

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

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Historic Achievements of the Great Chinese People

October 1, the great national holiday of the Chinese people, marks the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic. The Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist camp, and the working people of the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries join with the Chinese people in celebrating this outstanding date.

The victory of the Chinese people's revolution completed a whole chapter of selfless struggle by China's masses for their freedom and independence, and against the domination of foreign imperialism and feudal reaction, a struggle that became particularly intense under the powerful influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The heroic Chinese people emerged victorious because they fought for a just cause and were led by the Communist Party, true to the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the tested leader of the popular masses. With the victory of the Chinese people the peoples of Asia entered a new and glorious historical epoch.

The past six years have demonstrated to the whole world the great vital strength and power of the Chinese People's Republic. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, with Comrade Mao Tse-tung at its head, the Chinese people, in a brief historical period, have restored their economy, which had been destroyed by many years of war and domination by foreign imperialists and their reactionary Kuomintang agents. The socialist nationalisation of the big industrial enterprises, the transport services and the banks has been completed. The agrarian problem, the main problem of the Chinese revolution, has been resolved and the land reform carried through. More than 300 million Chinese peasants have received 47 million hectares of land, free of charge. A state socialist sector has been established in the economy and it is the basis for laying the foundations of Socialism.

The Communist Party and the people's government have welded the Chinese people into a mighty and invincible force. A new type of relationship, based on complete equality, fraternal friendship and mutual assistance, is gaining in strength among the country's nationalities, which have been united into one family. The Chinese People's Republic is a great state of people's democracy, led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China,

ment in the material welfare of the people and the flowering of science and culture.

Profound social and economic changes are taking place in the life of People's China in the midst of an increasingly acute class struggle. The external and internal enemies of the Chinese people are doing everything they can to hamper the building of Socialism, undermine the united national people's-democratic front and weaken the Communist Party's ties with the masses and the unity of its ranks. But the Communist Party of China is strenuously and relentlessly exposing the designs of the enemy and strengthening its unity and its ties with the masses. The National Conference of the Communist Party of China, with true revolutionary determination and steadfastness, exposed to the entire people the conspiratorial activities of the Kao Kang-Jao Shu-shih anti-Party bloc. By doing so it demonstrated its implacable attitude towards opportunists, renegades and international imperialist agents of every description; towards any and every enemy of the people's-democratic system. The Chinese people faithfully stand on guard over the great gains of the revolution. There is no power on earth that can halt their victorious advance along the road of socialist construction, the road of national advance and flourishing development of their country.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China head the powerful camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. The indestructible fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, all the People's Democracies is the living embodiment of proletarian internationalism. The alliance and friendship of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all the countries of the socialist camp, their identity of views, both as regards their growing all-round operation and in relation to the international situation, are a powerful factor making for the progress of mankind and the maintenance of world peace.

The Chinese People's Republic has emerged on the international arena as a great power and has become a mighty force in the common struggle of the freedom-loving peoples for international security and peace. The new China bases its relations with other states on a strict observance of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in one another's

IN THE PRESIDIUM, SUPREME SOVIET, USSR

On September 29 the Pravda and other Soviet newspapers carried an announcement entitled "In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR" which read:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has examined the petition of the President and the Government of the German Democratic Republic of July 27 this year, and that of the Government of the German Federal Republic for the early release and return to their homeland of German citizens who are serving sentences for the crimes they committed against the peoples of the Soviet Union during the war.

After the completion of the repatriation of German prisoners-of-war, there remained on the territory of the Soviet Union on September 1 this year 9,626 former German prisoners-of-war and German citizens, who had been convicted by Soviet courts for their crimes.

In view of the fact that more than ten years have passed since the end of the war and that the condemned war criminals have already served a good part of their sentences, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has resolved:

1. To release 8,877 German citizens from serving the remainder of their sentences and to repatriate them to the German Democratic Republic or the German Federal Republic, depending upon their place of residence.

2. To hand over 749 German citizens as war criminals to the Government of the German Democratic Republic or the Government of the German Federal Republic, depending upon their place of residence, inasmuch as the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has not found it possible to release these persons from serving their sentences to the full in view of the particular gravity of the crimes they committed against the Soviet people.

Signature Campaign Continues

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From House to House, From Block to Block

Dutch Peace Fighters Doing Well

The Netherlands Peace Committee reports that over 162,000 signatures to the Vienna Appeal have been collected throughout the country.

Canvassers are going from house to house trying to talk to each member of the family.

More than 2,000 signatures have been collected in the town of Enschede. Recently 17 peace partisans canvassed one block of flats. They spoke to many of the residents and obtained 147 signatures. In the small town of Overdinkel, where the number of signatures had remained at 85 for some time, peace supporters decided to carry on more explanatory work among the residents and so brought the total up to 250.

Few of the people the canvassers meet on their house-to-house rounds refuse to sign the Appeal. Once, when they were inviting

one family to sign, the mother exclaimed: "Oh, no, we belong to the 'Church and Peace' organisation." "But that's fine", replied the canvasser. "I'm sure you're against the use of atomic weapons." He told her about the horrors experienced by the people of Hiroshima. After some hesitation the woman took the signature form and gave it back with three more names on it.

The editorial board of the newspaper Vrede has been asked by Dr. K. May of Amsterdam, author of a message to Parliament demanding that a law be enacted banning atomic weapons, to make public the fact that another 138 physicians have joined the original 170 who associated themselves with his message.

Activities of Finnish Peace Supporters

Over 560,000 signatures to the Appeal World Peace Council

are held devoted to the results of the World Peace Assembly in Helsinki; there are also exhibitions displays of

To Ensure a Peaceful and Tranquil Life for the Peoples

World Reaction to the Letter from N. A. Bulganin,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR,
to Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the U. S. A.

Prompted by the interests of assuring universal peace and the security of the peoples, the Soviet Union is consistently undertaking new and concrete measures with a view to the continued relaxation of world tension, to the establishment and consolidation of mutual confidence and co-operation between all countries. It is these aims that are served by Bulganin's recent letter to Eisenhower, published in the Soviet press on September 25.

This letter, which has aroused widespread comment throughout the world, sets out important considerations of principle relating to the problem of disarmament.

It points out that the Soviet Union has no objection to the U.S. President's proposal that the United States of America and the Soviet Union should provide each other with information on their armed forces and armaments. It would be better, the letter says, if such information on armaments were to be supplied by all states, and not by the U.S.A. and the USSR alone, to an international control and inspection body to be set up by agreement. The information concerned should cover all types of weapons—conventional and nuclear. It is self-evident that the provision of this information will be of importance only if agreement is reached on the reduction of armaments and on measures to ban atomic weapons.

As concerns the proposal for reciprocal aerial photographic surveys, this raises a number of questions. In the present world situation, neither the USSR nor the U.S.A. is acting on its own. It is not only on U.S. territory that U.S. armed forces are stationed; they are quartered in many states of Europe, Asia and Africa. In these conditions the Soviet Union, for its part, has linked itself militarily with a number of allied states.

In these circumstances, it is clear that aerial photographic surveys should extend to all the armed forces and military installations over the territory of the states involved. Will the governments of these states, however, permit aerial photographic surveys to be made on their sovereign territory by foreign aircraft?

As is known, the proposal of the U.S. President contains no mention whatsoever of the necessity to reduce arm-

for putting into effect a broader programme of disarmament and control over its implementation."

In addition, on September 23, USSR Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov submitted to the UN General Assembly, on behalf of the Soviet Government, the draft of a resolution which once again stressed the importance of examining the proposals put forward both by the Soviet Union and by the United States, Great Britain and France, with a view to terminating the arms race and settling outstanding international problems through negotiation. The draft expresses the hope that the General Assembly "will examine these and other possible proposals, having as its main aims: the removal of the threat of another war, the safeguarding of security and confidence in the future, the creation of conditions conducive to a peaceful and tranquil life for the peoples of the world".

World progressive opinion welcomed Bulganin's letter to President Eisenhower and Molotov's proposals to the UN with deep satisfaction, acclaiming them as documents of immense significance, facilitating the adoption of agreed decisions.

That is the appraisal of the press of the Chinese People's Republic and all the People's Democracies. The Polish newspaper Trybuna Ludu points out that the purpose of Bulganin's letter is to achieve a realistic disarmament programme. The common man throughout the world realises, writes the paper, what immense material reserves would be released for peaceful economic development, for improving the well-being of the peoples, if the arms race could be finally ended. "If all the interested parties, and chiefly the Great Powers, show the same good will as is to be seen in N. A. Bulganin's letter", writes the Czechoslovak newspaper Rude Pravo, "we can soon expect a big step to be taken towards the further relaxation of international tension." Similarly high estimates of its political significance are given by Hungarian, Rumanian, Bulgarian and Albanian newspapers and by the press of the German Democratic Republic.

The Western press, too, is commenting widely on Bulganin's letter.

In France l'Humanité writes: "The peoples are longing to be relieved of at least

reactionary Kuomintang imperialists and socialist nationalisation of the big industrial enterprises, the transport services and the banks has been completed. The agrarian problem, the main problem of the Chinese revolution, has been resolved and the land reform carried through. More than 300 million Chinese peasants have received 47 million hectares of land, free of charge. A state socialist sector has been established in the economy and it is the basis for laying the foundations of Socialism.

The Communist Party and the people's Government have welded the Chinese people into a mighty and invincible force. A new type of relationship, based on complete equality, fraternal friendship and mutual assistance, is gaining in strength among the country's nationalities, which have been united into one family. The Chinese People's Republic is a great state of people's democracy, led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China, adopted last year by the National People's Congress, set the seal on the achievements of the Chinese people and charted the path of the country's advance to Socialism. Having embarked on the course of socialist industrialisation, with priority given to the development of heavy industry, on the course of accomplishing, step by step, the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce, the Communist Party of China has aroused the vast masses of working people for the fight for a new, socialist life.

The Chinese people are working enthusiastically to implement the first Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy. The huge country is being covered by the scaffoldings of new construction sites. New factories, power stations, industrial centres and towns are springing up, new roads are being built and river-control work carried out on a vast scale. The Five-Year Plan envisages the construction or reconstruction of nearly 3,000 industrial enterprises. With the help of the Soviet Union, 156 large-scale enterprises are being built. By the end of the Five-Year Plan China will be producing her own cars, tractors, locomotives and much other complex machinery. "We are accomplishing great and glorious deeds", says Comrade Mao Tse-tung, "such as our forefathers never did."

Industrialisation makes it possible to equip China's agriculture with up-to-date machinery and to enlarge the socialist sector in the countryside. The Five-Year plan envisages that by the end of 1957 nearly one-third of the peasant households in the country will have united, on a voluntary basis, in producer co-operatives.

In the course of all this great construction work there is coming into being a new type of man—a fighter for the happiness of his country, a builder of the new, socialist life. The splendid and noble aims set before the country by the Communist Party are awakening the boundless creative powers and talents of the courageous and industrious Chinese people and opening up broad prospects for an improve-

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The Chinese People's Republic has emerged on the international arena as a great power and has become a mighty force in the common struggle of the freedom-loving peoples for international security and peace. The new China bases its relations with other states on a strict observance of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in one another's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

The progressive influence of the victory of the Chinese people's revolution and of the construction of a new life in China on the destinies of all the peoples of Asia is indeed invaluable. Similarly invaluable is the role the Chinese People's Republic is playing in the solution of all the international problems of the day as is its outstanding significance in the struggle for peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The peace-loving peoples cannot reconcile themselves to the present abnormal situation, a situation in which, six years after the formation of the Chinese People's Republic, the question of the restoration of her legitimate rights in the United Nations Organisation still remains unsettled because of the opposition of certain Western powers which are guided by their own narrow interests. Artificially to exclude one of the Great Powers—the Chinese People's Republic—from Uno is to hamper the development of international co-operation and to obstruct the establishment of confidence between states and the further relaxation of international tension.

Nor can the peace-loving peoples reconcile themselves to the fact that the legitimate territory of China—the island of Taiwan—is not yet reunited with the Chinese People's Republic. This is a serious obstacle to the normalisation of the general situation in Asia and the Far East.

Life itself is on the side of the freedom-loving Chinese people. No one can halt the logical course of history. The Chinese People's Republic exists; it is developing and growing stronger with every passing year, winning the love and admiration of all working people, of all decent men and women the world over.

