Soviet-Japanese talks in London. The Soviet Government believes that the restoration of normal relations between the USSR and Japan would help to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence and to promote economic co-operation among the countries of the Far East; for this reason it is doing all it can to ensure the success of the London talks.

The people of Japan wish to live in peace and friendship with other peoples. They eagerly welcome the efforts of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic to establish normal economic and cultural relations with Japan, for that accords with the interests and hopes of the Japanese people and the peoples of the whole world. The visit of the Japanese parliamentary delegation to the USSR and the People's Republic of China is an important step towards the establishment of friendship and mutual understanding between these countries.

Following the second world war Japan was, according to the terms of the Potsdam Agreement, supposed to be granted complete national independence; she was to develop her own, independent peaceful economy and national culture. But the occupation regime fetters her economic and cultural life and the manifold abilities of her people.

The broad masses of Japan do not want their country to be cast for the part of a strategic military base for aggressive forces, they do not want Japan to be converted into a hotbed of war. They firmly and vigorously express their will for peace. The movement for a ban on atomic and hydrogen weapons has assumed truly nation-wide proportions in Japan. More than 32 million have signed the appeal to ban

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The unsettled problems of Asia and the Far East are a source of deep concern to world opinion. It is for that reason that all men and women of good will and all peace-loving states acclaimed the five principles of peaceful coexistence set forth by the Chinese People's Republic, India and Burma. World opinion has also given its warm support to the suggestion of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic to hold a conference on Far Eastern problems and to the proposal that a system of collective security be established for the countries of Asia and the Pacific area, the U.S.A. included. Celebrating the tenth anniversary of victory over imperialist Japan, peace-loving people in all countries are intensifying the struggle for the consolidation of peace in Asia and the Far East and against the adherents of the "cold war" and the notorious "positions of strength" policy, for the establishment of confidence between states irrespective of their social or political system, for peaceful coexistence, peace and the security of the peoples.

The great victory won over the aggressive forces of Japan opened the way to peace and progress for the peoples of Asia and the Far East. The situation in this part of the globe has changed radically. There now exists the free Chinese People's Republic, whose peoples are building a new life. Not long ago the Korean People's Democratic Republic marked its tenth anniversary. And now the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is celebrating the ten glorious years of its existence. The victory of the anti-imperialist revolution in Viet Nam rid its people of colonial oppression and made them invincible. The past ten years offer ample proof of the great strength of the free Viet Nam people.

In the postwar years the tide of the national liberation movement has risen still higher in the Asian countries. The peoples of India, Indonesia and Burma have all cast off their colonial regimes. And the peoples of other countries are redoubling their efforts to secure their independence.

Hundreds of millions of people in Asia and the Far East are raising their voice for the consolidation of peace, for the peaceful settlement of pressing international issues, and for the relaxation of tension in this part of the world. Theirs is the voice of people of peace and progress. There is no doubt that their just cause will triumph!

11th Anniversary of Slovak Uprising

The Slovak working people have been celebrating the eleventh anniversary of the uprising of the Slovak people against the German invaders. On this important occasion a celebration meeting of the Slovak National Council was held in Banská Bystrica.

The meeting was opened by Frantisek Kubac, Chairman of the Slovak National Council. He was followed by Oskar Jelen, Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Deputies and representative of the Internal Affairs Department, who said, in part:

"We rejoice in the fact that in the eleven years which separate us from the Slovak people's uprising, Slovakia has changed beyond recognition. Due to the unremitting care of our Party and Government and the assistance of the Soviet Union, socialist industrialisation has completely transformed Slovakia's economy." Comrade Jelen pointed out that the standard of living of the Slovak people was rising every year. "Building a happy socialist future", he concluded, "our working people are making their contribution to the cause of peace."

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Collection of Signatures in Tunisia

The campaign for prohibiting weapons of mass annihilation is making headway in Tunisia and good results have been obtained in collecting signatures to the Vienna Appeal.

Some 1,098 signatures have been collected in Soliman, 875 in Redeyef, 118 in Souk-el-Arba and 729 among the miners of M'Dilla.

Four collectors in Tunis have obtained more than a thousand signatures between them. The Appeal has been signed by Béchir ben Yahmed and Mohamed ben Smail, the director and editor-in-chief respectively of *l'Action*, weekly of the *Néo-Destour* Party. A campaigner in Sousse collected 162 signatures, 70 of them from teachers. A railwayman in Sfax collected 50 signatures among his work-mates.

Burmese Peace Supporters' Appeal

In an appeal issued in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, the Burma Peace Committee urged all supporters of peace and all religious organisations in the country to redouble their efforts against the use of atomic weapons and to develop mass activity around the campaign for signatures to the

Vienna Appeal for the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

The peace-loving forces of the country warmly responded to this patriotic appeal and vigorously joined in the campaign. By August 21, 100,000 signatures had been collected, mainly among students, young people, businessmen, factory and office workers, peasants and Buddhist monks.

More Peace Committees in Portugal

Portuguese fighters for peace have recently stepped up their activities. This can be seen from the part they are playing in the world-wide campaign in support of the Vienna Appeal, from their demand that negotiations be started with the Indian Government for the peaceful settlement of the problem of Goa and other Portuguese

colonies in India, and from the establishment of new peace committees in Pias, Setubal, Barreiro, Lisbon University, etc.

Portuguese workers for peace, with the help of prominent artists, are preparing a 1956 Peace Almanac for publication. They are also producing an Anthology of Peace, to which many of the country's writers are contributing.

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National Conference of Communist Youth, Uruguay

Towards the end of August the young Communists of Uruguay held a National Conference in Montevideo at which they resolved to re-establish the Uruguayan Communist Youth League. The Conference issued a declaration to the effect that this League would direct its efforts towards uniting the young people of Uruguay in the struggle for peace and the rights of the younger generation and towards educating them in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. The League will work for the establishment of close, friendly relations between the young people of Uruguay and

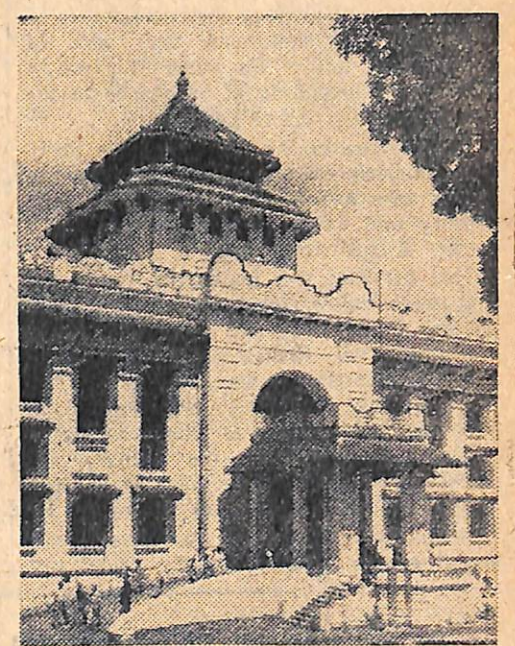
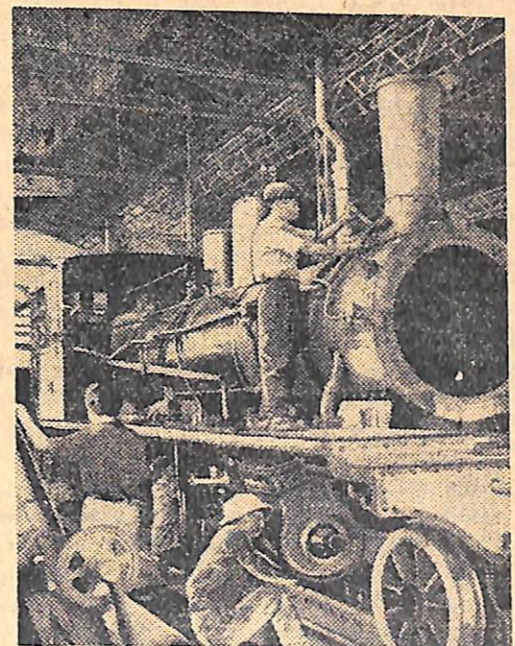
the democratic youth of the world—especially the youth of the Soviet Union. A number of concrete proposals were adopted for uniting the country's democratic youth. An executive council of 21 was elected.

The Conference instructed the council to start extensive preparatory work for a congress of the Communist Youth of Uruguay. Amid thunderous applause the delegates unanimously adopted a decision to affiliate the Communist Youth League of Uruguay to the World Federation of Democratic Youth. A pledge was taken to collect 10,000 signatures to the Vienna Appeal by October 12.

De Waarheid Fete

The traditional summer fête of the Communist newspaper *De Waarheid*, held in Amsterdam, was a big success this year. Tens of thousands of Dutch working people took part. On a large tract of land near the city's port several exhibitions were arranged, illustrating the achievements of the working people in the countries of the socialist camp and the peoples' struggle for their rights in the capitalist countries.

Thousands of people thronged to hear Comrade Gerben Wagenaar, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Holland, address the meeting held there. Numerous greetings received from the newspapers of fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties were read out. The meeting was followed by a gala programme of festivities.



The working people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam mark September 2, the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic, with notable achievements in all spheres of economic and cultural development. Above (left to right): 1. A factory for repairing railway engines and rolling stock in Hanoi; 2. At an exhibition of photographs, illustrated magazines and newspapers in a public reading room in Campha; 3. The lecture hall of Viet Nam University.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

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Ho Chi Minh

President and Prime Minister,
Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

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Ten years ago, on September 2, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was founded and the Viet Nam people, freed over a large part of their territory, are now celebrating this glorious anniversary with indescribable joy and enthusiasm.

From the very beginning of colonial aggression, for nearly a century, the people of Viet Nam fought unceasingly against the invader, showing outstanding courage and heroism. The struggle waged by the guerrilla detachments of Truong-Dinh and Truong-Quyen in Nam-Bô (1867), the resistance movement of 1874 and particularly of 1884, the struggle waged over 12 years by Pham Dinh Phung (1884-1896) and by Hoang Hoa Tham up to the eve of the first world war, the Trung-Bô movement (1907), the uprising in Bien-Hoa (1914-1915), in Hué (1916) and in Thai-Nguyen (1917) etc.—all these movements testify to the passionate struggle waged by the Viet Nam people for liberty and national independence. But at that time the national interests were in the hands of kings and feudal lords, and their criminal policy was a constant betrayal of the people's aspirations, which could not be realised.

The Great October Revolution gave a new impetus to the struggle of the oppressed peoples. The promptness with which the young Soviet power settled the problem of the former tsarist colonies, giving the peoples their freedom, evoked an exceptional response in all the colonial and semi-colonial countries of Asia. The triumphant Marxist-Leninist teaching showed all these people the way to their emancipation.

In Viet Nam the Marxist-Leninist Party was founded in January 1930 and, following the uprising in Yen-Bai (February 1930), after which the bourgeoisie lost all its influence over the national liberation movement, the working class and the toiling peasant masses formed their own party which became the sole leader of the anti-imperialist revolution. In September 1930, in three of the northern districts of Trung-Bô, the first organs of people's power were established. Imperialism suppressed this movement with unheard of brutality...

