

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

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

PRICE 3d (8 cents)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1955

No. 46 (367)

MAY FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN SOVIET AND INDIAN PEOPLES GROW STRONGER AND FLOURISH!

On the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India, N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. S. Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and those accompanying them left Moscow for Delhi on November 17. It is with exceptional cordiality, affection and respect that the Indian people are preparing to receive these dear and welcome visitors from the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. Broad sections of the Indian public justly consider that Bulganin's and Khrushchev's visit of friendship will be an event of great international significance.

The peoples of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism and all progressive mankind greet with deep satisfaction every step taken by the Soviet Union and India aimed at strengthening the friendship between these two great countries. Bonds of friendship have linked the Soviet and Indian peoples for a long time now. It is common knowledge that the Soviet people have always cherished sincere feelings of sympathy and friendship for the peoples of India, have always believed in the creative powers of the talented and industrious Indian people and always rendered them moral and political support in their selfless struggle for freedom and national independence. Lenin pointed out on more than one occasion that the progress of mankind was impossible without the emancipation and development of such a great country as India. The Soviet Union warmly greeted India's liberation from the colonial yoke and the fact that she had taken the path of a new life, her own path of development as an independent and sovereign state.

The Indian people likewise entertain feelings of sincere sympathy and friendship towards the great Soviet Union. The ship towards the great Soviet Union, nor Indian masses have ever forgotten, nor will they ever forget, that it was the October Revolution in Russia and the victory over the forces of fascism and reaction in the second world war that played a decisive role in the development of the

persistently advocates an end to the arms race, disarmament, the total prohibition of the production, testing and use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, the freeing of mankind from the threat of another war of extermination. And she has won the particular gratitude of all peace-loving peoples because, together with the Soviet Union, she is consistently working for the Chinese People's Republic to be granted its rightful place in the United Nations Organisation.

The Soviet Union and India have different state and social systems. This, however, is no hindrance to Soviet-Indian friendship, which is built on a solid and reliable foundation. Their friendship is based on the principle of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, on the principles of non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs for any reason, whether of an economic, political or ideological nature, and on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and peaceful coexistence.

The practical application of the peaceable foreign policy principles upon which Soviet-Indian friendship is based helps to ease international tension and undermines the position of the cold war advocates. In the joint statement issued by N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in June this year, it is said that the wider acceptance of these principles would enlarge the area of peace, promote mutual confidence among nations and pave the way for closer international co-operation.

The friendship of these two great peoples is one more striking example that convinces millions of people of good will in all parts of the world that the path of friendship between peoples is the only correct one, the only path that accords with the bright hopes of all peace-loving mankind, which rejects the "positions of strength" policy, the policy of lining up aggressive military blocs and groupings, the arms race policy. Fruitful co-operation between the Soviet Union and India is not restricted to international relations. The Soviet Union finds ex-

N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of USSR Council of Ministers, and N. S. Khrushchev, Member of Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet, Leave for India

On November 17, at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India, N. A. Bulganin and N. S. Khrushchev left Moscow for Delhi.

Accompanying N. A. Bulganin and N. S. Khrushchev are N. A. Mikhailov, USSR Minister of Culture; General I. A. Serov; A. A. Gromyko, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; D. R. Rasulov, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; P. N. Komykin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, and Z. Rakhimbabayeva, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Uzbek SSR.

The group was seen off at the Central Airfield by A. I. Kirichenko, A. I. Mikoyan, M. Z. Saburov, A. B. Aristov, N. I. Belyayev, P. N. Pospelov; by A. N. Kosygin, V. A. Kucherenko, P. P. Lobanov, V. A. Malyshev, I. F. Tevosyan and M. V. Khrunichev—Vice Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; by Ministers of the USSR, Marshals of the Soviet Union, representatives of the generals of the Soviet Army and newspapermen. Members of the diplomatic corps were also present to see Bulganin and Khrushchev off.

Norwegian Prime Minister Visits USSR

On the invitation of the Soviet Government, the Prime Minister of Norway, Mr. Einar Gerhardsen, stayed in Moscow from November 10 to 16.

On November 16 the Soviet papers published a Soviet-Norwegian Communiqué which states that Prime Minister of Norway E. Gerhardsen and Minister for Trade A. Skaug held talks with leaders of the Soviet state and negotiated with N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. S. Khrushchev, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and A. I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

They had a frank exchange of opinion on Soviet-Norwegian relations and certain general international questions of interest to the two countries. Both sides expressed their intention to promote friendly neighbourly relations between the USSR and Norway.