Under the banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and guided by their Communist Party, the Chinese people are confidently marching forward to Socialism.

ON EVE OF SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The 600 million-strong Chinese people are celebrating the sixth anniversary of their People's Republic in an atmosphere of great labour enthusiasm and fresh advances in fulfilling their first Five-Year Plan.

In honour of China's National Day widespread emulation has developed throughout the country. The metal workers of Shih-chingshan, the industrial workers of Lanchow, the building workers of Shenyang and Harbin, the builders of the Nanwan reservoir, the engineering workers of Taiyuan, the miners of the Hsinteng coal pits

(Honan Province) are, during these days, all reporting their new achievements on the labour front. The working people of Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and many other cities have fulfilled their holiday production pledges.

The working peasants of China have raised a bumper harvest this year and on the eve of the national holiday are hard at work taking in the autumn crops.

An all-China rally of young builders of Socialism, held in Peking a few days ago, had as its keynote stronger unity of the young people of China around the Communist Party and the People's Government.

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Over 560,000 signatures to the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council have been obtained in Finland.

The National Peace Council has set itself the task of concentrating the efforts of all peace fighters on carrying out a number of measures this month and next with the object of collecting some thousands of additional signatures. With this aim in view "peace weeks" are being held between September 18 and October 23. During each "peace week", meetings of peace supporters

are held devoted to the results of the World Peace Assembly in Helsinki; there are photographic exhibitions, displays of gifts received by the Finnish peace movement and film shows.

To popularise the decisions of the World Peace Assembly the National Council has had 13,000 posters printed bearing the text of the Helsinki Appeal, and a pamphlet containing a report on the work of the World Peace Assembly.

Thousands More Signatures in Australia

In Australia the number of signatures to the Vienna Appeal is mounting. Figures issued by the Australian Peace Council show that over 260,000 signatures have already been collected.

Leading the way are the States of New South Wales and Victoria where the greatest numbers of signatures have been collected.

Young and old are setting the pace in collecting signatures. A member of the Eureka Youth League and Mr. Lindsay, an old age pensioner in Sydney, have each obtained over 1,000. Another Sydney peace fighter, Mr. Charles Begg, who has 1,053 signatures to his credit, says: "Wherever the people gather there

is a harvest of signatures to be collected and a multitude of fruitful discussions—just waiting for an enterprising peace fighter to have a go."

In the small town of Blacksmiths (NSW), whose population consists mainly of miners, steelworkers and pensioners, 99% of those approached have signed.

Among well-known people who have signed the Appeal are the Bishop of Kalgoorlie and Members of Parliament. Mr. Cramer, Liberal M.P. for Benelong, has promised a deputation from the local peace committee that he will raise the question of banning atomic and hydrogen weapons in Parliament.

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As concerns the proposal for reciprocal aerial photographic surveys, this raises a number of questions. In the present world situation, neither the USSR nor the U.S.A. is acting on its own. It is not only on U.S. territory that U.S. armed forces are stationed; they are quartered in many states of Europe, Asia and Africa. In these conditions the Soviet Union, for its part, has linked itself militarily with a number of allied states.

In these circumstances, it is clear that aerial photographic surveys should extend to all the armed forces and military installations over the territory of the states involved. Will the governments of these states, however, permit aerial photographic surveys to be made on their sovereign territory by foreign aircraft?

As is known, the proposal of the U.S. President contains no mention whatsoever of the necessity to reduce armaments and ban atomic weapons. The question arises then: What will be the sense of an agreement on aerial photographic surveys and the reciprocal exchange of information unless this is also accompanied by concrete measures for disarmament and the prohibition of atomic weapons? Will this not blunt vigilance in relation to the still existing threat to peace, which arises from the arms drive?

In his letter N. A. Bulganin states that there are now quite important aspects of the disarmament problem on which the positions of the Soviet Union and the Western powers have become so close that a definite understanding might already now be recorded. This refers, primarily, to the following points: Establishment of ceilings for the armed forces of the Great Powers; the dates on which the ban on atomic weapons should come into force; the implementation of a number of measures designed to prevent a surprise attack by one state upon another.

"Agreement on these questions", the letter points out, "would open the way to the settlement of other questions relating to disarmament. It would help to strengthen the atmosphere of co-operation and mutual understanding that we inaugurated in Geneva and would create favourable conditions

of immense significance, facilitating the adoption of agreed decisions.

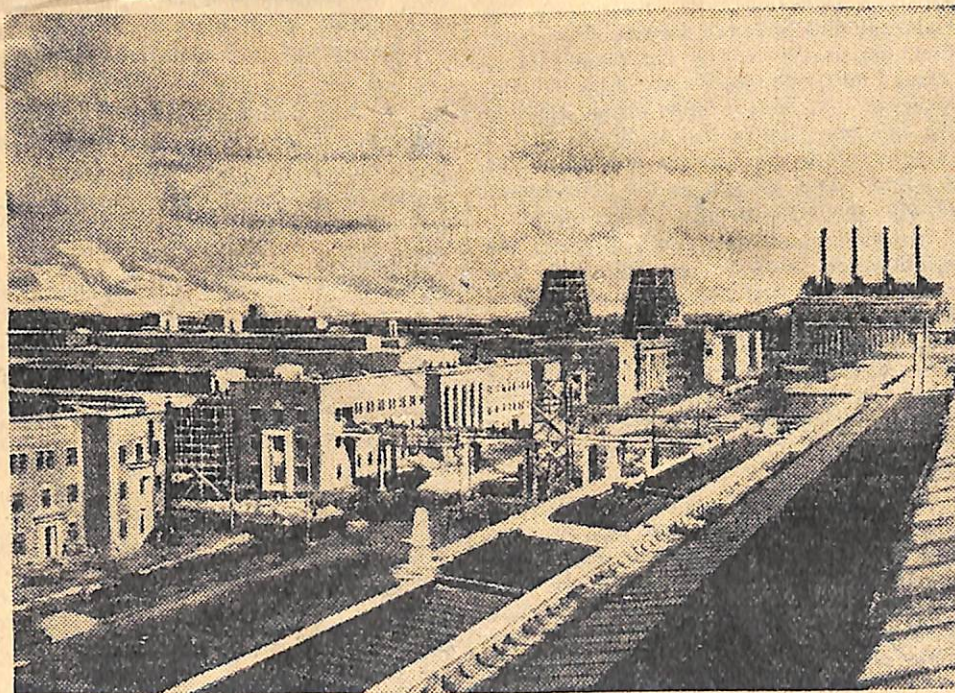
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The Western press, too, is commenting widely on Bulganin's letter.

In France *l'Humanité* writes: "The peoples are longing to be relieved of at least part of the burden imposed by the arms race as soon as possible. The adoption of the Soviet plan would bring them such relief."

According to the correspondent of the London *Sunday Times*, Bulganin's letter, which, he observes, is extremely well put together, reveals the fact that the United States is trying to "freeze" all disarmament plans with the exception of Eisenhower's proposal for an exchange of military information with Russia and mutual aerial reconnaissance. And the diplomatic correspondent of *The Observer* states: "It is acknowledged in London that a revision of the Western position is necessary following Marshal Bulganin's letter, in which he politely but firmly contended that the Americans were evading the central question of disarmament..." This letter, comments the special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, is a convincing appeal for the adoption of the Soviet plan.

The response of world opinion shows that the proposals outlined in Bulganin's letter accord with the vital interests of the peoples, with their ardent desire for peace, for security for their countries, for friendly co-operation and mutual confidence between states.



The Chinese people are celebrating the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the front. Above: 1. China's first automobile works under construction. The major shops of Hsinfan county, in Szechwan, examining the paddyfield in their producer co-operative. The 1955 harvest at the co-operative is, like that for the whole of China, the biggest for the past six years.



Chinese People's Republic—a national holiday—by splendid achievements on the labour front. Above: 2. Peasants of Hsinneng Hsiang, in Szechwan, examining the paddyfield in their producer co-operative. The 1955 harvest at the co-operative is, like that for the whole of China, the biggest for the past six years.

Talk Between Comrades N. A. BULGANIN, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV and the Japanese Parliamentary Delegation

September 21, 1955

Bulganin. We welcome you here and are ready to listen to you.

Khrushchev. We are glad that you have come to our country. This gives us the opportunity to get to know each other better, to know each other's intentions better. We have the best intentions, directed towards establishing friendly relations with the Japanese people. I think it is also in the interests of the Japanese people to establish and develop friendly relations with the Soviet people. There are great difficulties in this respect. But it is to be hoped that our contact with you today and your stay in the Soviet Union will help to promote good relations. We shall hear what you have to say and we shall state our ideas on the future prospects for mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the Japanese state. We ask you to speak frankly.

Bulganin. Who would like the floor?

Kitamura (head of the delegation). Permit me to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the opportunity to call on you today. We have come to your country with the most ardent desire to do everything in our power to improve relations and establish friendly ties between our countries. We, too, believe that relations between our countries are an extremely important factor in the general cause of world peace. This is the hope we have brought with us to your country and we should like to do something to this end. When we left Japan the entire people were taking an intensive part in the fight for peace.

We know very well the immense role the Soviet Union has played in strengthening peace, and, in particular, the active part played by Premier Bulganin at the recent Geneva meeting.

Our first impression upon arriving here from little Japan was the vastness of the Soviet Union. The second was that we saw for ourselves how greatly science, economy and culture have developed here.

We also consider the warm welcome we have been accorded here, in the Soviet Union, a very important factor for the establishment of peaceful friendly relations. We are imbued with a desire to exert every effort to strengthen peace.

To proceed to the concrete matters we wish to discuss, they are as follows:

Firstly, the territorial question, then the economic question, particularly that of fishing and the related question of expansion of trade, and questions of cultural relations. There are also others. We believe that they must be tackled broadly, with unanimity, and that we must try to solve them in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

There is also the question of releasing war criminals. This is the ardent wish of the broad Japanese masses. We ask Mr. Premier to show generosity of spirit in this matter. A solution of this question would be the best of presents for the 38 members of the Japanese parliamentary delegation now visiting your country.

Yesterday we had the happy opportunity of visiting the camp for Japanese war criminals in Ivanovo. If possible, it is also our fervent desire to visit the camp in Khabarovsk. We earnestly request this and

We also ask your assistance in developing cultural relations, including relations in the fields of sport, art, etc.

Bulganin. Comrade Khrushchev will answer the questions raised.

Khrushchev. I should like first to speak of how we look upon the question of ending the state of war and establishing diplomatic relations. We consider this the chief question to be settled by our states; it is the starting point in our relations. The first point to consider must be that of ending the state of war and of consigning to oblivion earlier wars and conflicts between the Soviet Union and the Japanese state. Normal bodies must be set up to represent the Soviet Union in Japan and the Japanese state in the Soviet Union.

This would enable our states to carry on relations and conduct negotiations on all the questions arising between us through normal diplomatic channels. This seems so elementary to us that we are inclined to wonder somewhat why the negotiations on this question between representatives of the USSR and Japan in London have been so protracted. We are getting the impression that the Japanese side does not show any particular interest in normalising relations between the Soviet Union and Japan and is therefore artificially protracting the negotiations.

Messrs. Kitamura and Nomizo, who spoke before me, referred to the question of war criminals—former prisoners-of-war from the German army—and pointed out that it had been settled positively. This example does indeed show that the question of war criminals can be settled positively. But since you have cited the settlement reached with the Germans as an example, I would draw your attention to the following. Our talks with Mr. Adenauer lasted five days and in this time we agreed upon the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic, upon the establishment of Embassies in the capitals of our respective states and we gave Mr. Adenauer our word to examine the war criminals question.

Negotiations on similar questions between the Soviet Union and Japan, however, have been dragging on for nearly four months and have gone no further than pleasant talk. Our representatives drink tea, carry on friendly conversations, persuade each other that both the one side and the other want peace and want to end the state of war and to establish diplomatic relations. I think that four months is quite an adequate period of time in which to come to agreement. Evidently, the negotiations are being protracted because the Japanese side is not interested in a speedy solution of this question.

Our relations with the Government of the German Federal Republic were rather strained, even very much so. The talks with the representatives of that Government also proceeded in a rather strained manner but both sides were desirous of normalising relations between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic and positive results were therefore achieved.

Following the talks with the Government of the German Federal Republic we also

are waiting to see which war criminals will be released first. It is my ardent request that the war criminals in the Soviet Union be released before those held by Britain and the U.S.A.