But in 1940 armed uprisings were again organised in the north, the centre and the south of Viet Nam against the French colonisers and the Japanese imperialists. This insurrectional movement, although it was suppressed, was the spark that touched off the revolutionary explosion which was to smash foreign domination in Viet Nam five years later.

May 1941 saw the formation of the United National Front (Viet-Minh), the most representative organisation of the national liberation movement in our country had ever known. The National Front, in which the Communist Party was the main force, mobilised and organised groups of partisans which throughout the second world war fought with the Allies against the fascist aggressors.

The victories of the glorious Soviet Army over Hitler Germany, and subsequently over Japanese imperialism, contributed greatly to the success of the general uprising of August 19, 1945; September 2 saw the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

In the favourable international situation created by the defeat of fascism, the August revolution triumphed because it fulfilled the three indispensable conditions for any anti-imperialist revolution in a colonial country: leadership by the working class, the formation of a broad national-anti-imperialist front and an armed insurrection.

Since then a brilliant chapter has opened

young army and destroy our democratic government. But events took a different course and showed that the enemy was greatly mistaken.

With the support of reactionary U.S. elements the enemy soon started a total war against the Viet Nam people. But under the leadership of the Party and the government the people united their efforts and confronted the enemy with a militant bloc unimpaired by the slightest crack. They intensified guerrilla warfare to the utmost, carrying it deep into the enemy-controlled areas. They strengthened their rear and enthusiastically built up their people's army which fought valiantly in alliance with the partisans and destroyed the enemy forces on a number of fronts: in Viet-Bac in the autumn and winter of 1947, on the Sino-Viet Nam frontier in the last months of 1950, on the plateaus and in the delta of the Red River, in Hoa-Binh, in Ba-Vi and on the Black River in 1951, in South Viet Nam in 1952, in Lai-Chau in 1953 and, finally, on May 7, 1954, on the eve of the Geneva Conference, it won the decisive victory of Dien Bien Phu, which had a strong influence upon that Conference and contributed to the conclusion of the Geneva Agreements assuring the restoration of peace in Indo-China on the basis of recognition of the national rights of the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

At the same time the political manoeuvres of the colonisers and imperialists resulted in fiasco: the attempt to "sustain war by war and use the Vietnamese to fight the Vietnamese", the farce of "independence" and "democracy" staged by the lackeys of the imperialists to lead our people astray, the comedy of an "agrarian reform" on imperialist lines...

Finally, throughout this period the Party and the government also directed their energies to building and developing the economy, finances and culture of the democratic republic. In the first place they began to put into force an agrarian reform, based on the principle of "the land to those who till it". In addition, thanks to the efforts made to maintain and develop indispensable branches of small and handicraft industries, the people and the army were kept supplied with various foodstuffs. The growing of rice and secondary food crops and improvement of the irrigation and flood control systems were encouraged. The necessary development of transport and communications services was assured. A state sector of economy, with a National Bank and commercial enterprises came into existence and is being constantly developed. And despite all the difficulties remarkable progress was made in the field of public education, in teaching the peasants and soldiers to read and write, and in the general campaign against illiteracy.

Thus in all these spheres—military, political and economic—our young democratic republic passed with honour the test of war, in which, as Lenin said, all the qualities of a people necessarily come to the fore.

Ardent love of country and the moral and political unity of the people and their army around the Party and the government, helped us to surmount incredibly difficult

over three thousand incidents—crimes and violations of the Geneva Agreements. At least 4,000 patriots were killed or wounded and more than 19,000 arrested. The Diem administration not only carries on these acts of terror, it is devoted body and soul to the American policy of converting Southern Viet Nam into a U.S. colony and military base, which for a long time would be part of the aggressive SEATO. All these actions do not prevent Ngô Dinh Diem from representing himself, without shame, as a "champion" of peace, of the democracy and independence of Viet Nam.

This situation determines the tasks of the Government of the democratic republic. Its main aim is the strict and total implementation of the Geneva Agreements, i.e. the convening of a consultative conference of North and South in the near future, as the first step in preparing for general and free elections that will unite the country. Peace and national unification—such are our basic demands in the present period.

At the same time we must heal the wounds inflicted by war, gradually raise the standard of living of our people and build a new life, really free and democratic, in our country. For this purpose we must, on the one hand, restore the country's economy: agriculture, handicrafts, transport and industry. Since our people began to enjoy a peaceful life they have been boldly marching along this path. But we have much to do in order to bring devastated lands under cultivation once more, to restore dams for flood protection, and create an irrigation system that will save our country from drought and the hunger that follows it like a shadow. On the other hand, we must, on the basis of a rise in labour productivity, gradually improve the well-being of the working people of Viet Nam.

Taking into account the situation that was our legacy from the war, from colonialism and the feudal regime, these tasks are difficult and complex. But the help of the fraternal countries considerably increases our possibilities and enables us to contemplate with confidence a future bright with success. Indeed, as a result of the talks held in July between the Viet Nam Government Delegation and the leaders of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic these countries have decided to allocate a total of 1,520,000 million Vietnamese piastres to help us during the next few years. Other democratic countries are also giving us valuable assistance in our work of reconstruction. This will take the form of supplies of materials and machinery; in addition, they will provide engineers and technicians for various sectors of the country's economy and culture.

This selfless aid, which has no strings attached and is beneficial to the people, is in sharp contrast to the "aid" that is meant by the imperialists when they use the term. Their "aid" always has the object of exploitation and enslavement, as is quite clear from the notorious "Marshall Plan" which meant a gradual loss of sovereignty by the countries "benefiting" from it.

The policy of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic in its relations with other countries is crystal clear: it is a policy of peace and good relations. It is based on the five great principles formulated in the joint Chinese-Indian and Chinese-Burmese declarations: mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression

In Communist and Workers' Parties

PREPARATIONS FOR XVIIIth CONGRESS OF DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY

The organisations of the Danish Communist Party are preparing for the XVIIIth Party Congress, which will be held from October 21 to 23. Recently a big pre-Congress rally took place in Fælledpark, Copenhagen. It was addressed by Comrade Alfred Jensen, Deputy-Chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark, who emphasized that the Geneva negotiations between the heads of government of the Great Powers had provided an opportunity to end the "cold war". However, he said, there were forces which were interested in its continuation and in maintaining international tension. Such forces existed in Denmark, too.

Comrade Jensen recalled that the Soviet Government was demobilising 640,000 men and pointed out that the Danish Government had not availed itself of this and similar opportunities to ease the country's economic situation by reducing recruitment and the length of military service.

He pointed out that supporters of the Atlantic policy were continuing their attempts to lower the Danish standard of living. In conclusion, Comrade Jensen rebuked those who attacked the Communist Party. Such attacks, he said, were nothing new. They would not fulfil their purpose because the policy of the Communist Party was one of relaxing international tension and conducting negotiations. Such a policy now assumed decisive importance.

Pre-Congress rallies and meetings are also being held in other Party organisations.

MEETING OF GREATER BERLIN SUPG ACTIVISTS

The Greater Berlin organisation of the SUPG recently held a meeting of activists, which was attended by more than 800 comrades. A report on the tasks of the organisation following the Geneva Conference was made by Comrade K. Schirdewan, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. He stressed that "cold war" advocates did not intend to abandon their attitude because of the relaxation in international tension which had resulted from the Geneva Conference, and that it was therefore necessary to continue the struggle against their anti-people's plans.

The main task, pointed out Comrade Schirdewan, was to develop mass political work on a still broader scale.

After a discussion on the report, the meeting adopted a decision to hold broad discussions throughout Berlin on the political situation, first and foremost on the importance of establishing a system of collective security.

ENLARGED MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL

An enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil was held between August 9 and 11 with the following agenda: 1. Position of the Communist Party of Brazil in relation to the presidential elections on October 3 and the Party's tasks. (On this subject the report of Comrade Luiz Carlos Prestes, General Secretary of the Party, was read to the meeting.) 2. Progress of the fight for peace and the duty of Communists (report by Carlos Marighella, member of the Presidium, C.C.); 3. The growth and strengthening of the Party (report by Jorge Vila, member, C.C.).

Appropriate resolutions on the first two reports were adopted unanimously. In the resolution on the first item on the agenda the C.C. called on all Party members and organisations to begin immediately the discussion and practical implementation of Comrade Prestes' report, and to widely popularise the Party's pre-election manifesto.

In the resolution on the second question the C.C. urged Party members to give even greater help to the Brazilian peace movement so that it will be able to fulfil its pledge to collect ten million signatures to the Vienna Appeal and make the resolutions passed by the World Peace Assembly in

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD SECRETARIAT, COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

A meeting of the Secretariat of the Central Board of the German Communist Party was held in Düsseldorf recently, with Comrade Max Reimann, First Secretary of the Central Board, in the chair. He spoke on the situation that had arisen since the Geneva Conference and in connection with the forthcoming meeting of Foreign Ministers. After a thorough discussion the Secretariat adopted the text of a communiqué defining the tasks of the Party and the working class in Western Germany following the Geneva Conference.

"The interests of the West German population", states the communiqué, "like

TRAINING TUTORS IN RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY

Organisations in the Rumanian Workers' Party are forging ahead with their preparations for the new Party study year. Twenty-day summer courses for tutors have been arranged by the regional Party committees. In many places these have nearly completed their work. More than 10,000 tutors, in all, will have been trained by this method.

The syllabus has been drawn up in such a way as to help the students to study basic problems of Party policy more thoroughly and to link up theory more closely with the practical building of Socialism in their country.

In addition to lectures, seminars are held during the courses at which students discuss various important subjects including "Heavy Industry—the Basis for Develop-

Helsinki known to the broad masses. It also called on Party members to help develop the activities of the masses on a wide scale in order to build a mighty movement for the immediate establishment of diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies, and to popularise the results of the Geneva Conference of heads of government as well as the importance of the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The meeting noted a rapid growth in the Party membership, and the progress made in strengthening Party branches and improving methods of leadership. It also brought out the errors and shortcomings in Party work.

At the concluding session, Comrade Diógenes Arruda, Secretary of the Central Committee, emphasized that the Party's political activities at the present time should be concentrated on the struggle against the threat of a fascist military coup, in defence of democratic freedoms, for the defeat of the reactionary candidate Juarez Távora in the elections and for the victory of the democratic forces in support of the two candidates—Kubitschek, for the post of President of the Republic, and Goulart for that of Vice-President.

those of the entire German people, call for an end to the 'cold war', for security and mutual understanding among Germans, for a rapprochement between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic and for the democratic unification of Germany."

In the interests of security, mutual understanding and the peaceful reunification of Germany on a democratic basis, the Communist Party of Germany has put forward a number of concrete proposals and expressed its readiness to establish, without any preliminary conditions, mutual understanding and co-operation with all Germans conscious of their responsibility.

ing the Entire National Economy", "Productivity of Labour and Cost of Production in Socialist Economy", "Lenin's Co-operation Plan and its Application by the Party to Rumanian Conditions", "Constant Strengthening of the Party's Ranks is one of the Main Tasks of Party Organisations" and "Important International Problems of Today". A great deal of attention is given to teaching methods and to exchange of tutorial experience.