The Communiqué notes that the parties thoroughly discussed their economic relations and signed a Protocol on reciprocal

deliveries of goods for 1956-1958 and a Protocol on supplementary reciprocal deliveries for 1956. It was considered expedient to establish scientific and technical contacts between the two countries. The question of cultural co-operation was also examined.

The Communiqué concludes: "The talks on international questions have helped to promote a clearer understanding of the positions of the parties and will undoubtedly serve to improve relations between the USSR and Norway. In particular, it is noted that on a number of questions now under discussion in Uno bodies, the viewpoints of the two Governments coincide."

"In connection with a question raised by the Soviet side, Prime Minister E. Gerhardsen gave an assurance that the Norwegian Government would not support any policy that had aggressive aims and would not allow foreign armed forces to set up bases on Norwegian soil, so long as Norway was not subjected to attack or the threat of attack."

In Memory of I. M. Sechenov, Great Russian Scientist

The Soviet people have commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Ivan Mikhailovich Sechenov, great Russian socialist scientist and founder of the scientific psychology—the "father

A meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences, jointly with the Moscow University and the All-Union Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists was held in Moscow.

Meeting of Central Committee, Hungarian Working People's Party

A meeting of the C.C. of the Hungarian Working People's Party, held from November 9 to 12 in Budapest, discussed a report of the Political Bureau on the "Political and Economic Situation and the Party's Tasks" delivered by Comrade Matyas Rakosi, First Secretary of the Central Committee. After a thorough discussion the report was unanimously endorsed as a decision of the Central Committee.

The meeting also heard a report on the "Tasks of Improving Industrial Production and Raising its Technical Level" made on behalf of the Political Bureau by Comrade Jozsef Mekis. Many of the country's economic, technical and scientific leaders took part in the discussion on this report, after which an appropriate decision was unanimously adopted.

The Central Committee also considered certain organisational questions.

Statement of the Moroccan Communist Party

The French Government has been compelled to agree to the return of Sultan Sidi Mohamed ben Youssef, deposed in August 1953 and exiled to Madagascar, to the Moroccan throne. On the eve of his return to Morocco the Sultan had many political consultations in St. Germain, near Paris. He also received a delegation from the Moroccan Communist Party headed by Comrade Ali Yata, the Party Secretary, after which the delegation issued a statement.

Expressing satisfaction with the outcome of the dynastic crisis, the statement of the Communist Party stresses that "this favourable outcome is mainly the result of the heroic struggle waged and the incalculable sacrifices made by the Moroccan people, with the workers and peasants at their head".

The statement warns the Moroccan people against the increasingly frequent attempts to deprive them of the fruits of their struggle.

As regards the government that is being formed, the statement continues, it must be composed of representatives of all trends of the national movement, including representatives of trade union organisations and the Communist Party, the party of the working people of town and country.

The statement demands that this government should negotiate with France concern-

ing the annulment of the Treaty of Fez on the Protectorate, the recognition of national independence and the establishment of close and fruitful co-operation with France based on equality, mutual respect, and the guarantee of the lawful interests of the French living in Morocco, and a definition of their rights and duties.

It demands that this government hold elections on the basis of universal suffrage to a National Assembly which would ratify the Franco-Moroccan agreement, give the country a democratic constitution and appoint a government.

"The Moroccan Communist Party", continues the statement, "deems it necessary to create in Morocco, prior to the negotiations, an atmosphere of détente and freedom, which presupposes the lifting of the state of siege, the revocation of the decision to ban the Moroccan Communist Party and the Istiqlal Party, the release of political prisoners, saving the lives of those sentenced to death, the return of those exiled, and the recognition of the freedom of the press, of assembly and association."

In conclusion, the Moroccan Communist Party calls on patriots to wage a common struggle for the triumph of the national cause.

New Upsurge of Peace Movement in Sweden

Swedish partisans of peace are stepping up their explanatory work among the masses. In a number of localities from 85 to 95% of the adult population have already signed the Vienna Appeal. Many local branches of political parties and trade unions, cultural associations, housewives' organisations and so on have passed resolutions demanding a ban on atomic weapons. Some prominent clergymen have declared their

In view of the increased activity of the population, the Swedish Peace Committee has decided to complete the signature campaign by the end of this month. Active workers for peace will be awarded special diplomas. The Peace Committee is paying special attention to the further consolidation of all peace-loving forces in the country as a condition for successful preparations for a Swedish peace congress to be convened in February 1956.

creative powers of the talented and industrious Indian people and always rendered them moral and political support in their selfless struggle for freedom and national independence. Lenin pointed out on more than one occasion that the progress of mankind was impossible without the emancipation and development of such a great country as India. The Soviet Union warmly greeted India's liberation from the colonial yoke and the fact that she had taken the path of a new life, her own path of development as an independent and sovereign state.