Khrushchev. I can assure you that, comparatively speaking, the war criminals in the Soviet Union will be released earlier than those condemned by U.S. and British courts. This is to be explained by the fact that the U.S.A. and Britain established diplomatic relations with Japan in 1947. Between us there are no diplomatic relations as yet. And so we promise you that as soon as the state of war is ended and normal diplomatic relations are established we will free the war criminals. Consequently, this release will be the quickest to take place after the establishment of diplomatic relations.

You must understand the psychology of our people. The state of war between our countries is not yet ended, no peace treaty has as yet been concluded and no diplomatic relations have yet been established; were the Soviet Union to free the war criminals in these circumstances our people would say how could you do such a thing, especially when it was precisely the Soviet Union that proposed ending the state of war, that proposed concluding a peace treaty and establishing diplomatic relations. I think that all this carries weight. The Soviet Union was victorious in the war. Now the defeated side does not want to accept our proposal; hence it has evil intentions against our side and is asking us to free the war criminals that are on our territory in order to use them against us. This is altogether illogical. It is strange to hear ourselves accused of not meeting the wishes of the Japanese people halfway. On the contrary, we are meeting the Japanese people halfway and want to settle this question in a friendly manner, but we meet with no reciprocal desire on the part of the Japanese Government.

I repeat that we are prepared to follow the example you have referred to here and to act as we did with Mr. Adenauer—to settle the question with Japanese representatives. This need take no more than four or five days if the Japanese Government shows as much interest and desire as was shown by the Government of the German Federal Republic.

Hozumi. We have understood very well all that Mr. Khrushchev has said, and on our return to Japan will do our best to communicate it to the Japanese people.

Tahara. In the interim, until the war criminals are finally released, perhaps it would be possible to do as the Australian Government did in transferring war criminals to Japanese prisons.

Khrushchev. That is not, in general, excluded. But my previous statement must be borne in mind. Otherwise it appears that the Japanese side intends to delay the termination of the state of war and the establishment of diplomatic relations and seeks to obtain control over the war criminals before these things are accomplished. Are we raising any insurmountable obstacles which are harmful to the Japanese people and difficult to overcome? We only consider it necessary to reach agreement on ending the state of war and establishing

patient and persevering people. We believe that we are right. And that is why we patiently listen to and patiently reply to this question, motivated as we are by the desire to establish good-neighbourly relations. We know how important the settlement of this question is for the Japanese people. To put off the question of ending the state of war and concluding a peace treaty—I speak frankly—is not in the interests of the Japanese people. The point is that we can go on waiting forever for the state of war to be ended and a peace treaty concluded. This does us practically no harm—either politically or economically. It is highly detrimental, however, to the Japanese people. The question arises, why then are we so eagerly seeking this. In this question we are guided by the interests of relaxing international tension and creating the conditions for peaceful, friendly coexistence with states having a different social system from our own. Finally, I might repeat that we are prepared, immediately the state of war has been ended and a peace treaty concluded, to conduct negotiations on the fishing question and to examine this matter with due regard for the interests of the Japanese people.

The leaders of the Japanese parliamentary delegation have raised the question of trade. I have already indirectly answered this question when speaking of fishing. I can add that we believe it necessary to develop to the utmost trade with all countries. We should like to develop trade with Japan as well. Geographically, Japan is nearest of all to China, Korea and the Soviet Union. The structure of the Japanese economy is such that it might very well meet its requirements by expanding trade with China, Korea and the Soviet Union. And if normal trade does not exist at the moment, if it is in a rudimentary stage, then this is not in the interests of the Japanese people. And we are not to blame for trade being on this level. On the contrary, we want to get our trade relations out of this position.

In Japan, business circles and progressive people who appreciate the prospects opened up by trade development and its advantages to the Japanese people are of this view too. Shipbuilding, for instance, is in a developed state in Japan. We could place big orders. We could place other orders in Japan too. For our part we could meet Japan's requirements for oil, petrol, coal, timber and other materials. The Japanese industrialists and the Japanese people understand this. Trade, however, is not developing and Japan is the principal loser from this. This means that certain forces are bringing influence to bear on the Japanese Government. The Japanese Government evidently cannot withstand the effect of these forces and that is why it keeps trade with the Soviet Union, People's China and Korea in such a state. I would prefer not to pin-point concrete reasons for this so as not to give cause for saying that I am interfering in your internal affairs. I think that the deputies to Parliament know the ins and outs of this matter better than I do.

A request was made here for permission to visit the war criminals' camp in Khabarovsk. I really am not prepared to give

that we can entertain some hope that this prospect does exist.

Khrushchev. I do hint at it. And before such authoritative witnesses.

Morishima. That is quite enough for me and I do not wish to go further into this matter.

Khrushchev. Mr. Kitamura, you would like to settle the fishing and war criminal questions prior to the conclusion of a peace treaty and to the end of the state of war?

Kitamura. I believe that the delay in the negotiations is perhaps caused by the fact that the future settlement of all these questions may give rise to difficulties for the Japanese Government. We should like all these problems to be solved prior to the conclusion of a treaty.

Khrushchev. This is a question of principle. And for us its settlement is a matter of prestige. When the other side with whom we are negotiating insists on such and such questions being settled before a treaty is contracted, this already smacks of a demand, of an ultimatum, of a definite condition; as if to say, if you don't accept, we won't sign a treaty ending the state of war and concluding peace.

Can we possibly agree to such conditions? To accept them would mean dealing a blow at our prestige. After all we are not raising questions which in any way would belittle or harm the prestige of the Japanese state or the Japanese people. We would therefore ask you to understand us and to reciprocate.

Kitamura. I fully understand you but I am not a member of the Government.

Khrushchev. Nor am I a member of the Government, only a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The difference is that when I speak as a deputy of the Supreme Soviet, I trust I express the point of view of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, that of my Government. Things are different with you, evidently, and that we take into account.

Kitamura. Yes the position is different.

Khrushchev. Now I should like to answer a question which Mr. Kitamura was quite right in raising, that of cultural contacts. We are all in favour of developing cultural contacts between the Soviet and Japanese peoples. There are many channels through which we can develop our relations for the good of our peoples—by sending delegations of people prominent in public and cultural life, artists and sportsmen, by book and film exchange, and by the establishment of contacts between our scientific establishments.

I should like to touch on the statement made by Mr. Morishima, the representative of the Socialist Party: I am satisfied with your statement that our point of view is fully understood. I think that your meetings with Soviet people, our meeting today and further activities in the direction of rapprochement and understanding between our peoples can serve the common cause of the struggle for peace and the consolidation of friendly relations. For this, however, the formal barriers must be removed. We are all of us having a friendly talk and yet we are in a state of

E.C. Meeting of British Communist Party

A recent meeting of the National Executive Committee of the British Communist Party heard and discussed a report given by Comrade Peter Kerrigan, National Industrial Organiser. He dealt with the international situation, the fight for peace, and the outcome of the recent Trades Union Congress.

After analysing the positive results of the Geneva Four-Power talks and the easement in world tension, he drew attention to the obstacles still to be overcome.

There was nothing of the spirit of Geneva in the speeches of the right-wing leaders of the T.U.C., Comrade Kerrigan declared. On the contrary, they were more vicious than ever, continuing the cold war policy in all their statements.

A report was also given by Comrade Nora Jeffery, who appealed for increased activity to win women for Communist policy and for membership of the Party.

Appropriate decisions were taken on both these items.

The E.C. also passed a resolution calling on the British people to support the just demand of the people of Cyprus for self-determination, to stop it being made a war base and to demand the immediate withdrawal of British troops.

Meeting of C.C., Communist Party of Belgium

At a meeting held in Brussels the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium heard and discussed a report by Ernst Burnelle, Secretary of the C.C., on the international and internal political situation and a report by C.C. Secretary Van Moerkerke on the Communist press.

Comrade Burnelle noted in his report the importance of the Geneva Conference of heads of government of the Four Powers which marked the beginning of a "turn in relations between the countries of the world".

He condemned the agreements granting the United States and Britain a monopoly in the uranium ore in the Belgian Congo. Passing on to Belgium's economic problems, Comrade Burnelle stressed the need for expanding her economic relations with the countries of Eastern Europe.

He also dwelt on the concrete tasks facing the Belgian working people in their struggle for a shorter working day and higher wages.

Following a debate on the report the meeting adopted an appropriate resolution.

C.C., Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon on Tasks of Party Organisations

A recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon discussed organisational problems and adopted a resolution containing directives for the Party organisations. The meeting also analysed defects in the work of building the Party arising from internal narrow practicalism and complacency some Party organisations. The Central Committee outlined ways and means of removing these defects and raising the standard of organisational work in the Party.

effort to strengthen peace.
To proceed to the concrete matters we wish to discuss; they are as follows:

Firstly, the territorial question, then the economic question, particularly that of fishing and the related question of expansion of trade, and questions of cultural relations. There are also others. We believe that they must be tackled broadly, with unanimity, and that we must try to solve them in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

There is also the question of releasing war criminals. This is the ardent wish of the broad Japanese masses. We ask Mr. Premier to show generosity of spirit in this matter. A solution of this question would be the best of presents for the 38 members of the Japanese parliamentary delegation now visiting your country.

Yesterday we had the happy opportunity of visiting the camp for Japanese war criminals in Ivanovo. If possible, it is also our fervent desire to visit the camp in Khabarovsk. We earnestly request this and would be grateful for permission to do so.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you once again for all the care shown us here. And the last question. Would you have any objection to our talk today being published in the press?

Masaru Nomizo. Permit me to supplement to some extent what Kitamura has said about concrete matters and to ask both Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev to state their opinions. I want to touch on territorial questions as well as on those of war criminals, trade, fishing, and cultural relations.

We realise very well that the territorial question is a very complicated one. It is connected with the San Francisco Treaty and the settlement of the Okinawa question. But we know of the big changes that have taken place since the Four Power heads of government Conference in which both Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev took part. The Japanese people have shown deep interest in this question and place great hopes in the further course of developments. We would ask you, insofar as it is possible, to settle this territorial question favourably so that it may promote the development of the forces of peace.

As to the question of war criminals, I should like first of all to express our gratitude for the publication of a report on the whereabouts of 365 persons and also for the release of the 36 persons who recently returned. A settlement of the question of war criminals—former prisoners-of-war—would satisfy the hopes of the entire Japanese people, and we ask you to facilitate the settlement of this question, which would conduce to the establishment of friendly relations.

We have heard that as a result of Chancellor Adenauer's visit to the Soviet Union the question of the German war criminals was favourably settled, and we hope that settlement of the question of the Japanese war criminals can follow a similar course.

As for trade, our request is for the development of trade on a basis of mutual advantage, as the first of the measures to normalise relations between our two countries.

As regards the question of fishing, Japanese-Chinese relations in this respect have already been settled successfully. It would now be very desirable to settle all the intricate questions pertaining to fishing in respect of Japanese-Soviet relations as well, and in particular, fishing in northern waters.

We believe it would be possible to set up a special body to settle this question, comprising some of the members of the parliamentary delegation now present here.

...and Japan, now ever, have been dragging on for nearly four months and have gone no further than pleasant talk. Our representatives drink tea, carry on friendly conversations, persuade each other that both the one side and the other want peace and want to end the state of war and to establish diplomatic relations. I think that four months is quite an adequate period of time in which to come to agreement. Evidently, the negotiations are being protracted because the Japanese side is not interested in a speedy solution of this question.

Our relations with the Government of the German Federal Republic were rather strained, even very much so. The talks with the representatives of that Government also proceeded in a rather strained manner but both sides were desirous of normalising relations between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic and positive results were therefore achieved.

Following the talks with the Government of the German Federal Republic we also held negotiations with representatives of the German Democratic Republic, the results of which are known to you from the press. But I wish to point out that the question of releasing the German war criminals was discussed earlier in Berlin, when Comrade Bulganin and I were returning from Geneva. Now, as you know, this question has been settled positively. Preparations are at present being made to release the German war criminals and hand them over to either the German Democratic Republic or the German Federal Republic, dependent upon where their homes are.

This suggests the idea that perhaps the question you are bringing up here should in the first place be put to the representative whom the Japanese Government has authorised to conduct negotiations with the Soviet representative in London?