In the towns, evening seminars are being arranged for tutors not covered by the summer courses, while in the country two-day seminars are being organised for this purpose. At these, important subjects from the syllabus of the summer courses will be discussed.

COMMUNISTS SET AN EXAMPLE IN PRODUCTION

A few months ago working people

obstacles. A number of

National Front (Viet-Minh), the most representative organisation the national liberation movement in our country had ever known. The National Front, in which the Communist Party was the main force, mobilised and organised groups of partisans which throughout the second world war fought with the Allies against the fascist aggressors.

The victories of the glorious Soviet Army over Hitler Germany, and subsequently over Japanese imperialism, contributed greatly to the success of the general uprising of August 19, 1945; September 2 saw the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

In the favourable international situation created by the defeat of fascism, the August revolution triumphed because it fulfilled the three indispensable conditions for any anti-imperialist revolution in a colonial country: leadership by the working class, the formation of a broad national anti-imperialist front and an armed insurrection.

Since then a brilliant chapter has opened in our history. The people of Viet Nam have become free. The August revolution liberated them from colonial oppression, from all imperialist enslavement and from brutal exploitation by the feudal lords and mandarins.

For the first time the working people became the masters of their destiny and that of their country. They set to work to banish the frightful spectre of famine which in the last months of imperialist domination (end of 1944 and beginning of 1945) had already claimed two million victims. They exerted all their efforts to build anew from the ruins the country had inherited from the accursed regime of slavery that had lasted into the middle of this century, a century of victorious revolutions.

They elected their National Assembly, began to build people's power and to take measures for the rapid liquidation of illiteracy and obscurantism—the heritage of colonial domination.

The French colonisers continued, however, to believe that they could re-establish their regime of oppression in our country. They regarded our peaceable attitude as a sign of weakness. Encouraged and backed by Anglo-U.S. reactionary forces, and with the connivance of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, they attacked the people of Viet Nam in Saigon on September 23, 1945, and then attempted to penetrate to the north. Subsequently, trampling underfoot the undertakings assumed by them under the provisional agreement of March 6 and the *modus vivendi* of September 14, 1946, the colonisers organised the Haiphong massacre, occupied Lang-Son and continued their acts of provocation until December 19, which marked the beginning of resistance to the invaders by our entire people.

In response to the appeal of the Party and the democratic government, the entire people rose as one man to defend their country and safeguard the gains brought by the August revolution.

The patriotic war began in conditions that were unfavourable to the Viet Nam people: famine was still rife in the land, the agents of French colonialism and Japanese imperialism were rapidly increasing in number, the people's army took shape only in the course of the subsequent battles... At this stage the military superiority of the French expeditionary corps seemed assured and our foes counted on all these difficulties in the hope that these would enable them to quickly defeat our

army were kept supplied with various food-stuffs. The growing of rice and secondary food crops and improvement of the irrigation and flood control systems were encouraged. The necessary development of transport and communications services was assured. A state sector of economy, with a National Bank and commercial enterprises came into existence and is being constantly developed. And despite all the difficulties remarkable progress was made in the field of public education, in teaching the peasants and soldiers to read and write, and in the general campaign against illiteracy.

Thus in all these spheres—military, political and economic—our young democratic republic passed with honour the test of war, in which, as Lenin said, all the qualities of a people necessarily come to the fore.

Ardent love of country and the moral and political unity of the people and their army around the Party and the government, helped us to surmount incredibly difficult trials and to create the political, economic and military conditions necessary for victory.

Firm faith in the triumph of their just cause inspired our people and fortified their courage. The morale and fighting qualities of our soldiers, our partisans and our leading cadres, which had their roots in the extremely rich history of the national liberation movement, helped our young army to perform historical deeds that covered its banners with unfading glory.

The exemplary valour of the Soviet and Chinese soldiers and peoples constantly inspired our people and our soldiers and helped to mould our heroes.

The people of France and all the peace-loving peoples gave us invaluable support. They were with us in the most trying moments of the resistance and shared our joy when peace was restored.

The democratic republic gained a victory that it was bound to win because it was a victory of the oppressed over their oppressors, a victory of freedom over slavery. Our people were rescued from fresh enslavement. The gains of the August revolution—peace, unity, independence and democracy—were preserved and consolidated.

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Peace was restored in Indo-China on the basis of recognition of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the three countries: Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

The Geneva Conference of 1954 brought us peace. But this cannot be consolidated while our country remains divided by the provisional line along the 17th parallel. In addition the behaviour of the southern authorities and their protectors represents a serious menace to this peace which is only in its second year of existence.

In fact, whereas the military phase of the Geneva Agreements was on the whole completed satisfactorily by the liberation of the entire territory of Northern Viet Nam, the second phase, which is to bring about the unification of Viet Nam through general elections in 1956, has not yet been started because of the systematic opposition of the Diem Government.

The southern authorities are brutally persecuting our brothers and all patriotic and peace-loving forces in that part of the country. In one year they provoked

the next few years. Soviet democratic countries are also giving us valuable assistance in our work of reconstruction. This will be the form of supplies of materials and machinery; in addition, they will provide engineers and technicians for various sectors of the country's economy and culture.

This selfless aid, which has no strings attached and is beneficial to the people, is in sharp contrast to the "aid" that is meant by the imperialists when they use the term. Their "aid" always has the object of exploitation and enslavement, as is quite clear from the notorious "Marshall Plan" which meant a gradual loss of sovereignty by the countries "benefiting" from it.

The policy of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic in its relations with other countries is crystal clear; it is a policy of peace and good relations. It is based on the five great principles formulated in the joint Chinese-Indian and Chinese-Burmese declarations: mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. The Bandung Conference particularly confirmed that these principles had the support of wide sections of the public of Africa and Asia.

We especially strive to maintain peaceful relations with such neighbouring countries as Cambodia and Laos.

As for France, we are still of the opinion that in conditions of absolute equality and mutual benefit, and above all in conditions of mutual trust and sincere co-operation, it is possible to establish special economic and cultural relations with that country.

On this tenth anniversary our people have every right to be proud if they look back on the path they have traversed. But they are more interested in looking to the future to see what remains to be done. We shall have to wage a difficult, prolonged and complicated political struggle. But if we display patience, willingness and vigilance, if our Party and the National Front continue to apply the tried principles of criticism and self-criticism—and we have every reason to believe that this will be so—then we can be assured of complete victory.

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During these ten years the camp of peace and democracy has made tremendous progress. The Soviet Union defeated the fascist aggressors and since then has achieved great successes in the building of Communism, as well as in its policy of struggle for peace and a relaxation of international tension; the countries of people's democracy have consolidated themselves politically and economically; the victorious Chinese revolution has liberated 600 million people who are marching in step to happiness; with the fraternal help of the Chinese Volunteers, the Korean people victoriously repulsed the hordes of Syngman Rhee and the armies using the Uno flag; the Viet Nam people won the war forced on them by the French colonisers and gained peace in Geneva. Day by day the forces of peace are growing and consolidating their positions. All these great achievements inspire our people with boundless confidence in the bright future of our homeland and in the inevitable triumph of our cause.

Despite the difficulties and obstacles we shall encounter, we are marching forward with the faith and the spirit of a people who know they will triumph!

Volume XI of Stalin's Works Published in Chinese

The eleventh volume of Stalin's Works in Chinese has come off the press in the Chinese People's Republic. In an article on

this event the newspaper *Jenminjhpao* points out that the works included in this volume are of great theoretical value and

of immense importance as a guide in the socialist construction of China.

Schirdewan, Secretary of the Socialist Unity Bureau of the C.C. of the German Democratic Party of Germany. He stressed that "cold war" advocates did not intend to abandon their attitude because of the relaxation in international tension which had resulted from the Geneva Conference, and that it was therefore necessary to continue the struggle against their anti-people's plans.

The main task, pointed out Comrade Schirdewan, was to develop mass political work on a still broader scale.

After a discussion on the report, the meeting adopted a decision to hold broad discussions throughout Berlin on the political situation, first and foremost on the importance of establishing a system of collective security.

COMMUNISTS SET AN EXAMPLE IN PRODUCTION

A few months ago working people in 20 of Budapest's biggest factories appealed to their fellow-workers in every factory in Hungary to fulfil their annual production plans ahead of time.

Our factory, the Clement Gottwald Electrical Works, was one of the sponsors of this appeal and its staff is therefore working devotedly to fulfil its pledges. The personal example set by Party members plays a big part in this.

Many of our workers, especially the Communists, make numerous rationalisation proposals and introduce innovations into their work. Our Party organisation gives its wholehearted support to the innovators' movement and sees to it that the workers are kept informed of its developments. Under its auspices, an exhibition of innovators' achievements was organised.

Arpad Konyi, our head foreman, sets a splendid example of how a Party member should work. He systematically helps the workers in his section and together with his team has worked out a rationalisation proposal that effects an annual saving of 5.5 million forints for the national economy.

Istvan Sulyok and Janos Burmeister, Communists who work in the shop producing floor-cleaning machines, made a proposal which has resulted in improving the quality of brushes and reducing their production costs by 80%.

In the department which turns out heavy machinery some difficulties arose recently in connection with the production of an electric locomotive on time. The Party branch leadership decided to consult its members. A meeting of activists was called and discussed how to overcome the

Organisations set up in the year... Party are forging ahead with the year-long preparations for the new Party study courses. Twenty-day summer courses for tutors have been arranged by the regional Party committees. In many places these have nearly completed their work. More than 10,000 tutors, in all, will have been trained by this method.

The syllabus has been drawn up in such a way as to help the students to study basic problems of Party policy more thoroughly and to link up theory more closely with the practical building of Socialism in their country.

In addition to lectures, seminars are held during the courses at which students discuss various important subjects including "Heavy Industry—the Basis for Develop-

ment in the Socialist Construction of the Rumanian People's Republic"

obstacles. A number of concrete measures were adopted and Party members were called on to make vigorous efforts to fulfil the task on time. The enthusiasm of the Communists swept the workers along with them, and they not only succeeded in overcoming their difficulties, but completed the locomotive two days ahead of schedule.

The work and achievements of Lajos Komaromi, Hero of Socialist Labour, are fine examples of the Communists' striving for new methods and more productive labour. Comrade Komaromi works tirelessly to perfect his instruments and production processes, he widely publicises advanced methods and shares his experiences.

Our Party branch also constantly encourages engineers and technicians to launch out into new spheres. Laszlo Polyak, a young engineer, was given the job of designing a medium-frequency generator of 10,000 cycles. These machines, which are needed in the production of electric steel, had not been made in our country before. Laszlo carried out his task efficiently. His machine is light, simple and works very well.

Ferenc Varga, head of the commutator section, takes pains to see that the workers are fully occupied and that economy is observed. As each day begins, he carefully checks that the workers have their assignments and all the materials they require. He also checks the quality of parts received from other shops. If he notices anyone working wrongly, handling his tools incorrectly, he shows them how it should be done. His work has been largely

POLITICAL WORK OF A PARTY BRANCH

There are 24 comrades in our Party branch. In the past they did not all take an active part in mass political work and not long ago we decided that something must be done about it. Now we hold regular Party meetings every three weeks. These generally open with a twenty-minute talk on current matters by the branch secretary, followed by discussion.