The Indian people likewise entertain feelings of sincere sympathy and friendship towards the great Soviet Union. The Indian masses have never forgotten, nor will they ever forget, that it was the October Revolution in Russia and the victory won over the forces of fascism and reaction in the second world war that played a historic part in the development of the national liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries of the East, including their own country. The workers, peasants and intellectuals of India have always enthusiastically received every item of news about the achievements of the Soviet Union. They study with keen interest and affection the splendid achievements of Soviet socialist culture, science and technology.

The recent visit to the USSR of the Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, was a striking demonstration of Soviet-Indian friendship. Speaking of his tour around the Soviet Union, Jawaharlal Nehru said at a meeting of friendship in Moscow: "...we have covered about 13,000 kilometres, visited many well-known cities and seen many wonderful things. But the most wonderful of them all was the welcome we were accorded everywhere we went and the warmth of feeling that was widely expressed in relation to us."

It is because the Indian people have created a splendid culture which dates back to the dawn of human history and because of their heroic national struggle of liberation against imperialist colonisers that the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism hold the Indian people in high esteem. The peoples in countries of the socialist camp also value highly the great contribution which India has consistently been making to the cause of strengthening peace, promoting co-operation and confidence among states and lessening world tension.

It was with the active participation of India, together with the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, that a truce was concluded in Korea and the flames of war quenched in Indo-China. India was one of the sponsors of the Bandung Conference of 29 Asian and African countries, a conference that played a big part in the struggle to safeguard world peace. She

Lenin Metro Opened in Leningrad

Completion of the first section of Leningrad's Metro—the second underground railway in the Soviet Union—has revealed it to be a magnificent structure worthy of the city of Lenin—the cradle of the Great October Revolution.

Its inauguration greatly improves the conditions of the city's working people; it is the first step towards the fundamental solution of Leningrad's transport problem.

A considerable part of the city's passenger traffic will now be shifted to the Metro; which will make it possible to remove tramcar tracks from and improve the appearance of many streets. The first section of the Metro—10.8 kilometres long—runs

through the most densely populated districts. Its stations are situated at the points where the city's major highways intersect and on big squares.

Construction of the other sections of the Metro will be continued.

In response to the desire of the people of Leningrad, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has named the Leningrad Metro after V. I. Lenin. The Order of Lenin has been conferred upon the Metro construction project.

In honour of the inauguration of their Metro the working people of Leningrad held a gala meeting.

The practical application of the peaceable foreign policy principles upon which Soviet-Indian friendship is based helps to ease international tension and undermines the position of the cold war advocates. In the joint statement issued by N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in June this year, it is said that the wider acceptance of these principles would enlarge the area of peace, promote mutual confidence among nations and pave the way for closer international co-operation.

The friendship of these two great peoples is one more striking example that convinces millions of people of good will in all parts of the world that the path of friendship between peoples is the only correct one, the only path that accords with the bright hopes of all peace-loving mankind, which rejects the "positions of strength" policy, the policy of lining up aggressive military blocs and groupings, the arms race policy.

Fruitful co-operation between the Soviet Union and India is not restricted to international relations. It likewise finds expression in the establishment of closer contacts and the systematic expansion of economic and commercial relations advantageous to both the USSR and India. Having rid themselves of colonial oppression, the Indian people are exerting every effort to lay a solid economic foundation for the development of their country in the shortest space of time and to build up a powerful national industry. The Soviet people regard these aspirations of India with deep understanding and assist her to the utmost to advance her economy. Friendship and co-operation with the USSR open up extensive possibilities of progress to India, progress that imperialism obstructed in the past and is seeking to obstruct today, too.

In large measure the continual expansion of cultural and scientific ties also helps to strengthen Soviet-Indian friendship. The interchange of scientific and cultural delegations and familiarisation with each other's achievements in literature, the theatre, the cinema and science constantly draw the peoples of the Soviet Union and India closer.

The broad public of India, the Indian National Congress, the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Communist Party of India and all the democratic parties and organisations in the country enthusiastically welcome the forthcoming visit of Bulganin and Khrushchev to Delhi. There can be no doubt that the visit paid to friendly India by the leaders of the Soviet Union, their intercourse with the Indian people and their outstanding leaders will serve the noble cause of developing and strengthening co-operation between the two countries and the preservation of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

May Soviet-Indian friendship grow and flourish to the benefit of the peoples of the USSR and India, to the benefit of world peace and security!

lished a Soviet-Norwegian Communique which states that Prime Minister of Norway E. Gerhardsen and Minister for Trade A. Skaug held talks with leaders of the Soviet state and negotiated with N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. S. Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and A. I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

They had a frank exchange of opinion on Soviet-Norwegian relations and certain general international questions of interest to the two countries. Both sides expressed their firm intention to promote friendly neighbourly relations between the USSR and Norway.