Those problems which were found controversial in the negotiations in London are now sufficiently clear; points of view have been ascertained and it would now be advisable to proceed to their practical solution.

The question of the Japanese war criminals, former members of the Japanese army, is not insurmountable. We consider that a good deal of time has passed since the end of the war and the war criminals, convicted for their crimes, have already served part of their sentences. It would be possible to display generosity now and release these men, handing them over to the Japanese Government to deal with at its own discretion.

We are not moved by any feelings of vengeance in this matter. We statesmen should be guided primarily by the future, not the past. The release of these men before their terms were up would bring joy to their families and close relations. Their early release would promote better mutual understanding and the normalisation of relations between our countries.

We maintain that it would be best to deal simultaneously with the questions of ending the state of war between the USSR and Japan, establishing diplomatic relations and releasing war criminals.

The solution of these problems would be welcomed with satisfaction by the people of Japan. The Soviet people too would be gladened by it. These questions ought not therefore to be divided, but should all be settled together. That would be a nice present for the Japanese and Soviet peoples. This is our point of view.

Masanobu Tsuji. I should like to deal with one circumstance. At the present time 439 war criminals serving their sentences by verdict of the American-British courts have not yet been released either. Both the Japanese Government and the Japanese people

shown by the Government of the German Federal Republic.

Hozumi. We have understood very well all that Mr. Khrushchev has said, and on our return to Japan will do our best to communicate it to the Japanese people.

Tahara. In the interim, until the war criminals are finally released, perhaps it would be possible to do as the Australian Government did in transferring war criminals to Japanese prisons.

Khrushchev. That is not, in general, excluded. But my previous statement must be borne in mind. Otherwise it appears that the Japanese side intends to delay the termination of the state of war and the establishment of diplomatic relations and seeks to obtain control over the war criminals before these things are accomplished. Are we raising any insurmountable obstacles which are harmful to the Japanese people and difficult to overcome? We only consider it necessary to reach agreement on ending the state of war and establishing diplomatic relations. Our states do exist and if they want to coexist and peacefully build up their relations, then this question is not a controversial one. We must draw up the appropriate documents and sign them.

Hajime Tanaka. We do not know, unfortunately, what conditions are being advanced for ending the state of war between the Soviet Union and Japan. We do not know them. It would be desirable to clear up this point.

Khrushchev. In my speech I enumerated the questions we are raising. No issues apart from those of ending the state of war, establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging Embassies are being posed to the Japanese side. After that we are prepared to examine any questions whatsoever of interest to the Japanese side on a reciprocal basis.

Bulganin. Would any one else like to speak?

Members of the delegation. There will be no further questions.

Khrushchev. The territorial question has been raised here. The position on this point is quite clear and distinct and is laid down in well-known treaties and documents. We adhere to these positions firmly and unreservedly. We believe that we should proceed on the basis of these documents in the negotiations.

During the negotiations in London the Japanese side raised the question of the Habomai and Shikotan islands. This question, too, is covered by the documents to which I have referred. We are of the opinion, however, that these islands are so close to the Japanese islands that in this respect it is necessary to consider the interests of the Japanese state, as well as the development of our relations along friendly lines.

In relation to these islands, therefore, the solution can be found provided there is a reciprocal understanding of the interests of both sides, that is, if Japan, on her part, will display understanding of the question now under discussion in London. Our proposals in no way infringe upon the sovereign rights of the Japanese people or the Japanese state and seek no material advantage.

Now about the question of fishing. We appreciate Japan's interest in this question. But I would like to draw your attention to the fact that you propose settling the fishing question in the interests of the Japanese state only and fail to recognise any principle of reciprocity. We are a generous enough people to conduct talks on this question. In our position, a capitalist country that had been at war with another state and had come out the victor would simply decline to negotiate. But we are a very

in a developed state in Japan. We place big orders. We could place other orders in Japan too. For our part we could meet Japan's requirements for oil, petrol, coal, timber and other materials. The Japanese industrialists and the Japanese people understand this. Trade, however, is not developing and Japan is the principal loser from this. This means that certain forces are bringing influence to bear on the Japanese Government. The Japanese Government evidently cannot withstand the effect of these forces and that is why it keeps trade with the Soviet Union, People's China and Korea in such a state. I would prefer not to pin-point concrete reasons for this so as not to give cause for saying that I am interfering in your internal affairs. I think that the deputies to Parliament know the ins and outs of this matter better than I do.

A request was made here for permission to visit the war criminals' camp in Khabarovsk. I really am not prepared to give an answer right now, as I do not know the location of the war prisoners' camp and Comrade Bulganin and I will therefore have to ask the Minister of Internal Affairs. We promise to look into this question and if the war criminals are in Khabarovsk, shall try to comply with your request.

I have, I believe, answered all the questions that have been raised. I don't know how far my answers satisfy you, but I have tried to make clear to you our point of view.

Kitamura. Mr. Khrushchev has been perfectly frank, and we are clear on everything. Inasmuch as the talks between the representatives of the Soviet and Japanese Governments are still continuing, we should like to avoid, as far as possible, touching upon concrete questions here. There is only one thing I should like to mention and that is the wish of the Japanese people to settle the fishing and territorial questions prior to the normalisation and establishment of diplomatic relations. It is our wish, in short, that all questions should be settled and that this be reflected in a treaty. It is in this that the difficulties of the negotiations lie.

We fully appreciate the Soviet Union's attitude on the territorial and trade questions. We wish to draw no conclusions here and speak simply of the aspirations and wishes of the Japanese people. We have all understood what Mr. Khrushchev was hinting at in his speech.

I should like, in conclusion, to refer to the question of cultural contacts. It seems to me that this matter could be treated separately and that the exchange of representatives of the artistic and sports worlds would promote mutual understanding and favourably reflect on the London negotiations.

Morishima. All that Mr. Kitamura has said characterises the Japanese Government's position in relation to the negotiations. In Japan, however, the position is somewhat different from that obtaining in the Soviet Union. There are quite a number of political parties in Japan and there are parties there which share the point of view expressed by Mr. Khrushchev. The Socialist Party of Japan believes that the Japanese people as a whole desire a speedy regularisation of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. The Socialist Party group in our delegation will, on returning to Japan, make the appropriate report to the Government.

But we should very much like it if you could give us some sort of hint to the effect that the Habomai and Shikotan problem will be settled in Japan's favour, so

peoples. There are many channels through which we can develop our relations for the good of our peoples—by sending delegations of people prominent in public and cultural life, artistes and sportsmen, by book and film exchange, and by the establishment of contacts between our scientific establishments.

I should like to touch on the statement made by Mr. Morishima, the representative of the Socialist Party. I am satisfied with your statement that our point of view is fully understood. I think that your meetings with Soviet people, our meeting today and further activities in the direction of rapprochement and understanding between our peoples can serve the common cause of the struggle for peace and the consolidation of friendly relations. For this, however, the formal barriers must be removed. We are all of us having a friendly talk and yet we are in a state of war. That means a survival from ten years ago. Let's do away with this formality, establish peace and use our joint efforts in strengthening friendly relations.

In concluding the talks I would request you to convey our best wishes to the Japanese people, our wishes for the successful development of their economy, culture and material well-being and, most important of all—what the peoples of the world are hoping and looking forward to—that they will not live through such a tragic time as was experienced by the Japanese people in this war, when the terrible atomic bombs exploded over the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

We want peace and good relations, advantageous to both the Japanese and Soviet peoples, to flourish eternally between them.

Bulganin. Are you satisfied, gentlemen, with Comrade Khrushchev's replies to your questions?

Members of the delegation. Completely.

Bulganin. I am very glad that Comrade Khrushchev's explanation has completely satisfied you. I am glad, because all that Comrade Khrushchev has said here is the point of view of the Soviet Government, and I, as the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, fully identify myself with all that has been said here by him.

Comrade Khrushchev has very well explained our attitude in relation to Japan, our position in relation to the prospects for concluding a peace treaty with Japan.

It is a good thing that you have come to visit us. Your visit to the Soviet Union will help to bring about a correct understanding of our attitude in Japan. We can say here that the Soviet Union is in favour of normalising our relations and of concluding a peace treaty. There are no serious obstacles to this. If we thoroughly study the issues still outstanding in the London talks between Mr. Matsumoto and our Ambassador Malik, then I would say that they are quite insignificant. What is required is for the Japanese Government to desire the speedy conclusion of an agreement on the normalisation and establishment of diplomatic relations.

Khrushchev. If they don't want to, we'll say that we'll wait, we can wait.

Bulganin. I quite agree with that.

On behalf of the Soviet people and the Soviet Government, I would request you to convey to the Japanese people that we desire to live with them in peace and friendship, to negotiate on terms that would be advantageous to both the Soviet and Japanese peoples.

Taking the opportunity presented by this meeting with you, I would request you, on behalf of the Soviet Government and the Soviet people, to convey our greetings and best wishes to the Japanese people.

C.C., Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon on Tasks of Party Organisations

A recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon discussed organisational problems and adopted a resolution containing directives for the Party organisations. The meeting also analysed defects in the work of building the Party arising from inertia, narrow practicalism and complacency in some Party organisations. The Central Committee outlined ways and means of removing these defects and raising the standard of organisational work in the Party.

The C.C. directives focus the attention of Party organisations on the urgent necessity of directing all their activity towards strengthening the Party's influence among the workers in the factories and among the working peasantry, of paying more attention to educational problems and the promotion of cadres.

The Central Committee also stresses the necessity of adhering to the principle of collective leadership. It urges all Party workers and activists to redouble their efforts in the struggle for the political, economic and social demands of the people, to give more thought to the political and theoretical education of Party members, heighten revolutionary vigilance, strengthen discipline, develop criticism and self-criticism more broadly and exercise better supervision over the fulfilment of Party assignments.

The directives call upon Party members to give more attention to questions of agitation and propaganda, to step up the distribution of the press and Party publications and to contribute more extensively to the Communist and progressive press.

On the Eve of the Second Women's National Conference of the Italian Communist Party

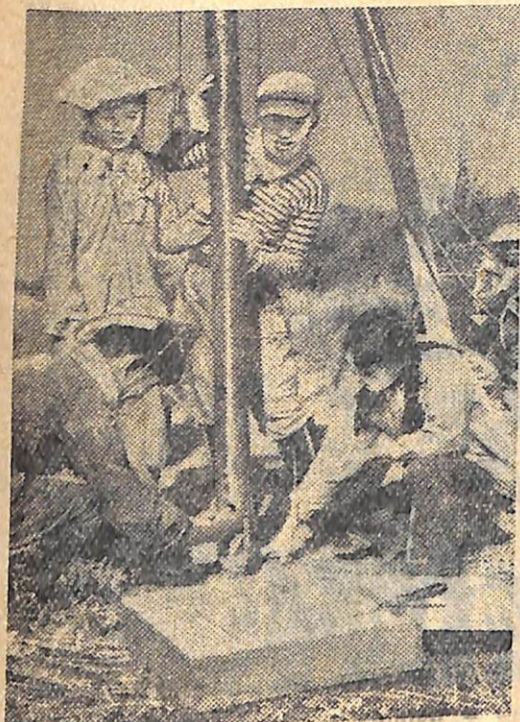
The Leadership of the Italian Communist Party has decided to call a Second Women's National Conference of the Italian Communist Party in October. More than 500 delegates from all parts of the country, representing more than 500,000 women members of the Party, will take part in the conference.

In preparation for the conference, meetings of Party branches and of Communist working women, peasants, housewives, office workers and so on are being held throughout Italy. At them Communist women are setting themselves the task of making a deeper study of the Party's political line and achieving a broader and more effective participation of women in its implementation.

Considerable activity is being shown at provincial women's Party conferences, which discuss the struggle for the right to work, for equal wages for men and women doing the same work, for mother and child care, for better housing conditions, lower prices and so forth.

The Milan women's Party conference, in which more than 1,000 delegates representing 33,000 women members of the Party took part, was a particularly big success. It was preceded by 300 meetings attended by more than 10,000 men and women Party members. As a result of the mass political work carried on among the women of this province, 3,200 of them have joined the Party.

CHINESE PEOPLE ON THE ROAD TO SOCIALISM



In the Heilungkiang Province (Northeast China) study of the soil is well under way. By the end of the first Five-Year Plan three million hectares of land will have been examined here. Above are a team of drillers on the job.