Nearly all branch members have been given Party jobs to do, which has stimulated their activity. They have not only begun to attend meetings regularly, but also to take part in lively and fruitful discussion on one or another urgent question. At these meetings they relate their experiences and suggest concrete ways and means of taking the Party's policy to the working people.

Our branch is now doing good work with current Party literature. Its members take 21 copies of *l'Unita*, 13 copies of *Vie Nuove*, 4 copies of *For a Lasting Peace*,

for a People's Democracy!, and other newspapers and journals. This shows that our comrades are now showing a greater interest in political questions, for only a few months ago our branch took only 13 copies of *l'Unita*. We are awakening in each Party member a thirst for knowledge and hence a lively interest in reading and in studying political affairs. All this stimulates branch life and helps our members to find forms of contact with Catholic, Social Democratic and non-party working people. Until recently there was a hostile, sectarian attitude among our members towards those of other parties. Now each one of us is concerned about establishing contact with non-Communist workers. We carry on calm, well-reasoned discussions with them and try to work in such a way as to reach agreement day by day on the united action to be taken on questions of interest to the workers, rejecting those questions and arguments that

might lead to disunity. And it must be said that the branch has definite results to show. Our members have now established close contact with workers in other parties. They discuss important questions with them and often find (as, for instance, during the recent Government crisis) that the Catholic and Social Democratic workers support the stand taken by our Party.

The branch committee sees to it that each member has a Party assignment. It would be very good, for example, if each of our members were to establish comradely relations with a non-Communist—this would help to establish fruitful political contacts. We shall therefore go on working along these lines, for we think this is one of the best ways to increase the Party's influence.

in Socialist Construction of the Rumanian People's Republic". Strengthening of the Party's Rank of the Main Tasks of Party Organisations" and "Important International Problems of Today". A great deal of attention is given to teaching methods and exchange of tutorial experience.

In the towns, evening seminars are being arranged for tutors not covered by the summer courses, while in the country two-day seminars are being organised for this purpose. At these, important subjects from the syllabus of the summer courses will be discussed.

responsible for the fact that there are rejects in the shop and that it fell behind its half-year plan by June 24. An important and difficult task, revising the low output norms, was set as a bar to increased labour productivity. Their revision was linked up with the fight against out-of-date views. Much explanatory work was required before the whole of our staff properly understood and approved the measure. No part is played by the personal example of Party members as that, for instance, provided by the Communists in our branch, who pledged themselves to constantly overfulfil the assignments based on the revised rates.

The factory newspaper *Turbo* greatly assists Party activity. It features experiences of Party work, describes the methods of foremost workers and outlines the tasks confronting the workers. Bold criticism is one of the paper's strong points. A few weeks ago began an extensive campaign to raise labour productivity. Not only does it furnish information on successes achieved, but it also discusses the workers' long-term plans and the latest technological

Political mass work, carried out by Party members on a broad scale and the personal example together guarantee that the personnel of our works will fulfill their pledges, thus retaining the proud title of a front-rank works.

Géza SIMO
Secretary, Party Committee
at the Clement Gottwald
Electrical Works, Budapest

Flavio FRIGNANI
Branch Secretary,
Italian Communist Party
(Reggio Emilia)

STRIKE MOVEMENT IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

U.S.A. On August 23 some 40,000 workers in 18 agricultural machine-building plants belonging to the International Harvester Co. went on strike for higher wages, additional unemployment relief and other demands.

Britain. According to the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* at least 6 million workers employed in the main industries are now demanding higher wages. The *Daily Herald* reports that 600,000 agricultural workers have also put in a claim for a wage increase.

Some 2,500 workers in a wagon shop in Shildon, Co. Durham, downed tools on August 26 and picketed the workshop entrance.

France. Among the more important of the many strikes now taking place in France are those of the metallurgical workers in the industrial towns of Le Havre, Rouen, Le Mans, Angers, Lorient and La Rochelle and at the shipbuilding yards in Dunkirk and La Seyne. Building and textile workers are also on strike.

Workers in the metal-processing factories in Le Havre are still on strike, as are the three thousand workers in the Forges et Chantiers plant in La Seyne, who stopped work on August 22.

On August 26 the builders and metal workers of Lorient declared a stoppage

of work in support of their claim for a wage increase.

Western Germany. About four million workers are demanding higher wages and better working conditions. Last week saw the beginning of strikes by shipbuilding workers in Hamburg, engineering workers in Kassel, plasterers in Western Berlin and building workers in Lüneburg.

According to the D.P.A. agency the 11,000 workers employed at the Howaldt-Werke enterprise in Kiel have also demanded a wage increase.

The newspaper *Tribüne* has reported that the Central Board of the Metal Workers' Union, affiliated to the Amalgamated Free German Trade Unions, sent a letter to the workers on strike in Kassel and Hamburg expressing, on behalf of over one million organised metal workers in the German Democratic Republic, their fraternal solidarity and support and informing them that the Union had decided to give the striking West German metal workers the sum of 20,000 marks.

Austria. 670 workers in the paper mills at Pö's (Styria) have been on strike since August 25, demanding the reinstatement of Prassl, chairman of the production council, who was unjustly dismissed by the administration. The striking workers have the support of the local trade union.

Events in North Africa

Following the recent sharp clashes between soldiers and police on the one hand and the population on the other, the situation in Algeria and Morocco still remains very tense.

The French authorities are carrying out extensive repressions against the local population, who are rising all the more determinedly in the national liberation struggle. Some military spokesmen give the number of Algerians killed as being ten times higher than 521, the figure officially reported. Brutal repressions are being carried out in Constantine, where many villages whose inhabitants were suspected of concealing and helping armed Algerians have been entirely wiped out. *Le Monde's* special correspondent reports that about 50 old men, women and children were killed in the village of Zef-Zef, near Philippeville, and many were shot in Carrières Romaines, not far from Zef-Zef, where "a thousand bodies lie in a common grave".

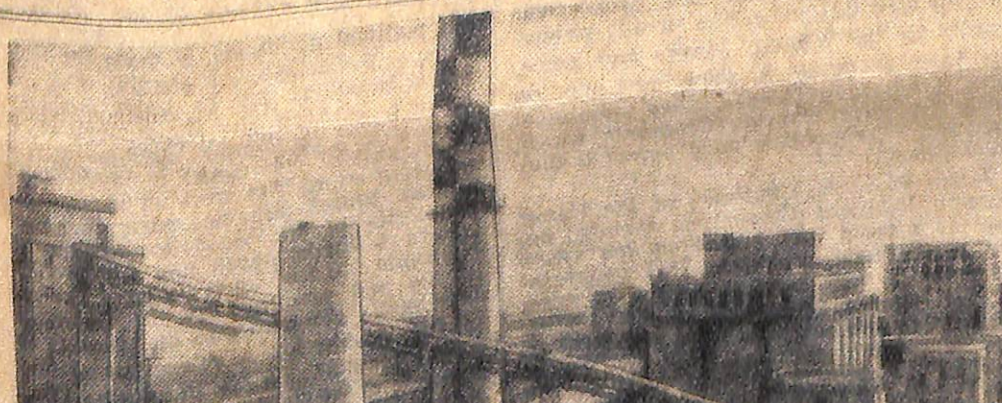
The "mopping-up" operations in Morocco (Middle Atlas Region) are assuming the same scale as in Algeria. An army of ten thousand, reinforced by armoured units and aircraft, was given orders to burn abandoned tents and the harvests of any

families the heads of which were in hiding.

The French Government has decided to send another 6 battalions to North Africa and to call up 60,000 recently demobilised soldiers.

For asserting that "recognition of the peoples' right to self-determination is in the interests of France and peace", two issues of *l'Humanité* were confiscated in one day, August 24.

The massacre in North Africa has profoundly agitated the public in all countries, particularly in France, and countries of Asia and Africa. Numerous demonstrations of solidarity with the Algerian and Moroccan peoples are being held in Syria, Lebanon, Pakistan and Burma. Representatives of 17 African and Asian countries: Egypt, African and Asian countries: Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Syria, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Liberia, Ethiopia and Turkey have demanded that the question of the situation in Algeria and Morocco be included on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Uno General Assembly. They have published a declaration calling for a solution in accordance with the principles of the Bandung Conference.



New Democratic Youth League— Closest Assistant of the Chinese Communist Party

Hu Yao-pang

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, New Democratic Youth League of China

The New Democratic Youth League of China, created and led by the Communist Party of China, is a mass organisation of progressive young people. As loyal assistants and the militant reserve of the Party, the 13 million League members are rallying around them the 120 million young people in the country for active participation in all tasks on all fronts.

In 1953 our country embarked upon the first Five-Year Plan of National Construction, drawn up under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. To the young people of China, the Five-Year Plan is of absorbing interest. When it is completed the output of electricity, coal and petroleum will be double—in some cases even more than double—the present figure. Our country will possess a powerful modern steel industry, a non-ferrous metallurgical industry and the basic chemical industries; China will be able to manufacture her own large metal-cutting machines, power-generating machinery, equipment for the metallurgical and mining industries, as well as motor vehicles, tractors and aircraft in large numbers. The younger generation is conscious of the tremendous changes that will take place in our country's economy, when many large factories, such as we have never had in the past, are completed, when new railway lines open up the country, when afforestation and water conservancy projects bring their benefit to agriculture, when new industrial centres come into being in the interior.

Mindful of the old Chinese saying—"To start a new job involves hard work"—the young people of China today are well aware how those bright prospects can be made a reality. The Communist Party has taught our young people that our world is created by labour and that man can accomplish nothing except by his own labour. China's young people have set themselves the glorious task of working to further the cause of socialist construction in the country. They consider the transformation of China into a socialist country, through their own honest and creative efforts, to be the highest aim in life. This gives a good picture of the revolutionary outlook on life that animates the entire youth of new China.

Led and inspired by the Communist Party, the young people of China have given full rein to their intense enthusiasm for work. In addressing the Second Congress of the New Democratic Youth League of China on behalf of the Party's Central Committee, Comrade Liu Shao-chi urged his audience "...to rally around the Party and march in the front ranks of the struggle for the industrialisation of the country". The young people of China have taken this directive to heart. In factories and mines throughout the country where young people make up nearly 50% of the staff, the League branches urge them to take an active part in socialist emulation, strictly to observe labour discipline and to put forward rationalisation proposals that will make it possible to surpass old production quotas. Figures show that young workers in 75 departments of factories and mines in Shansi Province alone made 5,235 rationalisation proposals in 1954, 41% of which were accepted. Written pledges to fulfill personal work quotas were handed in by over 80% of the League members in factories and mines, as well as by a number of young workers outside the League. Advanced young workers are coming to the fore in an unending stream-

ing in technical research groups or other spare-time studies are young people. Huo Jui-lien, a Youth League member in the Chinhua Cotton Mill in Taiyuan, North China, for instance, worked to master advanced methods of labour and is now able to tend 1,200 spindles. Nearly a million young workers, i.e. 56% of the total number of workers taking part in literacy study, are attending spare-time schools throughout the country. In 1953, 87,000 workers received a primary school education and 71,000 workers a secondary school education. Over 80% of the total enrolment in spare-time schools in the countryside are young peasants. The majority of the three million peasants who have learned to read and write are young people. To help youngsters in the countryside to increase their knowledge, the Youth League sponsored a campaign among young people in the cities for the donation of books for the countryside. There was an immediate response from the overwhelming majority of young people in all the cities of China. In Liaoning Province alone some 1,800,000 volumes were contributed, enough to equip 3,000 reading rooms for rural youth.

mines, groups of young people make it their job to see that wastage and other practices which hinder production are avoided. One such group in the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works put forward 615 suggestions and criticisms in the course of a year, and as a result the level of production improved considerably. In response to the Party's call for increased production and greater economy, young workers have organised teams to expose wastage and collect scrap. For instance, workers in the South-West Iron and Steel Company formed 32 such teams which collected 765 tons of scrap iron in the course of three months of this year.