The Communique notes that the parties thoroughly discussed their economic relations and signed a Protocol on reciprocal

In Memory of I. M. Sechenov, Great Russian Scientist

The Soviet people have commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Ivan Mikhailovich Sechenov, great Russian materialist scientist and founder of the Russian school of physiology—the "father of Russian physiology", as I. P. Pavlov put it. Back in 1861 Sechenov advanced a proposition, one that was revolutionary in his days and is timely at the present, to the effect that "the existence of an organism apart from the environment which sustains its life, is impossible". His treatise on "Elements of Thought" was the climax of his theoretical generalisations. This work attracted the attention of V. I. Lenin. Sechenov always linked all his discoveries in physiology with the vital tasks of life and was a zealous populariser of scientific achievements among the broad masses of the people.

question of cultural co-operation was also examined.

The Communique concludes: "The talks on international questions have helped to promote a clearer understanding of the positions of the parties and will undoubtedly serve to improve relations between the USSR and Norway. In particular, it is noted that on a number of questions now under discussion in Uno bodies, the viewpoints of the two Governments coincide.

"In connection with a question raised by the Soviet side, Prime Minister E. Gerhardsen gave an assurance that the Norwegian Government would not support any policy that had aggressive aims and would not allow foreign armed forces to set up bases on Norwegian soil, so long as Norway was not subjected to attack or the threat of attack."

A meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences, jointly with the Moscow University and the All-Union Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists was held in Moscow.

It was opened by Academician I. P. Bardin, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who announced that the Council of Ministers of the USSR had decided to name the First Moscow Institute of Medicine after Sechenov. A bust of the great physiologist is to be erected in Moscow. H. Koshtoyants, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, read a paper on "I. M. Sechenov, great Russian scientist".

The scientists of the countries of people's democracy and other lands are commemorating the anniversary by scientific meetings, reports and sessions.

GENEVA FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ENDS

The Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, the U.S.A., Britain and France took place in Geneva between October 27 and November 16. In accordance with the Directive of the heads of government of the Four Great Powers, the Foreign Ministers discussed the following questions: 1. European security and Germany; 2. Disarmament; 3. Development of contacts between East and West.

At the concluding meeting on November 16, the Foreign Ministers agreed on a Communique on the work of the Conference, in which it is stated that there has been a "frank and comprehensive discussion" on these three items. The Foreign Ministers, continues the Communique, agreed to report the results of their discussions to their respective heads of government and to recommend that the future course of the discussions of the Foreign Ministers should be settled through diplomatic channels.

The world public keenly followed the progress of the Conference, and this is understandable, since it discussed pressing international problems whose solution is of immense importance for the continued relaxation of international tension and the consolidation of confidence among states.

What has the Conference done in this direction? What are its results? A comprehensive analysis of its work is given in the statement made at the final meeting by V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister.

The main question discussed was that of European security and, in this connection, the German problem. The Soviet delegation proposed that genuine and realistic measures be taken for preventing new wars and ensuring the security of all European countries. There can be no doubt whatsoever that only a system of collective

security embracing all European countries, irrespective of the differences in their social and state systems, can accord with the interests of peace and security in Europe.

The representatives of the U.S.A., France and Britain sought, in defiance of the interests of European security, to obtain the agreement of the Soviet delegation not only to the remilitarisation of Western Germany, which is now in progress under the Paris agreements, but also to the remilitarisation of Eastern Germany and to the inclusion of the whole of Germany in the military groupings of the Western powers. It goes without saying that such proposals could not be accepted and were rejected.

We, stated V. M. Molotov, stand for the restoration of Germany's unity on the basis of free all-German elections. But we cannot assist in plans for the remilitarisation of any part of Germany, and particularly for the whole of Germany, nor in plans for its incorporation in military groupings directed against the USSR and other peace-loving countries.

The plan put forward by the three Western powers for the reunification of Germany disregarded the main task, that of reuniting Germany as a peace-loving and democratic state. Their proposals boiled down to Western Germany swallowing up Eastern Germany by means of the "Eden plan".