Schools of Good Farming

District Agricultural Exhibitions in Poland

District agricultural exhibitions, which have become real schools of good farming, have been opened all over Poland. This year exhibitions are being held in Lublin and 90 other district centres. Taking part in them are 500 producer co-operatives, 500 state farms, 120 machine and tractor stations and about 15,000 individual peasant households which have obtained high yields in farming and stock-breeding.

The Lublin exhibition was opened by Minister of Agriculture Pszczolkowski, who stated that the harvest this year had been the biggest that people's Poland had reaped in its 11 years of existence. Such results have been made possible above all because of the increasing help which the state renders to agriculture each year and also as a result of the selfless labour and patriotism of the working peasants. Speaking of the decisions of the fourth meeting of the C.C. of the PUWP, which are now being widely discussed by the peasants, Pszczolkowski stated that it was planned to increase state help for agriculture to a considerable degree. There would, for instance, be increased deliveries of chemical fertilisers, tractors, combines and other agricultural machines and implements.

Bulgaria's Chemical Industry Develops

In Bulgaria, the chemical industry is making great progress. Several major enterprises have started production since 1948, including the Stalin Chemical Works in Dimitrograd, the Karl Marx Soda Works and a tanning extract factory. The size of this industry has increased nearly seven times since 1948. Construction of the Stalin Chemical Works, which was particularly

When October 1, the great National Day of the Chinese people, comes around again this year, marking the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic, it will find the socialist construction and socialist transformation of the country progressing at full speed.

On the basis of the victory of the new democratic revolution, the Chinese people have, in the past six years, been making revolutionary changes and engaging in construction in the effort to make their great country a prosperous and strong socialist land.

To make this great cause a reality the Communist Party of China, the leading force of the Chinese people, put forward the general line of the Party during the transition period, based on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the experience accumulated in the Chinese Revolution. This was done in 1952, the very year in which we completed the restoration of our national economy. At its First Session in 1954 the National People's Congress adopted our Party's proposal and set down clearly in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China that "during the transition the fundamental task of the state is, step by step, to bring about the socialist industrialisation of the country and, step by step, to accomplish the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce". The Second Session of the National People's Congress, held this year, adopted the first Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the People's Republic of China.

Construction under the Five-Year Plan is forging ahead, favoured by two decisive factors: first, the system of people's-democratic dictatorship, ardently supported by our six hundred million people; secondly, the sincere, disinterested, all-embracing assistance of our brother countries headed by the Soviet Union.

It is precisely because of these two favourable and decisive factors that construction projects undertaken under our Five-Year Plan have speed, scope and quality as their three outstanding features.

As everyone is aware, China was semi-feudal, semi-colonial and economically backward. Before liberation, the output of steel was only some 900,000 tons in the peak year, and we had no machine-building industry for manufacturing the principal means of production. In 1949, the value of modern industrial output was only 17% of the total value of the output of industry and agriculture. On such a backward foundation, the 600 million liberated people of China started the restoration of the national economy in the winter of 1949, under the brilliant leadership of their Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. By 1952, the total value of the output of industry and agriculture had increased 77.5% compared with 1949, while the share of modern industrial output in the total value of the output of industry and agriculture had risen from 17% in 1949 to 26.7%. The output of all major industrial and agricultural products had surpassed the peak prewar levels. We were therefore able to embark on our first Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy as early as 1953.

Under the first Five-Year Plan our country is investing 76,640 million yuan

norm industrial projects. About two-thirds of the above-norm projects and most of the below-norm projects will be completed within the five-year period. When we complete the first Five-Year Plan in 1957, it is estimated that the value of the total output of our industry and agriculture will be 168% above that of 1949. The increase in the gross value of industrial output will be 397%, and the share of modern industry in the total value of industrial and agricultural output will rise to 36% from 17% in 1949. The proportion of output value of the means of production in the total value of industrial and agricultural output will be 45.5% compared with 29% in 1949. At the same time, the share in the gross value of industrial output of state, co-operative and joint state-private industry will rise to 87.8%, whereas it was only 36.7% in 1949. The value of the output of private industry will only account for 12.2% of the value of gross industrial output. By that time, that is in 1957, the total value of the output of agriculture and its subsidiaries will have increased 83% as compared with 1949, and one-third of China's peasant households will have joined agricultural producer co-operatives. All these facts attest to the gigantic scale on which our country's first Five-Year Plan is conceived.

Such achievements of our country in economic construction and other fields of endeavour cannot be separated from Soviet aid and the support and co-operation of the People's Democracies. The tremendous, comprehensive and systematic aid, both economic and technical, which the Soviet Union has given us, has not only enabled our national economy and the socialist industrial development of our country to make rapid strides forward, but also makes for good quality in construction.

This year, 1955, is the third year of our country's first Five-Year Plan. On the eve of National Day, the Chinese people have recorded fresh successes in their advance towards Socialism.

With the concerted efforts of the workers, the state plan for the first half of 1955 was satisfactorily fulfilled in the sphere of industry.

By the end of June, state-owned, co-operatively-owned and joint state and privately-owned industry and transport had fulfilled the plan for the first half of the year by 101.7%, which meant an increase of 7.8% compared with the same period last year. Nation-wide capital construction is progressing with great vigour. Newly-built power stations went into operation on the eve of National Day. The increase in the power-generation capacity equals half the nation's total 1952 capacity. This is of immense help in building new industrial bases.

In rural areas throughout the country the movement for agricultural co-operation is rising to new heights. According to statistics compiled in the spring of this year, from 100,000 agricultural producer co-operatives in 1954 the number has grown to 650,000, embracing 14% of all peasant households in the country. Now the peasant households in all parts of China are demanding that more agricultural producer co-operatives be formed. It is estimated that the number of co-operatives will reach

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country rose 56%; the average money wage of industrial and office workers rose 14%. Peasants received 7% higher incomes from agricultural and subsidiary production during these two years. There was also a greater trade turnover on the home market.

The cultural life of the Chinese people has been improving apace. Between 1952 and 1954, the number of students in institutes of higher learning increased by 33% and in secondary schools by 44%. The number of primary school pupils in 1954 reached 51,190,000. In order to meet the needs of construction, the enrolment in institutes of higher learning is scheduled to reach nearly 290,000 in the 1955-6 school year. This summer some 50,000 graduates from institutes of higher learning have taken up posts in socialist construction.

In addition to the rapid development of industry and agriculture, China's foreign trade has been making great progress. Taking trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in 1950 as 100, in 1954 it stood at 500. Estimates put it still higher for 1955. Trade with Western countries did not fare so well, due to "embargo" restrictions. Even so, the "embargo" policy did not succeed in shackling the speedy growth of China's construction; quite the contrary, it first of all caused difficulties in the economies of the Western countries. At present, an ever-louder outcry is being raised in Western countries against the "embargo".

Numerous facts make it clear that the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan means a sharp and complicated struggle. In the international arena there are forces hostile to peace that do not want to see a further relaxation of tension. These forces hate to see our people, by their peaceful labour, transforming China into a powerful industrialised socialist country. They want to sabotage the Five-Year Plan by all possible means and overthrow our people's revolutionary power. That is why, in the course of our great socialist construction work, we must be ready at any time to struggle against our enemies.

While the peace-loving people of all the world give their warm support to our work of construction, the apologists of imperialism are spreading the vilest rumours about our first Five-Year Plan. They attack our policy of giving preference to developing heavy industry, the movement for co-operation in agriculture and our policy of planned purchase and supply of grain. They try to sow discord between the various sections of the people in our country, just as they try to break the friendship and co-operation between China and the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and all peace-loving countries.

American news agencies are past masters at distorting the truth. In a dispatch of July 7 this year, Associated Press reported: "In Washington, U.S. officials indicated there was a 20% lag in Red China's Five-Year Plan." Associated Press did not, however, say who made this comment, nor did it indicate the ground on which it was made. Perhaps it meant that China should have started the Five-Year Plan twenty years earlier in the present century, but things did not happen that way. If that is what was meant, we have every reason to say that the responsibility for this state of affairs rests primarily with the United States. For a long time

imposed on them by the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries, the Chinese people have, within six short years, succeeded in setting their country on the path to socialist industrialisation at an astonishingly rapid pace. No wonder the imperialists feel dismayed!

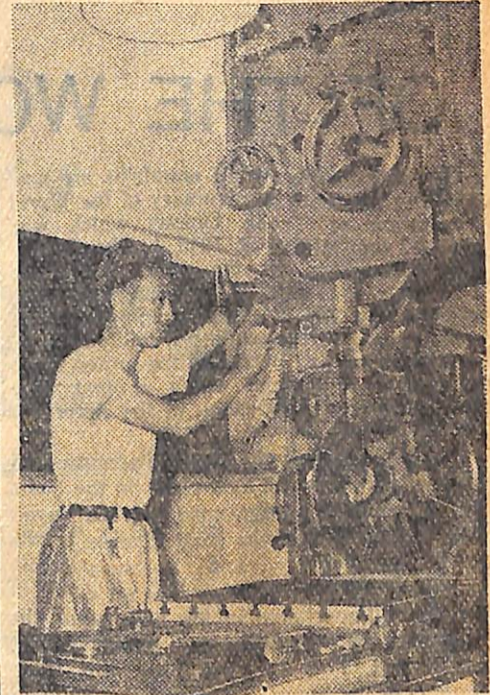
On the other hand, by a "20% lag" the apologists of imperialism may mean that China cannot complete her Five-Year Plan in the appointed time and will be 20% behind. If they are thinking that way, their purpose must be to throw cold water over the Chinese people to damp their spirits. But the Chinese people will never lose confidence. It will be the imperialists with their hostility to the Chinese people who will find themselves disappointed. They can do nothing but fidget at a safe distance, feigning cleverness, in order to mask their own discomfiture.

In a dispatch on August 31, 1955, United Press, another American propaganda organ, tried to vilify the socialist transformation of agriculture in our country and our grain policy in the following terms: "Like Old Mother Hubbard, many a person in Communist China is finding the cupboard bare today." The despatch predicted "an agricultural crisis" and "starvation" in China. But those apologists of imperialism do not want to understand that it is only in a capitalist country that a story like that of Mother Hubbard and her dog can become a popular nursery rhyme. The fact that it is so popular in the United States shows up the continual polarisation of rich and poor in present-day American society. Indeed, there are many people in the United States today who, like Mother Hubbard, cannot find even a bone for their dog. But we in China have set ourselves the goal of banishing this sort of thing forever. Our movement for agricultural co-operation and our grain policy constitute the only way to prevent and eradicate the very things that make for "an agricultural crisis" and "starvation", and to bring prosperity to the people as a whole.

Hearing the slanders and vilifications the imperialists direct against our country's Five-Year Plan, one cannot help recalling the same outcry raised by the imperialists against the Soviet Union's first Five-Year Plan.

In those days Messrs. imperialists called the Soviet Five-Year Plan a dream that could not come true. Just as their slanders and vilifications directed against the first Five-Year Plan of the Soviet Union did nothing but make them ridiculous by their own words, so today, twenty years later, their slanders and vilifications of China's first Five-Year Plan once again only further discredit them in the eyes of the peoples of the world. More and more people in the capitalist world now regard as nonsense the babbling of these "die-hards".

The Chinese people are consistently striving to promote the noble cause of world peace and the progress of humanity. The People's Republic of China has an important part to play in the political and economic life of the world. This is a fact of great moment for our times. The peoples and governments of an increasing number of nations are giving their support to the efforts of the Chinese Government and people which, like those of all the countries of the democratic camp, are directed towards easing international tension, towards ensuring peaceful coexistence of nations with differing social systems, towards developing



The victory of people's power in China has resulted in the birth of a new type of man—an active builder of socialist society. Above: Sun Feng-yi, a leading tool shop worker in the Shanghai Machine-Tool Plant.

Brazilian Economy on the Decline

In the year that has followed the coup d'etat that brought the Café Filho Government into power in Brazil, the country's economy and financial position have worsened. Hunger and poverty have spread among the Brazilian people, the crisis in industry and trade has grown more acute, sales of coffee—the main product of Brazil—have fallen. The newspaper *Correio da Manhã* reports that more than 6,500,000 sacks of coffee lie piled up in the warehouses for want of a foreign market. Between January and July this year cotton exports dropped to 40% of what they were in the same period last year.