The Party's policy of socialist transformation of agriculture is to gradually transform backward individual farming into collective farming by getting the peasants to organise themselves voluntarily into mutual-aid teams and co-operatives. The whole work of the Youth League in the countryside proceeds from this policy. Over 90 million young peasants responded to the Party's call and took an active part in the movement for increased agricultural production through mutual aid and co-operation. At present, six million Youth League members participate in mutual-aid teams and co-operative groups. Of this number, 1.5 million have joined agricultural producer co-operatives, while 1.3 million do administrative work in mutual-aid teams and agricultural producer co-operatives. Many young people have set examples in reaping good harvests and earned the title of model workers by faithfully carrying out and making known the Party's policy, by their industry, their eagerness in acquiring scientific knowledge and by taking the lead in adopting new farming techniques. For example, Yang Ming-han, a Youth League member in Loting County, Kwantung Province, successfully used Michurin's method of cross pollination to improve corn and paddy rice, raising the yields of paddy from 250 catties to 1,150 catties per mou. He is now trying to produce a stalk of rice with 1,000 grains. This year, the League organised a considerable number of shock brigades in rural areas for drought prevention, composting, the destruction of insect pests and for reclamation and irrigation work.

Many of those who have been through primary and junior secondary schools are taking up work in the fields, doing their share for the socialist transformation of agriculture. Applying their knowledge and industry, they are helping to build a new life in the countryside.

To stimulate still greater enthusiasm for the country's development and to carry the creativeness and activity of young people one step further, the Central Committee of the New Democratic Youth League of China has decided to hold a national congress of 1,500 young activists in socialist construction in September this year. This decision is meeting with the warmest support throughout the country. Young people are seriously and confidently applying themselves to their jobs so that when the time comes they may win the opportunity to take part in this great gathering.

Through political education, and especially after a study of the documents relating to the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chinese youth have come to

imperialists and Chiang Kai-shek, their puppet.

Safeguarding the interests of the Party and the people, the Chinese youth take an active part in the nation-wide political and ideological struggles under Party leadership. In March this year, the Party's National Conference, by exposing and smashing the anti-Party bloc of the renegades Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih, won a historic victory for the Party and the Chinese people as a whole. By a thorough study of the Party Conference documents, China's youth heightened their political consciousness and revolutionary vigilance. They fearlessly expose harmful elements and activities and wage uncompromising battles against those who oppose the Party or have sunk into the slough of degeneration, thereby helping the Party to rid our revolutionary ranks of cancerous elements. Now China's young people are taking part with the whole country in a momentous struggle to wipe out the counter-revolutionary clique headed by Hu Feng, as well as all other hidden counter-revolutionary elements.

At the same time, young people actively participate in the Party-sponsored movement for the study of Marxist materialist philosophy and the defeat of bourgeois idealism. Untiring in the study of Marxism-Leninism and evincing the political alertness characteristic of youth, they have proved themselves dauntless warriors in the fight against all retrogressive manifestations.

As the class struggle is daily becoming more acute and complex, the bourgeoisie and other leftovers of the old forces are doing their utmost to gain ground among young people. Under Party leadership the Youth League is educating the youth in Communist ethics in order to counteract the corrupting influence of bourgeois ideas.

But developing the country is a complex task for which mere courage and enthusiasm are not enough. Profound and extensive knowledge is also required. The Party has pointed out many times how important it is that young people themselves should make study their most important task. Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, told young people at the Second National Congress of the New Democratic Youth League of China: "Study has such great significance for youth... because the younger generation will soon take the place of the older one and will have to run the country and its society."

The Party and the Government have created excellent conditions for young people to study. Enrolment in institutes of higher learning in China has increased 40% and in secondary schools 96% over pre-liberation times. Secondary schools and institutes of higher learning have enrolled a large number of students of worker or peasant origin. China's young people are deeply conscious of the responsibility they are shouldering and the disparity between their present knowledge and the exacting requirements of the situation. They are therefore striving for a firm mastery of scientific knowledge. Youth League members rally

ing in technical research groups or other spare-time studies are young people. Huo Jui-lien, a Youth League member in the Chinhua Cotton Mill in Taiyuan, North China, for instance, worked to master advanced methods of labour and is now able to tend 1,200 spindles. Nearly a million young workers, i.e. 56% of the total number of workers taking part in literacy study, are attending spare-time schools throughout the country. In 1953, 87,000 workers received a primary school education and 71,000 workers a secondary school education. Over 80% of the total enrolment in spare-time schools in the countryside are young peasants. The majority of the three million peasants who have learned to read and write are young people. To help youngsters in the countryside to increase their knowledge, the Youth League sponsored a campaign among young people in the cities for the donation of books for the countryside. There was an immediate response from the overwhelming majority of young people in all the cities of China. In Liaoning Province alone some 1,800,000 volumes were contributed, enough to equip 3,000 reading rooms for rural youth.

Young people have substantially raised their political consciousness. Youth League publications and those of the Young Pioneers have become effective means for educating the youth. The Central Committee of the New Democratic Youth League of China publishes *China Youth Journal*, which comes out three times a week, *China Youth*, a fortnightly, with a circulation of 1.8 million copies, and a newspaper *Chinese Pioneers*, with a circulation of over one-and-a-half million. In addition municipal and provincial committees of the Youth League, publish 34 newspapers and magazines with a circulation of more than two million.

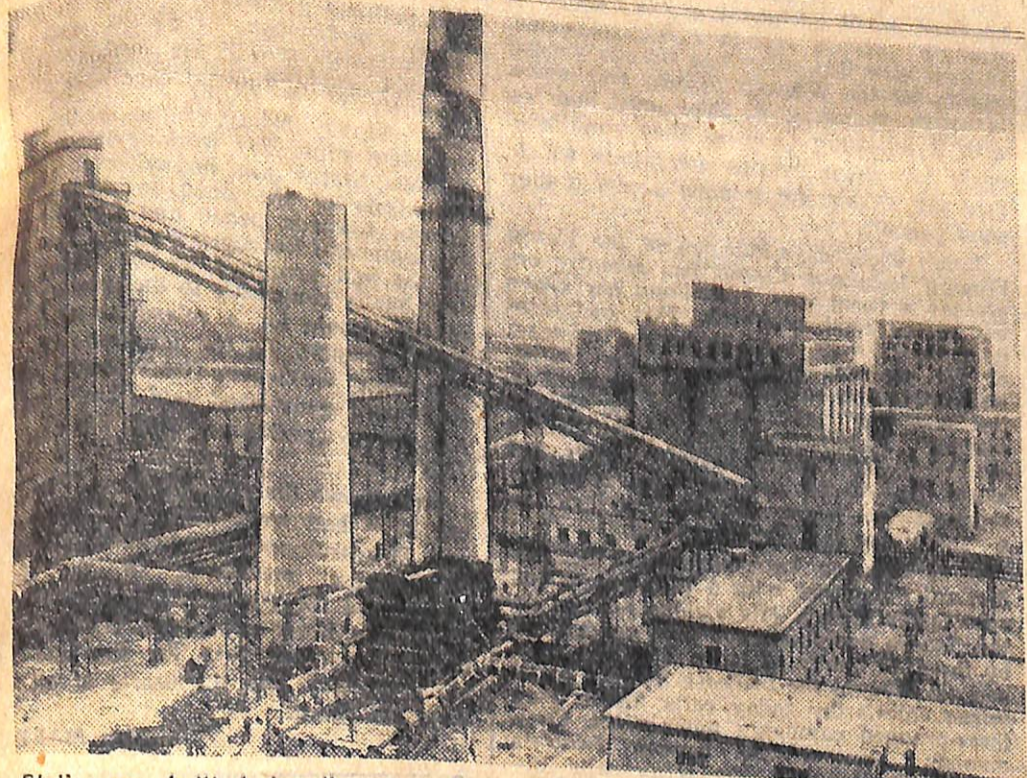
Since its Second National Congress, the Youth League has followed a policy of consolidation and expansion in building its organisations. Through the exertions of the Youth League branches, the cream of the youth constantly flows into the Youth League. Youth League branches also pay close attention to work among young girls and women and among young people in national minority areas. The Pioneers, who come under the guidance of the Youth League, have a membership of ten million.

The basic reason for these achievements of China's youth and the consolidation and development of the Youth League is the care and guidance given by the Party and state. The Party looks upon young people as the hope of the future, it guides them in struggle, and inspires them to do their utmost. At the Youth League's Second National Congress, Chairman Mao Tse-tung warmly advised the young people to "keep fit, study well and work hard". Article 94 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides: "The state pays special attention to the physical and mental development of young people." It is just as Wang Chung-lun, Deputy to the First National People's Congress, the young model worker who has been called "The man who outdistanced time", said: "In the old society we were like dogs for whom nobody cared. Now we're the masters of our country. We would be nowhere today if we hadn't had the support of the Party and the people."

In the course of socialist construction difficulties are, of course, inevitable. But the

The mop-up operations in Morocco (Middle Atlas Region) are assuming the same scale as in Algeria. An army of ten thousand, reinforced by armoured units and aircraft, was given orders to burn abandoned tents and the harvests of any

...Ethnic and Turkey have demanded that the question of the situation in Algeria and Morocco be included on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Uno General Assembly. They have published a declaration calling for a solution in accordance with the principles of the Bandung Conference.



Stalinvaros, built during the years of people's power, is one of the big industrial centres in the Hungarian People's Republic. Photo: Coke works under construction.

Bulgaria Reborn

The month of September is especially dear to our people. In that month two of the most momentous events in the modern history of Bulgaria took place: the popular uprising of 1923 and the victorious popular uprising of 1944.

I lived through these events, and looking back I can see the image of our people at both historical moments—at the time of bloody but heroic ordeal and at the moment of well-earned triumph. Again I can see the sombre picture of exhausted, bound fighters—with their tight lips and clenched fists—being led to prison and the gallows by the police and the fascist bands. Then I recall our towns and villages gay with banners, their streets thronged with jubilant people welcoming the partisans; again I can see the tanks of the Soviet Army, heaped with flowers.