In the past year inflation has increased and the value of the Brazilian cruzeiro has dropped considerably. The cost of living has gone up to an unprecedented extent. The newspaper *Ultima Hora* points out that since August 24 last year the price of meat has risen 46%, animal fats 55%, rice 130%, beans 300%, etc. The cost of oil and oil products has doubled and gas, electricity and transport rates have soared.

PRICES RISING IN INDONESIA

In a recent appeal to all the people of the country the C.C. of the Communist Party of Indonesia points out that since the Harahap Government took office the prices of basic foods and manufactured goods have shown a sharp increase.

In the past month alone the price of rice has risen 48-60%, coconuts 50%, salt 600%, sugar 20%. And it is the working people who are primarily affected.

The C.C. of the Communist Party calls on all the people to fight against rising prices and for better standards of living. It states that the Harahap Cabinet failed

...use state help for agricul-
for instance, be increased deliveries of
chemical fertilisers, tractors, combines and
other agricultural machines and imple-
ments.

Bulgaria's Chemical Industry Develops

In Bulgaria, the chemical industry is making great progress. Several major enterprises have started production since 1948, including the Stalin Chemical Works in Dimitrograd, the Karl Marx Soda Works and a tanning extract factory.

The size of this industry has increased nearly seven times since 1948. Construction of the Stalin Chemical Works, which was completed in two years, was a particularly difficult technological job.

The equipment of the Karl Marx Soda Works and the automation of production processes there have made it one of the finest of its kind in Europe.

New prospects have opened up for the chemical industry by the discovery of Bulgarian oil deposits. Bulgaria, which only a few years ago imported nearly all the chemicals she needed, now exports chemicals to many countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.

...means of production. In 1949, the value of modern industrial output was only 17% of the total value of the output of industry and agriculture. On such a backward foundation, the 600 million liberated people of China started the restoration of the national economy in the winter of 1949, under the brilliant leadership of their Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. By 1952, the total value of the output of industry and agriculture had increased 77.5% compared with 1949, while the share of modern industrial output in the total value of the output of industry and agriculture had risen from 17% in 1949 to 26.7%. The output of all major industrial and agricultural products had surpassed the peak prewar levels. We were therefore able to embark on our first Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy as early as 1953.

Under the first Five-Year Plan our country is investing 76,640 million yuan in the construction of large-scale economic enterprises and in cultural development. Out of this total, investments in capital construction will amount to 42,740 million yuan. In this we follow the principle of centring our main efforts on heavy industry and giving priority to its development. The first Five-Year Plan comprises 694 above-norm industrial projects, including 156 which the great Soviet Union is helping us to build, and over 2,000 below-

By the end of June, state-owned, co-operatively-owned and joint state and privately-owned industry and transport had fulfilled the plan for the first half of the year by 101.7%, which meant an increase of 7.8% compared with the same period last year. Nation-wide capital construction is progressing with great vigour. Newly-built power stations went into operation on the eve of National Day. The increase in power-generation capacity equals half the nation's total 1952 capacity. This is of immense help in building new industrial bases.

In rural areas throughout the country the movement for agricultural co-operation is rising to new heights. According to statistics compiled in the spring of this year, from 100,000 agricultural producer co-operatives in 1954 the number has grown to 650,000, embracing 14% of all the peasant households in the country. Now peasants in all parts of China are demanding that more agricultural producer co-operatives be formed. It is estimated that the number of such co-operatives will reach over a million a year from now.

The rapid advance of our country's industry and agriculture has created the prerequisites for improving the well-being and cultural life of our people. Material standards have risen year by year among the working class and peasantry. Within the first two years of the first Five-Year Plan, the total paid out in wages throughout the

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of construction, the apologists of imperialism are spreading the vilest rumours about our first Five-Year Plan. They attack our policy of giving preference to developing heavy industry, the movement for co-operation in agriculture and our policy of planned purchase and supply of grain. They try to sow discord between the various sections of the people in our country, just as they try to break the friendship and co-operation between China and the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and all peace-loving countries.

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The C.C. of the Communist Party calls on all the people to fight against rising prices and for better standards of living. It states that the Harahap Cabinet failed to keep its promise to reduce prices. The entire people, all mass organisations, it declares, must demand immediate price cuts from the Government.

Numerous meetings are being held all over the country at which the working people are demanding urgent measures against soaring prices.

To Improve the Work of the State Apparatus

Guided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has always given a good deal of attention to matters concerning the state and the state apparatus. It has always organised and united the working people of town and country in the struggle for the formation of a proletarian state, a state of workers and peasants. Once the Nazi invaders were driven out of the country by the valiant Soviet Army, there was no returning to the pre-Munich order of things in Czechoslovakia; there arose a people's-democratic Czechoslovak Republic. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia vigorously set about strengthening the new people's power and its state apparatus.

When the Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed in 1918, the bourgeoisie succeeded in wiping out the revolutionary national committees that, under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, had arisen in Czechia and Moravia. In May 1945, however, it was none other than the revolutionary national committees that formed the cornerstone of the new people's-democratic state power in Czechoslovakia. This time the bourgeoisie failed to deceive and enslave the working people. The attempts of reactionary elements to organise a coup d'état in February 1948 were resolutely repulsed by the people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. With this, power passed completely into the hands of the working people, united in a national front. The working class thus firmly took power, the new people's-democratic state having as its foundation the alliance of workers and peasants.

Now, as in the past, the main factor in the struggle to strengthen and perfect the people's-democratic state apparatus is implementation of the Leninist principles in regard to the administration of the state.

First of all it was necessary to wipe out the remnants of the bourgeois police regime and to strengthen the national committees. These committees, first formed by the people in the course of the national

liberation struggle as underground people's bodies, were a major support of the people's-democratic revolution which was made possible by the Soviet people's victory over fascism in the second world war. After the liberation of Czechoslovakia the national committees took the government of the entire country into their own hands. The security organs and the entire state apparatus in the area controlled by the committees obeyed them. In this manner the national committees replaced the organs of the former bureaucratic bourgeois administrative apparatus. With the aid of these committees broad sections of the people were drawn into active participation in the administration of the state, and the deepest and fullest possible democratisation of the state system under the given conditions was accomplished.

The great tasks set before the people of Czechoslovakia by the Party and the government were carried out thanks to the fact that the workers, peasants and representatives of the working intelligentsia took a direct part in state administration, in the solution of all questions of political, economic and cultural development. It is in this that the strength and invincibility of the people's-democratic state system lies.

The reorganisation of the state apparatus, which had to carry out new tasks connected with the fulfilment of the two-year economic rehabilitation plan (1947-1948) and the first Five-Year Plan (1949-1953), took place in the midst of a sharp class struggle. The Party has consistently emphasized the necessity of exercising revolutionary

vigilance and safeguarding the state apparatus from attempts at infiltration by the class enemy.

The people's-democratic state is the chief implement of socialist construction. Important organisational and economic measures, bold plans of socialist construction, extensive cultural and educational tasks are all carried out with the aid of the state apparatus. It is with its aid that the defence capacity of our country is strengthened and a persistent struggle conducted against the class enemy, in particular, against the espionage services of capitalist countries and their agents on the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Perfection of the state apparatus is a lengthy process; it is not a thing that can be accomplished in a single day just by issuing a decree. It is necessary to strive perseveringly, in the course of socialist construction, constantly to improve the work of the state apparatus and of its cadres, to strengthen the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry and thereby strengthen the people's-democratic system itself.

Our efforts to further the development of the national economy, advance agricultural production and steadily improve the living standards of the people necessitate a substantial improvement in the work of our state apparatus. The structure of such an apparatus cannot be fixed once and for all; it changes in accordance with the tasks brought to the forefront at any given stage of development. These changes should be of a kind to improve the apparatus, bring it closer to production work and eliminate complex and sometimes utterly unnecessary systems of administration, which only give rise to superfluous staff, bureaucracy and red tape.

Improvement of the structure of the state organs was accomplished in our country by the introduction of authorised establishments for the central bodies and, since January 1, 1955, for all levels of the national committees as well, with the

character of the work and the qualifications required for each category of staff member distinctly defined. In connection with this, the Government introduced a new system of payment based on the socialist principle of paying for the quantity and quality of work done. These measures effectively stimulated employees to increase their proficiency, to improve their political knowledge, their knowledge of their job and, hence, to achieve better results in their work.

The main object of introducing authorised establishments was to simplify, improve and reduce the cost of the state apparatus. As a result of a thorough check-up on the work of the apparatus in 1954 the staff of the central apparatus was reduced by more than 11%, that of the regional apparatus by over 24% and that of the basic apparatus by more than 5%. The cadres thus released went to work in industry and agriculture. The administrative staffs of economic bodies were also cut.

Much effort and expense goes into training cadres for the state apparatus, which has taken in tens of thousands of new people from the working class and working peasantry. The best of them have been appointed to positions of responsibility. Political and vocational training at all levels and in all fields of technical, economic, legal and general education has been organised on a broad scale. Workers' schools have been set up and preparatory courses arranged to enable the working people to qualify for higher educational establishments. Evening schools and correspondence courses in schools of higher education have become widespread forms of study. The Government saw to it that material support was given to this system of training cadres on a mass scale.

The development of the socialist economy confronts the people's-democratic state apparatus and its cadres with great demands for improved planning and stronger links between the various sectors and workers of higher and lower-level bodies, with a view to utilising local initiative and the activity of the masses to the maximum in their efforts to carry out the policy of the Party and the Government.

It is impossible to improve the work of the state apparatus without waging a determined struggle against bureaucracy, against those who engage in paper work and fail to perceive live people or to deal with real practical matters. A bureaucratic style of work is alien to the socialist type of state apparatus, which is called upon to serve the interests of the working masses.

Bureaucracy is harmful, first and foremost because bureaucrats usually turn a deaf ear to the creative initiative of the masses and stifle its development. That is why one of the most important tasks set by the Tenth Congress of the CPC was to eliminate red tape and bureaucratic methods of work in institutions, to make determined efforts to combat shortcomings, errors and deviations in the practical implementation of the Party line, and, by effective criticism from below, to sweep away all bureaucratic cobwebs, thus clearing the path for the unobstructed development of the creative activities of the masses. The Tenth Congress also emphasized the need to strengthen the organisational and guiding role of ministries and central bodies, to give more attention to the introduction of new methods of labour, to strictly observe socialist legislation and state discipline, and to organise the work of checking-up in a proper manner.

Only with the help of the working people and a broad network of activists can a successful struggle be waged against any shortcomings in the work of the state apparatus. The working masses vigilantly guard the fruits of their labour, they come out resolutely against the enemy and those who violate state discipline, against indifferent, bureaucratic workers who lack initiative. That is why we must carefully study and promptly react to all letters and complaints we receive from the working people.

Party organisations play a big part in improving the state apparatus. Experience has shown that as a rule things go well where the leadership of an institution is in close contact with the Party organisation, where the latter is able to rally the Communists and, with their help, all the workers for the struggle to eradicate weaknesses and fulfil the tasks confronting the

institution. It is the duty of Party organisations, of all Communists in the state apparatus, to fight to eliminate shortcomings and improve the work of the establishment. It is the duty of Party organisations to instil a keen sense of responsibility for the assignment in hand among the workers in the state apparatus and to educate them in a spirit of irreconcilability towards shortcomings.

One of the most important tasks of Party organisations in the state apparatus is to systematically raise the ideological level of Communists, for their ideological maturity guarantees a correct political approach to the solution of a problem, guarantees the success of the struggle against hostile views and theories of all kinds, with the help of which the class enemy tries to exert his pernicious influence on those working in the state apparatus.

The struggle against all shortcomings in the work of the state apparatus, against bureaucracy—which is alien to our system and is an infliction inherited from capitalism—the struggle to rationalise the structure and cut down the costs of the apparatus, the practice of criticism from below and self-criticism, the systematic checking-up on work done, the strengthening of socialist law and state discipline, the intensification of educational work—these are the means by which the people's-democratic state apparatus can be improved still more.

Soviet experience is of invaluable help to the countries of people's democracy in building the state apparatus. People's democracy is a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the result of the creative application of the experience acquired by the world's first worker-peasant state, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Through the experience of the Soviet Union and that of the People's Democracies, the whole world is becoming convinced that the working people can manage their economy and run the state better than the exploiters. The further improvement of the people's-democratic state apparatus constitutes an integral part of the policy of socialist construction.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Working people of all countries are now marking the tenth anniversary of the World Federation of Trade Unions which was founded on October 3, 1945, by the Constituent Congress in the great Palais de Chaillot in Paris. The Congress was attended by 272 delegates, coming from 56 countries and representing 67 million organised workers, i.e., nearly all the united trade unions of any trend which at that time existed, with the exception of the American Federation of Labor.