For those who carried on the fight during the next twenty years the losses and experiences of the first uprising were a stern lesson that contributed much to the success of the second uprising which, thanks to the victories of the Soviet Army, put an end to the fascist oppressors in our country once and for all and opened the way to freedom, Socialism and happiness.

September 9, 1944, opened a glorious new page in the history of the Bulgarian people. That was only eleven years ago, but what striking changes have taken place since then in all spheres of our life, in the character of our country and the hearts of our people!

On the green bank of the limpid Struma, near the highway between Sofia and Old Pernik, which has been renamed Dimitrovo in honour of the unforgettable leader of our people, there nestles what was once the quiet little village of Tsrirka. In the old days most of its people were poor peasants who had to take work in the nearby mines. At early morning one could see them strung out along the road, trudging to Pernik. Today near Tsrirka there stands a big pectin factory, the Republic Heat and Power Station and the huge white buildings of the Lenin Iron and Steel

Works, the first of its kind in Bulgaria. Opposite the latter is a large, well-planned residential area for the workers. All day long there is a steady stream of lorries on the highway, and mornings and evenings spacious buses carry people to and from work.

I visited these works recently. During the dinner hour a dark-haired young man came up and smilingly reminded me that we had met in his native village, Dolni Lukovit, when he was still a boy in the sixth grade.

"Much water has flowed under the bridge since then", he said. "Remember how poor we were? My father had only a small scrap of land and two old bullocks. It was all he could do to feed our large family. Now things have changed. I've been to a trade school and become a foreman. I'm a leading worker and make good money. You ought to see the wonderful flat I live in! My father's joined a producer co-operative and writes that they are doing well, too... With all this going on why is it that you authors write so little about our new life?"

And then this cheerful, energetic young man, full of the joy of life, began to discuss literature with love and respect, demanding much more from us writers than we are yet giving these people.

At one of the furnaces a group of Dimitrovo trade-school students were working under the direction of several foremen and a young engineer who had been trained in the Soviet Union. They had all started out as poor shepherds and but for people's rule would probably have got no further to the end of their days. Today they are able young builders of our heavy industry, new people of an enquiring turn of mind, brimful of energy and hope, young people brought up by the Communist Party, who are eager to

do great things on the labour front, to acquire culture and lead a full and purposeful life dedicated to the service of their socialist country. These young builders of the new life are to be seen everywhere—at the Stalin Chemical Works in Dimitrograd, in the Isker gorge near Samokov where the tunnels and power stations of the Stalin Water-Conservancy Scheme are being built, by the big lake whose sparkling waters are bringing new light to this splendid mountainous area, at the Karl Marx Soda Works, in factories and mines, in railway depots and on new housing sites.

The young working class is the advance guard of our people, who have entered upon a new life, and all rejoice in its achievements.

In Thrace, near the area centre of Haskovo, there is the small village of Klokotnitsa where early in the 13th century, in the reign of Ivan Asen II, the Bulgarians defeated the forces of Byzantium. This spring I visited Klokotnitsa and made the acquaintance of the villagers. The Party secretary there is a young peasant woman by the name of Donka Gospodinova. Short and slim, she almost passes unnoticed among the sturdily-built Thracian peasants. Her early life was one of bitter poverty, but the revolutionary changes in the country promoted her to a post of high responsibility. She went to a school for chairmen of producer co-operatives in Sofia and until recently was chairman of the Klokotnitsa co-operative. And although she is now a mother, she is still to be seen everywhere: on the cotton fields, on the livestock farm, in the shed where the silkworm cocoons are dried, in the offices of the village council or of the district Party committee, or making the rounds of various offices in the city. Now she is making enquiries, now patiently hearing complaints; sometimes she is giving advice or instructions, sometimes herself enquiring how she had best deal with a particular matter.

One evening I went to a co-operative meeting. It seemed that things were not

going so well at the time, the position was worse than the year before and not so good as in neighbouring villages. People criticised the leadership severely, pointing out shortcomings, failures and all kinds of faults. In some things, it is true, they exaggerated, but now and then they hit the nail right on the head. Donka Gospodinova heard them all out patiently. At the end of the discussion she took the floor. Calmly and in a business-like manner she admitted the faults in her work, but at the same time she pointed out the mistakes of those who either sat quiet or tried to shift the blame on others; she had some sharp criticism for those who were whining and inclined to give up.

"I am a woman, but I do not complain", she said. "Certainly there are weaknesses and difficulties. But quite a lot has been accomplished. Look at the farm buildings we've put up—they're like palaces. The crops on our fields are better than they were before September 9; thirty of our boys and girls are going to school in the city; we're all better dressed and shod. Remember how we used to have to squelch through the autumn mud in our bare feet? But if we worked harder and better, if I, in my inexperience, didn't make so many mistakes, we would have still better results. It is spring now and the decisive period is ahead of us. It depends upon ourselves alone how we will be talking in the autumn—scolding or congratulating each other."

It was much sooner than that, however, that the co-operative members had occasion to congratulate each other: their cotton-sowing results soon won them first place in the area.

This is an average co-operative. Anyone who knows what the Bulgarian countryside was like eleven years ago needs no comparisons. Then the innkeepers and the village parasites—the kulaks—were the bosses there; poverty and ignorance drained the poor peasants of their last ounce of strength. Now all this has receded into the past.

The Bulgarian countryside is different now, it has been reborn. In the homes of the peasants there are now beds and cupboards and radios. On the squares are new

shops where the peasants can buy all the things that in the past were available only to prosperous city people. And how many new buildings there are: houses and maternity hospitals, new schools and pharmacies! How many bicycles on the country roads! How many peasants have become tractor drivers, combine operators, engineers, doctors, officers, scientists or writers! How many children are going to schools and colleges! How many women like Donka Gospodinova are taking an active part in the new life!

And it is not only the life of the co-operative members that is improving. The individual peasants have also become more prosperous, although their number is steadily decreasing, for they are gradually joining up with their co-operative neighbours and, following their example, taking the road of socialist construction.

These big changes are taking place even in the most remote parts of our country. They are apparent in areas where in the past people lived in abysmal darkness and ignorance, where once they used to die from starvation.

One day this spring, as I was passing through the small village of Perperek on the road from Kirdzhali, I struck up an acquaintance with a railway linesman called Halil, of Turkish origin.

"With my own eyes", he told me, "I saw people starve to death in agony, because those who were with them hadn't a crust of bread either. Right up to September 9 our people were hungry... And now look at me, I'm a linesman—a government employee, you might say. We have two decares of land (one decare = 0.2471 acres) and my wife grows tobacco on it. Last year this brought in 8,000 leva. Now I am buying a house in Kirdzhali so that my children can go to a secondary school. In the old days being a Turk meant being considered less than human. Today you see Turks as storemen, supply managers, chairmen of village councils, secretaries of district Party committees... Whoever says that the Turks would be just as well off and just as free without the Communists commits a sin!"

The Turks in Bulgaria are today experiencing a rebirth. They are improving their conditions, buying books, building schools, thinking of establishing a theatre of their own. Hundreds of students at Sofia University are Turks; young Turkish poets and writers are emerging.

nation's minority areas. The Pioneers, who come under the guidance of the Youth League, have a membership of ten million.

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In the course of socialist construction difficulties are, of course, inevitable. But the young people of China, with a glorious revolutionary tradition behind them, have never flinched in the face of any hardship. With tremendous energy that can "conquer high mountains and subdue rivers", they are triumphing over difficulties and are confident of success. Rallying around the Party and strengthening their friendship and unity with the young people of all nations, they are marching with firm steps on the road to Socialism in their own country, towards the victory of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE AND OF THE POLISH AND YUGOSLAV PEOPLES

The normalisation of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp, the talks in Belgrade and the Joint Declaration of the Governments of the USSR and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia were welcomed in Poland with deep gratification. No one in Poland doubts the great significance of these events as factors making for the relaxation of international tension and the preservation of peace.

In their desire to consolidate peace, to preserve their national independence and the power of the working people and to build Socialism, the working people of Yugoslavia and the political and state leadership of the country withstood the encroachments and the pressure of pro-war imperialist quarters who sought to take advantage of the strained relations between Yugoslavia on the one hand and the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies on the other in order to make Yugoslavia dependent upon them, to restore capitalism there, and to make her a link in their system of aggressive blocs and military preparations.

In many respects Yugoslavia's resistance to these plans coincided with the policy of easing international tension so persistently conducted by the Soviet Union and the entire peace camp.

The agreement reached by Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is eloquent testimony to the failure of the pro-war quarters to achieve their ends.

No wonder that some of the more rabid adherents of the "positions of strength" policy reacted to this agreement with obvious dissatisfaction and threats against Yugoslavia. In general these groups are ill content with any rapprochement of the peoples, for their favourite method is to alienate peoples and aggravate the conflicts between them.

The countries of the peace camp and all peace-loving forces, on the other hand, are interested in improving relations between peoples on the basis of mutual respect for one another's sovereignty and independence. Nor have the countries in the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism any desire to see relations between Yugoslavia and the Western countries worsened, for it is their aim to improve international relations and they are making fruitful efforts in this direction.

The Polish people welcomed with deep satisfaction the agreement reached by Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union on the major principles of international relations: the principle of the indivisibility of peace and peaceful coexistence of the peoples irrespective of state system; the principle of renunciation of aggression—a principle that provides a basis for collective security; the principle of respect for the sovereignty, independence, integrity and equality of all countries and non-interference in their internal affairs. They welcomed the agreement reached on the necessity of promoting international economic interchange and counteracting misinformation and propaganda that runs counter to the interests of peaceful coexistence of the peoples.

These principles are also embodied in the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic and the policy of the entire camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The Polish people welcomed with gratification the identity of views reached by the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia on a number of highly important international issues, views which accord with the posi-

security. Such a settlement of this problem—a key question for the peace of Europe, and at the same time for Poland's security—would be in conformity with the vital interests of our people.

Likewise in accord with the attitude of the Polish people and their Government is the stand taken by the Governments of the USSR and Yugoslavia on issues of such importance for peace in the Far East as the admission of the Chinese People's Republic to Uno and recognition of her rights to the island of Taiwan.

The entire Polish people warmly support the general postulates of the two Governments concerning the necessity of reducing armaments and prohibiting atomic weapons, thus banishing the spectre of mass destruction that is troubling all mankind.

The immense international significance of the Soviet-Yugoslav agreement and the part it plays in easing international tension became apparent within the first few weeks after the publication of the Declaration and contributed to the positive results of the Geneva Conference.

The working class and all the working people of Poland realise that the new relations between Yugoslavia on the one hand and the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies on the other are of great significance for the relaxation of international tension. They also consider that the successful development of such relations between Yugoslavia and the countries of the socialist camp is of great significance to the working-class movement throughout the world.

Economic and cultural co-operation, the restoration of complete mutual confidence and closer relations, friendship of Yugoslavia with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies—all this will promote, on an ever-broader scale, a friendly exchange of experience and views based on mutual respect. This will undoubtedly benefit all the peoples building Socialism and the working-class movement in other countries.

For centuries past there have been no armed clashes between the Polish and Yugoslav peoples, nor any conflict of interests. On the contrary, our peoples were linked by their struggle for national and social liberation which runs like a thread through both their histories.