The founding of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which took place on the basis of a common programme agreed upon by trade unions of the most diverse trends and unanimously and enthusiastically approved by the delegates, was an event of immense importance in the history of the international working-class trade union movement. For the first time the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and those of all capitalist, colonial and dependent countries came together in organised unity, in a single trade union organisation.

The World Federation of Trade Unions is the biggest international trade union organisation, the most powerful and united that the working people of all continents have ever been able to establish, having overcome all obstacles created by state boundaries, racial barriers, diverse views and political and social systems.

The World Federation of Trade Unions is a powerful weapon, forged by the international working class in order to wage a successful trade union struggle to safeguard and improve the living standards of the working people, a struggle for trade union rights and democratic freedoms, for the national liberation of all peoples under the yoke of colonialism, and for mankind's noblest cause—the defence and consolidation of world peace.

These main aims of the international working-class movement were clearly set out in the programme of the World Federation of Trade Unions, adopted unanimously by all the delegates, including those from the U.S. Congress of Industrial Organisations and the British Trades Union Congress, who took an active part in drawing it up. In marking its tenth anniversary, the World Federation of Trade Unions can proudly state that it has remained entirely loyal to its common programme, that it has supported the united struggle of the working people in all countries, it has directed it and had many successes. It was the splitters that betrayed the common programme and left the WFTU early in 1949 to become the tool of those who advocate the policy of dividing the world into opposing groups of states.

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We have already said that the foundation of the great World Federation of Trade Unions was a fresh step in the history of the development of united struggle by the international working class, and we would emphasize that it was no fortuitous step. The establishment of a powerful united organisation of the working people of the world was in accord with the new requirements and more advanced tasks with which the new historical period confronted the working class in all countries; this period began when the second world war ended in the utter military, political and ideological defeat of fascism, a defeat that was, above all, due to the heroic and victorious battle waged by the Soviet Union and the

working people of all countries and all trends. The WFTU came into being as the direct expression of these legitimate and unanimous aspirations of the world's working people, as a powerful and essential weapon for international unity and an instrument for guidance in the struggle of the working people to realise these aspirations; as the living and militant embodiment of the international solidarity of the proletariat.

The first decade of its existence has shown that the WFTU's united programme completely conforms to the new objective demands of the working class and that its many-sided and systematic activities correspond to the most advanced tasks posed before the working people in the new historical period which began after the defeat of fascism.

We do not mean by this that all is well in the WFTU's work. On the contrary, we must see to it that on the tenth anniversary its members make a thorough and critical analysis of the entire work and the internal functioning of the WFTU, they must bring to light shortcomings and deficiencies, so that its work becomes even more concrete and in line with the increasing tasks and demands posed by the struggle which the working people are waging in various parts of the world under the most diverse and complex conditions.

Having shown the necessity for such a critical and self-critical analysis, with the object of improving the entire work of leadership of the trade union movement, making a thorough study of the experience accumulated by the working class of different countries and improving the direct exchange of such experience, we must most emphatically stress that in its ten years of unwearying activity the great World Federation of Trade Unions has fulfilled its honourable role: it has unremittingly and firmly directed the persistent trade union struggle waged by the working people in the capitalist countries of all continents for their economic and social demands, for freedom, national independence and peace.

The WFTU's ten years of existence and struggle are at the same time a record of the trade union fight waged by the working people of the world over this period. This is because the WFTU is the sole international trade union organisation that has headed the struggle of the working people of all countries since its inception in 1945, the only trade union organisation that shows them the way to unity and victory, that marches in step with working people in struggle, even when they are not in the ranks of the WFTU.

The so-called International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (the ICFTU), which the splitters founded after their withdrawal from the WFTU and their rejection of the Paris common programme, has never been a genuinely international trade union organisation; not only because it did not have the support of the broad masses of working people of whole continents, but, above all, because it was not founded for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of the working class of any country. It did not even set itself the task of guiding their struggle and strengthening the solidarity of the working people in various countries in the fight for their economic and social demands.

Anyone who has followed the activities of the ICFTU can state that its efforts

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Giuseppe Di Vittorio
President, WFTU

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ing people of the world: the establishment of trade union unity on a national and international scale in order to multiply their might to the utmost, enable them to win great victories, and to provide effective international leadership for the entire movement, capable of influencing the working masses of the world and repulsing the frantic attacks of the class enemy, of steadily advancing and of welding the WFTU (as has actually been done in these past ten years) into the decisive force of the international trade union movement. It is because of this that when, despite all the obstacles, even those working people who were divorced from the WFTU by splitters launch a struggle for their demands, they look to the WFTU for support and find in its stand in the struggle correct orientation and inspiration, and the solidarity and active support of all their comrades in all countries.

The World Federation of Trade Unions has always clearly pointed out to the working people in the capitalist and colonial countries that it is not enough to fight in defence of existing living conditions, which are quite unsatisfactory and on some continents even intolerable, and urged them to fight for better living conditions; it has untrillingly exposed the big capitalists who rake in colossal, unheard-of increases in profits from their super-exploitation of the working people. It has pointed out to the working people in these countries the necessity of fighting for higher real wages, for better social security provisions and against the increasing intensification of labour which has nearly everywhere transcended all permissible limits, thereby gravely affecting the health of the workers, shortening their lives and bringing about a great number of accidents, some of them fatal. It has also indicated the necessity of carrying on an effective struggle against total and partial unemployment and for a shorter working day.

All these questions must be gone into still more deeply and concretely in order to give an impetus to the day-to-day and effective struggle of the working people. The WFTU has also examined the particular problems and demands of working women and youth. It is to its credit that it has taken the initiative in calling a world conference of working women for next year—the first in the history of the labour movement.

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One of the most notable achievements of the WFTU is that in the ten years of its existence it has been able to safeguard the present-day trade union movement from the mistakes made by the old, reformist trade unions which had a tendency to restrict the trade union activity of the working people solely to the economic issues of the given trade, thereby confining the activity of trade unions within narrow limits, depriving them of all prospects of broadening and developing their struggle and their gains and paving the way for their disintegration, as was demonstrated by the ignominious self-dissolution of the old so-called Amsterdam International Trade Union Federation.

True to its original Paris programme, the WFTU has pointed out to the working people of the world the necessity of linking their struggle for everyday economic and social demands with three fundamental

tries more successfully to defend their right to bread and work and all their elementary demands, to win a marked improvement in their living standards, greater respect for their social and human dignity and to pave the way for their liberation from all forms of capitalist exploitation and imperialist plunder.

The WFTU is proud of the fact that at the recent session of its General Council in Warsaw it worked out and adopted a Charter of Trade Union Rights, which is now a programme of struggle for the working people in all capitalist and colonial countries.

It is also to the credit of the WFTU that it made a substantial contribution to the struggle of the broad masses against preparations for a new war, for mutual understanding between peoples, for the preservation and consolidation of peace and for the development of a unified peace movement.

The powerful struggle fought by the WFTU, its National Trade Union Centres and Trade Departments to defend and improve the working people's living conditions has made a considerable contribution to the cause of strengthening peace. Now, owing mainly to the peaceful initiative displayed by the Soviet Union, prospects have opened up in the world for a general relaxation of international tension. The WFTU has cause to be proud of having helped to bring about such a situation.

The tenth anniversary of the WFTU coincides with the changes that have taken place in the international situation, changes that accord with the peaceful endeavours of the working people, the peoples of all lands. Things are tending towards an end to the "cold war", towards agreement between states and the strengthening of peace, which means that there can be an end to the crazy arms drive which is draining the life-blood of the peoples, especially the working people. In these conditions it is our belief that the question of organised national and international trade union unity should be posed in a new way, one offering greater prospects for success. The Executive Committee of the WFTU will, undoubtedly, thoroughly study the new aspects of this matter and take the measures necessary to ensure a positive solution of this question, bearing in mind that there will be serious difficulties to contend with.

We consider that, at a time when the possibilities obtain for agreement between states with differing interests, when there are opportunities for ending the "cold war", it is impossible for the working people of any trend to reconcile themselves to the idea that the "cold war" should be continued between the trade unions constituting the WFTU and those affiliated to the ICFTU and the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions, all of which have the same basic and unchanging interests.

In commemorating its tenth anniversary, the WFTU once again confirms its intention to utilise any and every opportunity to make a positive contribution to re-establishing the broadest trade union unity, to developing united action by the working people in every country and on a world scale. For the working people in various countries the international situation creates the opportunity and brings out the necessity of going over to a higher stage of the struggle for their economic and social demands. By strengthening unity of action and trade union unity they will be able, at the new stage of the struggle, to achieve great things.

★



The campaign against U.S. war bases is gaining momentum in Japan. On September 19 the trade unionists of the Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures formed a committee to lead the fight of the people against the use of the Fujiyama training grounds by the Americans. A two thousand-strong meeting in protest against the requisitioning of land by the U.S. armed forces for the purpose of building military projects was held recently in the town of Naha.

The General Council of Trade Unions, with a membership of 3,300,000, has drawn up a six-month plan of action, one of its points being the fight to get rid of the U.S. Organisations, held early in September, adopted a protest resolution against the extension of U.S. war bases in Japan.

Above: A protest demonstration in Tokyo. The poster carried by the marchers reads: "We shall not let our country be turned into a war base."

POLITICAL NOTES

What's Behind the Cyprus Issue

U.S. Admiral William Fichteler, Commander-in-Chief of NATO forces in South Europe, was recently compelled to make hurried visits to Athens and Ankara. The reason for these trips was the serious sharpening of Greco-Turkish relations. The Greek Government had officially declared that Greece refused to participate in the forthcoming NATO manoeuvres. In commenting on this decision, the Anglo-U.S. reactionary press spoke with concern of the threat to the "unity and solidarity of the North Atlantic community", while the military called for immediate measures to "bridge this gap in the Western Union" and to force the Athens authorities to abandon this "ill-considered step".

Greece's refusal to take part in the naval manoeuvres of the "European flank of NATO" followed the large-scale anti-Greek demonstrations and raids that had been staged in Istanbul, Izmir and Ankara—not without the knowledge of the Turkish authorities. The U.S. journal *Newsweek* wrote that the anti-Greek atrocities in Istanbul had inflamed such passions in both countries that anything might happen.

It is noteworthy that the anti-Greek "demonstrations" and "riots" in Turkish towns occurred not long before the end of the London conference on Cyprus. This conference of three NATO member-states—Britain, Turkey and Greece—was so arranged as to be doomed to failure from the very outset. Suffice it to say that the Cypriot regime and for the right to self-determination, were not represented at the conference. Sharp differences arose among those taking part. The Greek

could not, under the pretext of "strategic considerations", repudiate the principle of granting the peoples the right to self-determination. Twenty-two delegations, including those of the USSR, Poland, Mexico and Egypt, voted for the question to be included in the Assembly's agenda. But the U.S., British and French delegations, and the delegations from the states following in their wake, voted against this proposal, demonstrating thereby that they were not at present interested in a fair settlement of the matter. The Greek semi-official newspaper *Katimerini* commented: "Up to now we have carried out the policy of NATO, Washington and London. Now we must carry out a Greek policy..."

In the meantime the British authorities on Cyprus are stepping up their repressive measures with a view to suppressing the national liberation movement. Under the pretext of "looking for terrorists and arms" and explosives' dumps", wholesale searches are being made among the population. People suspected of "disloyal activities" are being held without any investigation or trial, and a state of emergency has been declared in a number of cities. Troops and warships are being rushed to the Cyprus area from the Suez Canal zone and Malta.

Cyprus, a picturesque island, one of the world's beauty spots, which nature herself seems to have intended to lead a tranquil and constructive life, knows neither peace nor happiness. Its population does not want to resign itself to many years of alien oppression, or to reconcile itself to the arbitrary actions of the authorities and to impoverish-

had many successes. It was the splitters that betrayed the common programme and left the WFTU early in 1949 to become the tool of those who advocate the policy of dividing the world into opposing groups of states.

We have already said that the foundation of the great World Federation of Trade Unions was a fresh step in the history of the development of united struggle by the international working class, and we would emphasize that it was no fortuitous step. The establishment of a powerful united organisation of the working people of the world was in accord with the new requirements and more advanced tasks with which the new historical period confronted the working class in all countries; this period began when the second world war ended in the utter military, political and ideological defeat of fascism, a defeat that was, above all, due to the heroic and victorious battle waged by the Soviet Union and the irresistible attraction it held for the working people and the oppressed of the whole world who rose in struggle.

New vistas of social justice and freedom, of the progress of civilisation, of national independence and lasting peace were opened up to the international working class and the working people by the defeat of fascism. The united programme, on the basis of which the trade unions of the world established a world trade union organisation, clearly sets out these just and profound social aspirations and ideals of the

the only trade union organisation that shows them the way to unity and victory, that marches in step with working people in struggle, even when they are not in the ranks of the WFTU.

The so-called International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (the ICFTU), which the splitters founded after their withdrawal from the WFTU and their rejection of the Paris common programme, has never been a genuinely international trade union organisation; not only because it did not have the support of the broad masses of working people of whole continents, but, above all, because it was not founded for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of the working class of any country. It did not even set itself the task of guiding their struggle and strengthening the solidarity of the working people in various countries in the fight for their economic and social demands.

Anyone who has followed the activities of the ICFTU can state that its efforts have been directed against the WFTU, against working-class unity. Its main purpose has been to divide the working people in the capitalist and colonial countries from their brothers in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. But, as everyone can see, these attempts have miscarried. The level of political and social consciousness achieved by the international working-class movement is now so high that any attempt of this kind is doomed to failure.

The foundation of the World Federation of Trade Unions gave practical realisation to the deeply cherished hope of the work-

taken the initiative in calling a world conference of working women for next year—the first in the history of the labour movement.

One of the most notable achievements of the WFTU is that in the ten years of its existence it has been able to safeguard the present-day trade union movement from the mistakes made by the old, reformist trade unions which had a tendency to restrict the trade union activity of the working people solely to the economic issues of the given trade, thereby confining the activity of trade unions within narrow limits, depriving them of all prospects of broadening and developing their struggle and their gains and paving the way for their disintegration, as was demonstrated by the ignominious self-dissolution of the old so-called Amsterdam International Trade Union Federation.

True to its original Paris programme, the WFTU has pointed out to the working people of the world the necessity of linking their struggle for everyday economic and social demands with three fundamental objects and of working with the maximum determination to realise these objects: to secure and defend trade union rights, the right to organise, to hold strikes and to achieve democratic freedoms; to give active support to the national liberation struggle of the peoples whom the imperialists, in pursuance of their colonial policy, are oppressing; to defend and consolidate world peace by means of a mighty struggle against all warmongers and war profiteers.

While working to achieve these fundamental objects, the WFTU explained to the working people of the world that this was a necessary condition to enable the working people in the capitalist and colonial coun-

people of any trend to recon- sider the idea that the "cold war" should be continued between the trade unions constituting the WFTU and those affiliated to the ICFTU and the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions, all of which have the same basic and unchanging interests.

In commemorating its tenth anniversary, the WFTU once again confirms its intention to utilise any and every opportunity to make a positive contribution to re-establishing the broadest trade union unity, to developing united action by the working people in every country and on a world scale. For the working people in various countries the international situation creates the opportunity and brings out the necessity of going over to a higher stage of the struggle for their economic and social demands. By strengthening unity of action and trade union unity they will be able, at the new stage of the struggle, to achieve great things.

On October 3, 1945, a new and great force appeared in the international arena—the World Federation of Trade Unions—which has gained in strength in its first ten years of existence. It is the embodiment of the indestructible unity, growing solidarity and fighting efficiency of the international working class and its common and resolute will to strengthen and develop, on the basis of unity, the action of the working masses for their day-to-day demands, for the satisfaction of their vital needs, for an even more rapid improvement in living standards, for social justice, freedom and a lasting peace throughout the world.

a tailoring and dressmaking establishment. When their holidays come around they have the trade union health resorts or their own particular rest home in the wooded Ore Mountains to go to. Last summer 700 boys and girls had the fun of going in for sports activities and games in the service's camp for children.

What seemed most improbable before has now become a splendid reality in our Republic. In the old days it was real uphill work for the son of a worker to acquire a higher education. Today the long-cherished ambition of a great number of young workers and peasants—the ambition to study—has been realised. Of late 42 young municipal transport workers have entered higher educational establishments. The first of them will be taking their state exams next year.

These sons and daughters of working people are now free to study without financial or material worries. The people's Government provides them with all they need.

Today, as they recall the hard times when they began to rehabilitate their city and its economy, the people of Dresden think of the Soviet people who came to them as friends and helpers. Ever since then the municipal transport workers have been conscious of their support and assistance. The 15,754 metres of tram track sent by the Soviet Union for the restoration of the city's transport service are alone sufficient to remind them of this every day. Such assistance is an expression of true friendship.

The Dresden transport workers know well the obligations this friendship imposes upon them. And they respond to it by working with a will to improve their city. Last year they voluntarily contributed 35,991 working hours to remove from Dresden, which in 1945 weak-willed people had called a "dead city", the last remaining traces of the war.

Horst GOLDSCHMIDT
Editor, Sächsische Zeitung

GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

Letter from Dresden

Augustus Bridge which has now been rebuilt in stone and bears the name of Georgi Dimitrov. On June 8, four weeks after liberation, the first tramcar again crossed this bridge. At that time nobody worried what the cars looked like, nobody paid any attention to the fact that many of the windows were filled in with cardboard that blocked out the sunlight. Traffic had been resumed and that gladdened people's hearts, filled them with hope and made it easier to bear many other things.

Those years of great hardships have been left far behind; now eleven sets of tramlines intersect on the Postplatz in the heart of the city, their aggregate length again exceeding 160 km. All the cars taken together daily cover a distance of 138,000 kilometres, or the equivalent of approximately three and a half times around the globe.

Anyone who saw Dresden in ruins can realise how much constructive endeavour, how much self-sacrificing labour, persistence, and patience lie behind these dry figures. Nor is that all. There is something much greater behind them. Above all else these figures testify to glorious deeds, deeds that could be accomplished only because in our Republic the ordinary people, the working people, took happiness firmly into their own strong hands, because they became the masters of the country. Inspired by the knowledge that everything now belonged to them, the ordinary people began to think seriously about how to work better. That is why the capital repair of a single tram, for instance, which used to take more than three months, now takes only four weeks. That is why in 1953 alone socialist emulation resulted in a saving of one million kilowatt-

hours of electric power, and why nearly every tenth person of the 6,000 employed in the municipal transport service wears the honourable medal of a foremost worker and various other decorations awarded by our worker-peasant power for exemplary, public-spirited work.

People's power introduced equal pay for equal work. In our municipal transport service there are now over 2,500 women working side by side with men. They are paid just the same as the men. It is no longer a rarity to see a woman driving a tram or occupying the post of chief of a traffic division. Here is an illustration. Under workers' and peasants' rule Johanna Weber, formerly an ordinary working woman, has risen to the post of station-master. She has repeatedly been decorated with the medal of a foremost worker and is a deputy to the City Council. She is now in charge of more than 400 workers.

The Socialist Party of Germany and the Government of the German Democratic Republic are paternally anxious to satisfy the constantly growing requirements of the people. They have urged all enterprises to explore additional possibilities and steadily expand the production of consumer goods, improve their quality and reduce their cost. This appeal has been keenly responded to by the employees of Dresden's transport enterprises also.

Our municipal transport service employees are not confining themselves to seeing that the transport services function smoothly. They have built themselves a hall for meetings, concerts and other functions, organised a mobile medical centre, built a kindergarten, special rest rooms for women and

demonstrations and raids that had been staged in Istanbul, Izmir and Ankara—not without the knowledge of the Turkish authorities. The U.S. journal *Newsweek* wrote that the anti-Greek atrocities in Istanbul had inflamed such passions in both countries that anything might happen.

It is noteworthy that the anti-Greek "demonstrations" and "riots" in Turkish towns occurred not long before the end of the London conference on Cyprus. This conference of three NATO member-states—Britain, Turkey and Greece—was so arranged as to be doomed to failure from the very outset. Suffice it to say that the Cypriot people, who are fighting against the colonial regime and for the right to self-determination, were not represented at the conference. Sharp differences arose among those taking part. The Greek representatives declared that they supported the struggle of the Cypriots and considered that Cyprus should be granted the right to self-determination. Turkey was in favour either of maintaining the status quo or, in the event of Britain's relinquishing Cyprus, of the island being ceded to her. Britain demanded that Greece and Turkey agree to the preservation of her dominion over Cyprus.

A National Day of Protest was held throughout Greece on September 20. Work ceased at all plants and factories, offices and stores. Transport services stopped running. The newspaper *Acropolis* reported that at a meeting on September 22 "the majority of the Cabinet was in favour of Greece leaving NATO under certain conditions". A number of Greek newspapers openly write that Greece is "in truth confronted with the problem of leaving NATO". Stefanopoulos, Greek Foreign Minister, has gone off to New York for the 10th session of the UN General Assembly, which opened recently, in order personally to uphold Greece's interests in the Cyprus issue. In proposing that the question be put on the UN agenda, Stefanopoulos declared that Greece

national objectives... pretext of "looking for terrorists and army and explosives' dumps", wholesale searches are being made among the population. People suspected of "disloyal activities" are being held without any investigation or trial, and a state of emergency has been declared in a number of cities. Troops and warships are being rushed to the Cyprus area from the Suez Canal zone and Malta.

Cyprus, a picturesque island, one of the world's beauty spots, which nature herself seems to have intended to lead a tranquil and constructive life, knows neither peace nor happiness. Its population does not want to resign itself to many years of alien oppression, or to reconcile itself to the arbitrary actions of the authorities and to impoverishment. It spurns the British authorities' attempts to perpetuate their dominion for all time. The expansion of the NATO naval base in Cyprus cannot but arouse anger and concern among the people of the island.

In connection with the worsening of Greco-Turkish relations, U.S. Secretary of State Dulles recently sent a message to the Turkish and Greek Prime Ministers, in which he urged them to cast aside the causes of discord and immediately restore the unity of NATO.

But it is common knowledge that the differences between Turkey and Greece, leading as they do to greater tension in this area, are, above all, the consequence of the policy pursued by the organisers of NATO, that of military preparations and the formation of military groupings, a policy that runs counter to the vital interests of the peoples.

It is only those who seek to keep Cyprus in the position of a colony and as a NATO naval base in the Middle East, and reject the ardent desire of the Cypriot people for self-determination, who are responsible for the "Cyprus impasse".

Jan MAREK

French Working People Stepping up Struggle for Economic Demands

Following the French metal and building workers, workers in the chemical industry, the Paris Metro and autobus services, the gas and power industry, railwaymen and miners have joined in the struggle for better living conditions. Many different forms of struggle are being employed, adopted by the workers themselves in an atmosphere of unity, and in defiance of the splitting tactics of leaders who refuse to take joint action with the CGT. The working people are voicing their unanimous determination to secure wages that would allow them to lead a decent life.

Employees of the Paris Metro and autobus services struck work for a whole week. Railwaymen held a 24-hour warning strike and are continuing their struggle in the form of brief alternating strikes. Numerous strikes are taking place among workers

in the gas and power industry. Recently miners employed in the iron ore collieries in eastern France called a 24-hour strike. In Le Havre the workers of a wire drawing mill are holding alternating strikes. The tramcar workers of Le Havre also had a strike. After a two-week lockout 15,000 metal workers in Nantes, who have been fighting tirelessly for more than a month, compelled their employers to reopen their factories and resume negotiations.

The strength and scope of all these actions is forcing the employers and the Government to retreat and often agree to raise wages considerably. In three weeks the employees of 31 iron and steel works in Paris won increases in pay averaging over 10%. Since September 1, hundreds of French workers have won higher wages.

Against Reactionary Outrages in Iran

Iran's police and the courts are persisting in their brutal persecution of democrats and patriots who are fighting for their country's independence and improved conditions for the working people. France Presse reported from Teheran recently that Mortaza Yardi, former Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party, had been sentenced to death.

This legal outrage has provoked the anger and burning indignation of the democratic public in Iran and other countries. The protest movement against the terror and police repression in Iran is gaining momentum.

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