This was the case in the long, hard battle our nations waged against the Turkish invaders, when by direct action the Polish people sustained and supported the struggle of the Yugoslav peoples against the oppression of the beys.

On the other hand, by their heroism in the fight to liberate themselves from the Turkish yoke, the peoples of Yugoslavia helped the Polish people in their struggle against Poland's partition. And these feats have become part of Polish literature. They were reflected, for example, in the works of the Polish writer T. Jez, and thus their memory has been kept alive in the minds of Polish youth.

These things may also be seen in the efforts of both our peoples in their struggles against invasions, occupations and exploitation by German feudal lords and monarchs. Long ago, their joint struggle united the revolutionary working-class movements of Yugoslavia and Poland with the international revolutionary movement.

ple's power, although far distant from each other, fought the same fight, led by the Communists and combining their efforts with those of the peoples of the Soviet Union, with the victorious liberating battle of the Soviet Army.

When power passed to the working people in both countries and both took the road of people's democracy and building Socialism, this brought our peoples still closer together.

Today, after the break, which was painful and harmful to both countries, the Polish people welcome with particular joy the growing prospects that are emerging for the successful development of their relations with the peoples of Yugoslavia.

It is the unanimous opinion of our working people, the Polish working class, its Party and the Polish Government, that the Declaration which resulted from the agreement between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and which forms the basis of their continued co-operation and rapprochement, is in accord with the most vital interests and ardent aspirations of the Polish people.

We would like to see the principles underlying this Declaration forming the foundation of co-operation and rapprochement between Poland and Yugoslavia.

The rapid economic development in both countries, and especially the growth of their industry, permits the speedy extension of economic co-operation on a wider scale than ever before.

The Polish-Yugoslav trade and payments agreements, concluded several months ago, the expansion of trade and the establishment of contacts—as for instance, during the international fair at Poznan, constitute a good beginning.

Mutually beneficial co-operation can and must develop in science, culture and sport. The first contacts have already been made between scientists in our two countries in connection with present and future congresses and conferences, such as the conference on theoretical mechanics in Poland and the congress of specialists in Slav history held in Yugoslavia.

Together with the translation of Polish literature into Yugoslav, and vice versa, which is taking place on a wider scale, there is co-operation in the theatrical field, and films are exchanged on the basis of an agreement between the two countries. Preparations are under way for an exchange of exhibitions on architecture and building. Reciprocal visits by delegations and sports teams augur a successful broadening of ties in this sphere. Equally important are the negotiations on a new cultural convention between Poland and Yugoslavia.

It is now particularly vital for the peoples of our countries to become better acquainted with each other's life, activities and achievements. The Polish press has recently been carrying an increasing amount of information about Yugoslavia, such as feature articles by prominent Polish journalists who have visited that country.

More extensive and direct contacts, exchange of experiences and views, co-operation between representatives of different spheres of work and public life should make for better mutual understanding and rapprochement.

We hope that the normalisation of relations between the two countries will be accompanied by the establishment of contact between the Polish United Workers' Party and the Communist League of Yugoslavia, with a view to bringing the two closer together on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Everything must be done, and for our part we are doing everything we can, to promote co-operation and constant improvement in the relations between Poland

Statement by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Indonesia

Recently the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Indonesia issued a statement negatively assessing Harahap's Cabinet which, it states, is "worse than that of Ali Sastroamidjojo". The new Cabinet, it says, is headed by the Masjumi Party, by Socialists and Federalists who upheld colonialism, and its composition proves that the unity of the people as well as the democratic gains of the Republic are seriously jeopardised. The statement points to the danger of various gangs stepping up their activities, and calls, in conclusion, for efforts to strengthen the people's unity, defend their democratic gains and hold elections on the date fixed. The Political Bureau welcomes the pronouncement of President Sukarno on August 17 to the effect that "whoever tries to obstruct the elections or to wreck them will be a traitor to the revolution, a traitor to the people, a traitor to democracy".

A statement has also been issued by the leadership of the Central Federation of Trade Unions of Indonesia (SOBSI). It says in part that the Cabinet formed by Harahap is not in accord with the wishes of the masses of workers and peasants.

The new Government, it continues, in defiance of the will of the Indonesian people, again proposes to hand over the oil workings in Northern Sumatra to the Anglo-Dutch Oil Co., BPM. It refuses out of hand to take measures against the terrorist gangs which are backed by foreign imperialism and, in particular, by the Dutch imperialists. The Government intends to dismiss a large number of civil servants and this runs counter to the demand of SOBSI that no mass dismissals should be permitted.

British People Demand Lasting Peace

The movement for banning weapons of mass destruction and for a lasting peace throughout the world is gaining ground in Britain.

At their 1955 annual conferences thirteen British trade unions, comprising a total of 3,800,000 workers, adopted resolutions demanding the prohibition of atomic and nuclear weapons. Among them are four out of the five principal British unions—the Transport and General Workers' Union with 1,258,000 members, the Amalgamated Engineering Union with 810,000 members, the National Union of Miners with 669,000 members and the National Union of Railwaymen which has 378,000 members.

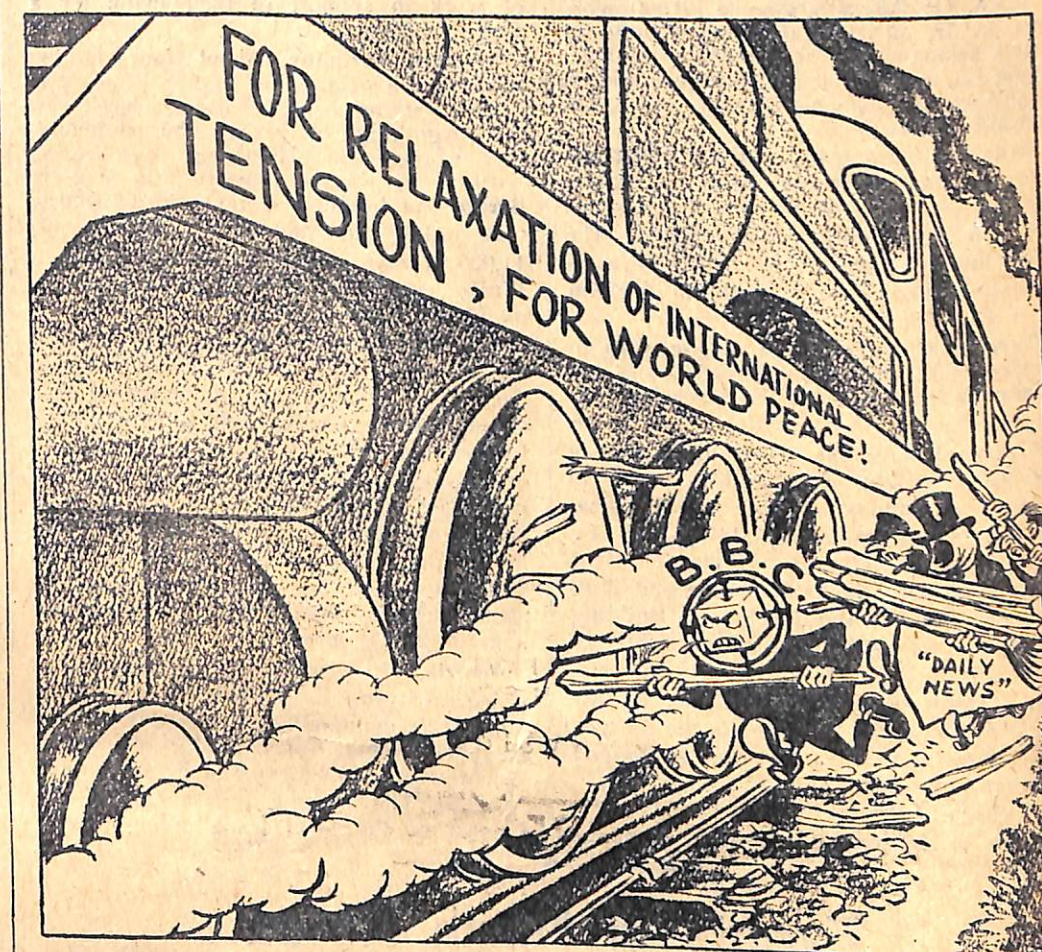
On August 26 the British Peace Committee made a statement calling for a National Lobby Day to ensure the success of the Foreign Ministers' Conference that is to begin on October 27.

In this statement the British Peace Committee urges "all organisations and individuals to take part in a renewed campaign... starting now and leading up to the Foreign Ministers' meeting".

Increasing Number

The British Broadcasting Corporation, the American broadcasting station in Berlin (RIAS), the U.S. newspaper Daily News and several other reactionary publications, which resent the present relaxation in international tension, continue to speak and write in a tone unavourable to the consolidation of peace and international co-operation.

(Press item)



IN THE GRIP OF A CHRONIC AILMENT

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

Those Who Stir Up Muddy Waters

Before leaving the U.S. for the 44th Conference of the inter-Parliamentary Union in Europe, U.S. Democrat Senator Robertson gave an interview in which he expressed views in direct contradiction to the spirit of Geneva and the interests of a healthier international climate. From this we may justifiably assume that in going to the Helsinki Conference, called for the purpose of strengthening peace and co-operation among nations, Mr. Robertson had quite a different objective: to sow seeds of disagreement and distrust among the participants. He advises allies of the U.S. not to take the peaceable Soviet proposals "seriously" and demands "proof" of the peaceableness of the Soviet Union. The Senator, it would seem, passes over as unimportant the Soviet Government's decision to reduce its armed forces by 640,000 men.

The Geneva Conference of heads of government was one of equals. It proved that the "positions of strength" policy has become bankrupt. There are still, however, rabid advocates of the "policy of strength" among certain U.S. spokesmen. In their view this policy has already yielded results for the Western powers and hence, far from changing it, they must go on with it following Geneva. They simultaneously lay down various conditions which, they say, "Communists must accept if they want peace".

James Richards, Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, recently expressed without any inhibitions his views on international problems. This congressman works very hard to arouse mistrust of the peaceful intentions of the USSR. Reiterating the hoary, tattered argument of the "cold war" advocates about the "Soviet menace", Richards not only casts doubt

countries, using the cliques of Chiang Kai-shek, Ngo Dinh Diem and Syngman Rhee. The favourable climate and psychological détente which has followed the Geneva Conference are obviously unpleasant for the more reactionary U.S. press also. In some of the newspapers owned by the big trusts, open calls are being made for a "peace crusade" with the help of the "cold war". The bourgeois press is again harping on the question of the "legality" of the socio-political regime in the People's Democracies, although the whole world knows that this system, firmly established in these countries, was chosen by the peoples themselves and only these peoples are empowered to decide its fate. Once again one sees demagogic reports about "subversive activities of international Communism" cropping up in certain bourgeois newspapers.

Such unrestrained activity by the enemies of international co-operation does not mean that the position of the "cold war" champions is becoming stronger in the U.S.A. Brazen appeals by the "positions of strength" advocates no longer bring in the old political dividends. If today the Robertson-McCarthy, Richards and their fellow-travellers try to swim against the current, evoking the indignation of their compatriots, it simply signifies that this impotent rage. The working masses of the United States are becoming increasingly conscious of the need to continue their efforts towards peace and the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons. The results of the poll arranged by the Gallup Institute testify eloquently to the growing desire of the people for a relaxation of international tension. To the question: "Do you approve of the Geneva Conference?" the

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The Polish people welcomed with gratification the identity of views reached by the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia on a number of highly important international issues, views which accord with the positions and aspirations of the Polish people and their Government.

The two countries work for a settlement of the German question upon democratic lines that would accord both with the interests and aspirations of the German people and with the interests of universal

This was the case in the long, hard battle our nations waged against the Turkish invaders, when by direct action the Polish people sustained and supported the struggle of the Yugoslav peoples against the oppression of the beys.

On the other hand, by their heroism in the fight to liberate themselves from the Turkish yoke, the peoples of Yugoslavia helped the Polish people in their struggle against Poland's partition. And these feats have become part of Polish literature. They were reflected, for example, in the works of the Polish writer T. Jez, and thus their memory has been kept alive in the minds of Polish youth.

These things may also be seen in the efforts of both our peoples in their struggles against invasions, occupations and exploitation by German feudal lords and monarchs. Long ago, their joint struggle united the revolutionary working-class movements of Yugoslavia and Poland with the international revolutionary movement.

Still fresh in the minds of the peoples of both countries are the years of fascist occupation, when so many Poles, Serbs, Croats and Slovenians died at the hands of the same butchers, frequently in the same death camps. Then, Polish and Yugoslav fighters for independence and peo-

It is now particularly vital for the peoples of our countries to become better acquainted with each other's life, activities and achievements. The Polish press has recently been carrying an increasing amount of information about Yugoslavia, such as feature articles by prominent Polish journalists who have visited that country.

More extensive and direct contacts, exchange of experiences and views, co-operation between representatives of different spheres of work and public life should make for better mutual understanding and rapprochement.

We hope that the normalisation of relations between the two countries will be accompanied by the establishment of contact between the Polish United Workers' Party and the Communist League of Yugoslavia, with a view to bringing the two closer together on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Everything must be done, and for our part we are doing everything we can, to promote co-operation and constant improvement in the relations between Poland and Yugoslavia, towards relaxing international tension, consolidating peace and the peaceful coexistence of peoples—for the welfare of both countries, for the good of the international working-class movement, in the name of the common ideals of peace, friendship among peoples and Socialism.

British workers, adopted resolutions demanding the prohibition of atomic and nuclear weapons. Among them are four out of the five principal British unions—the Transport and General Workers' Union with 1,258,000 members, the Amalgamated Engineering Union with 810,000 members, the National Union of Miners with 669,000 members and the National Union of Railwaymen which has 378,000 members.

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In this statement the British Peace Committee urges "all organisations and individuals to take part in a renewed campaign... starting now and leading up to the Foreign Ministers' meeting".

Increasing Number of Industrial Accidents in Japan

The number of industrial accidents in Japan, especially in the mines, is growing. For instance, on June 3 five miners were killed and several seriously injured in an explosion at the O-Yubari pit (Hokkaido). On the same day four workers perished in this pit as a result of a landslide. Eight days later boiling water gushed from a face in the Joban pit, causing the death of six miners. On June 16 eight miners died in an explosion of gases in the Tagawa pit (Kyushu), owned by the Mitsui Coal Co.

All these accidents occur because the bosses are completely indifferent to the fate of the workers, because they cut down the number of maintenance workers, break safety regulations and intensify the speed-up. It has become known that the mine-owners now allow only one kilogram of steel pit-props per ton of coal mined, which is 30% less than the 1954 figure and 60% less than in 1949.

THE WRONG COLOUR

Flying to Mexico City with his secretary, Mr. Mehta, Indian Ambassador to the United States, broke his journey at Houston, Texas, and decided to have dinner in the airport restaurant. Hardly had the two sat down than they were "courteously" invited to move to a "different room". Little suspecting the truth, the Indian guests at first thought they were being given preferential treatment. Great was their surprise when they learned that they had really been treated as "inferiors" and moved out of the dining-room for "whites" into a room "for Negroes".

The explanation for all this is very simple: the laws of Texas forbid Negroes and whites to be served in the same room. The colour of their skin being "suspect", the Indians were taken for Negroes.

Only recently Olympics diving champion Dr. Sammy Lee saw his name splashed over many U.S. newspapers. Now he finds himself in an awkward position. Wishing to practice his noble profession of medicine, he set out to buy himself a house in Orange County, California. But real estate owners there flatly refused to sell him one. Their reasons were more than adequate for Californian racists: Dr. Sammy Lee is an "inferior" American of Korean origin.

M. C.

Senator, an unimportant the Soviet Government's sion to reduce its armed forces by 640,000 men.

The Geneva Conference of heads of government was one of equals. It proved that the "positions of strength" policy has become bankrupt. There are still, however, rabid advocates of the "policy of strength" among certain U.S. spokesmen. In their view this policy has already yielded results for the Western powers and hence, far from changing it, they must go on with it following Geneva. They simultaneously lay down various conditions which, they say, "Communists must accept if they want peace".

James Richards, Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, recently expressed without any inhibitions his views on international problems. This congressman works very hard to arouse mistrust of the peaceful intentions of the USSR. Reiterating the hoary, tattered argument of the "cold war" advocates about the "Soviet menace", Richards not only casts doubts on the Soviet Union's peaceful moves but on the Soviet Union's peaceful moves which represent the "main danger", that they are a "snare" for the Western world.

It is common knowledge that Senator McCarthy has met with a resounding and spectacular failure. His vicious attacks on the Geneva decisions have been condemned by the U.S. public at large. However, this has not brought the bellicose Senator to his senses. McCarthy today calls for a huge three-pronged campaign against the Communist: against the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Chinese People's Republic. It is his view that the U.S.A. should encourage armed attacks on these

Such unrestrained activity by the enemies of international co-operation does not mean that the position of the "cold war" champions is becoming stronger in the U.S.A. Brazen appeals by the "positions of strength" advocates no longer bring in the old political dividends. If today the Roberts, McCarthys, Richards and their fellow-travellers try to swim against the current, evoking the indignation of their compatriots, it simply signifies that this discreditable behaviour is motivated by the impotent rage. The working masses of the United States are becoming increasingly conscious of the need to continue their efforts towards peace and the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons. The results of the poll arranged by the Gallup Institute testify eloquently to the growing desire of the people for a relaxation of international tension. To the question: "Do you approve of the Geneva Conference?", 79% of Americans questioned said "Yes", 15% expressed no opinion and only 6% answered "No".

This shows that the "cold war" devotees are in a bad way. Their hostile speeches and ill-intentioned propaganda aimed at undermining confidence in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, find fewer and fewer supporters. As we know, truth is brighter than the sun and will blaze its way into the hearts of all who long for peace.

Jan MAREK

EDITORIAL BOARD

HOW WE ARE BUILDING A NEW LIFE

The working people of the German Democratic Republic are now celebrating the tenth anniversary of the democratic land reform which marked the beginning of tremendous changes in the life of the German peasants.

Up to 1945 some 70% of the arable land in our village belonged to the Junkers. In the course of land reform more than 200 farm labourers and poor peasants were allotted pieces of land and commenced farming on their own.

When, in the summer of 1952, leading peasants in the GDR began voluntarily to unite into producer co-operatives, certain of our peasants in Schafstädt also realised that working together in co-operatives would ease their labour and that MTS equipment could be used more effectively over large areas. So, on August 16, 1952, out of our village of 250 households, twelve families, including my own, established the Friedrich Engels agricultural producer co-operative. We only had 180 hectares of land, some 30 head of cattle and 80 pigs.

Workers from the town helped us, particularly during the first few months. They worked in the fields with us and entertained us with amateur dramatics in the evenings. Full-time workers from the SUPG District Committee greatly assisted us in organising our work.

When they saw how successful we were, many other peasants joined the co-operative. By spring 1953 we had 760 hectares of land and our membership had increased to 120.

The bigger our co-operative grew, the more important became efficient organisation of our labour. We created four field teams, each of which was allotted a permanent sector of land, with fixed crop-rotation and production targets. Machines, implements and draught animals were also divided among the teams. Then we formed cattle-raising and horticultural teams. These

groups took production pledges and over-fulfilled their plans. In 1953 we harvested an average of 3 tons of grain per hectare, that is, 20% more than the kulaks of our village used to obtain from their fields. The annual milk yield per cow averaged 2,700 kilogrammes. By the end of the year our co-operative property had risen in value to 1,400,000 marks, so that our co-operative became a "millionaire".

Our neighbours in the "Vöwards" co-operative proposed that we should combine our enterprises. Having thoroughly discussed this proposal, the members of both co-operatives decided that such an amalgamation could only be advantageous. The joint co-operative, still bearing the name of Friedrich Engels, now covers some 1,600 hectares of land. Obviously, work on such a big farm had to be organised even better. On the basis of our production plan we work out individual campaigns and weekly labour plans. These plans are discussed at our weekly production meetings with the active participation of co-operative members. Consistent application of the principle of payment by results encourages our members to produce more and has a favourable effect on labour discipline. Our SUPG branch has made a big contribution to organising and raising the consciousness of co-operative members.

All this has helped us to achieve new successes. Last year we harvested an average of 3.3 tons of grain per hectare, 40 tons of beetroot, 20 tons of potatoes and 4.3 tons of maize. By using the square-cluster method for planting 82 hectares of potatoes we increased the yield by 20%. Stock-raising productivity also rose.

This year it is our aim to gather in an average of 3.5 tons of grain per hectare—including 4 tons of wheat—42 tons of beetroot and 23 tons of potatoes. We have 150 hectares under potatoes, of which 120 were planted by the square-cluster method. We

are aiming to obtain an annual average yield of 3,500 kg. of milk per cow, and 5.5 kg. of wool per sheep. We plan to attain a total income of 2,500,000 marks this year.

In large measure we have to thank the MTS for the annual increase in our harvests. We have two permanent brigades, each with 8 tractors, and this has made it possible for us to mechanise 96% of our field work.

Our co-operative now has a membership of 390. We own 1,800 hectares of land, 680 head of cattle, more than 2,000 pigs, 1,600 sheep and 4,000 head of poultry. The total value of the co-operative stock is 2,800,000 marks. In the course of the years we have built sties for 1,600 pigs, a poultry farm, two cowsheds, a laundry, a kitchen, a creche and a kindergarten. In the next few years we expect to build 30 houses for our members, a house of culture, a hostel for 50 young people, a sports ground, and additional buildings for pigs and cattle.

The whole face of our village is changing with the growing prosperity of our members. Before the co-operative was established the village had only a choir, whereas now there are 120 people in our amateur theatre group, which consists of a choir and musical, folk-dance, gymnastic and dramatic circles. In our recreation centre is a library with 600 books. Our TV set is a great attraction, especially for the young people.

With the assistance of our working-class Party and our worker-peasant Government we are building a new life and a happy future for our children.

Wilhelm PAISONI

GDR National Prize Winner, Chairman of the Friedrich Engels Co-operative, Schafstädt, Halle Region.

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