The discussion on European security and Germany, emphasized V. M. Molotov, has proved that the question of European security is a highly important one for all the peoples of Europe and that unless this question is settled the German problem cannot be solved. It has shown, at the same time, that European security can be assured, even with the existence of two German states. But for this it is necessary

to give up the plans for remilitarising Germany, be they the Paris agreements or new, far-reaching designs involving not only Western Germany, but Eastern Germany too.

The discussion also shows that the solution of the German question must be the affair, above all, of the Germans themselves, and that without the participation of the Germans examination of the German question cannot in general be at all fruitful. Headway on the German question can only be made, he stressed, if the Germans themselves take this matter in hand, and the Soviet Union, the United States of America, France and Great Britain help them. In that case the conditions will be created for the unification of Germany and a united Germany will be reborn as a really peace-loving and democratic state.

The Conference gave much of its attention to disarmament, a question that affects the vital interests of all peoples. The proposal advanced by the three Western powers shows that they continue to turn a deaf ear to the voice of the peoples. Their proposal does not contain a word about putting an end to the arms race, no mention is made of reducing armaments, and, in general, the need to prohibit atomic weapons is passed over in silence. Notwithstanding the Directive of the heads of government, the Foreign Ministers of the Western powers sought to present the case as if it were impossible to implement a general disarmament programme at the present time, and proposed that things be confined to the establishment of control and inspection, with no measures whatsoever being taken to reduce armaments.

The Soviet Union's clear and consistent stand differs from that taken by the Western powers. We, declared Molotov, proceed

New Upsurge of Peace Movement in Sweden

Swedish partisans of peace are stepping up their explanatory work among the masses. In a number of localities from 85 to 95% of the adult population have already signed the Vienna Appeal. Many local branches of political parties and trade unions, cultural associations, housewives' organisations and so on have passed resolutions demanding a ban on atomic weapons. Some prominent clergymen have declared their support of the peace movement.

In view of the increased activity of the population, the Swedish Peace Committee has decided to complete the signature campaign by the end of this month. Active workers for peace will be awarded special diplomas. The Peace Committee is paying special attention to the further consolidation of all peace-loving forces in the country as a condition for successful preparations for a Swedish peace congress to be convened in February 1956.

Demand of Dutch Public

The number of signatures to the Vienna Appeal collected in Holland exceeds 170,000.

A recent peace rally attended by prominent political and public figures set up a new Peace Council which has appealed to all who would like to see the "spirit of Geneva" preserved and further developed to intensify the struggle for a reduction of armaments and a ban on atomic and other

weapons of mass destruction, for European security and a democratic and peaceful solution of the German problem and for the extension of East-West economic, cultural and trade relations.

Over 400 physicians have sent a letter to the Government requesting it to speak in Uno for a ban on atomic weapons.

from the fact that the principal task in regard to disarmament is to put into effect practical measures designed to stop the arms race and relieve the peoples of the threat of atomic war.

These aims are served by all the proposals submitted by the USSR to the Conference, proposals which, regrettably, were not accepted.

The Soviet delegation also submitted proposals aiming to remove the barriers between East and West, but these did not meet with the support of the Western delegations, which in their far-reaching and clearly tendentious proposals sought to ignore the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Hence, the Conference did not adopt any substantial decisions on the important questions it discussed. But this does not mean that the Conference was fruitless.

The Conference helped to draw the attention of the broad public to the most urgent problems of our day. Not only the obstacles to, but also the ample opportunities for the solution of these problems have now emerged more clearly. This is unquestionably a positive factor.

Fighters for peace feel certain that the Foreign Ministers' Conference will have a beneficial effect on the development of international co-operation and the further alleviation of international tension. It has demonstrated once again that the Soviet Union is profoundly loyal to the spirit of Geneva, that it is continually making fresh efforts to develop international co-operation and safeguard peace. The masses in all countries express their deep gratitude to the Soviet Union in manifold ways for its consistent, unflagging and persistent efforts to preserve peace.

Peace supporters consider it their duty to step up their work for a further détente. They can and will achieve their goal if they fight for world peace with more concerted and better organised efforts.

finues the statement, "deems it necessary to create in Morocco, prior to the negotiations, an atmosphere of détente and freedom, which presupposes the lifting of the state of seige, the revocation of the decision to ban the Moroccan Communist Party and the Istiqlal Party, the release of political prisoners, saving the lives of those sentenced to death, the return of those exiled, and the recognition of the freedom of the press, of assembly and association."

In conclusion, the Moroccan Communist Party calls on patriots to wage a common struggle for the triumph of the national cause.

new advance? What is our objective in the present political situation? We want to effect a profound change in the conditions of the working people, both in the economic sphere (as concerns employment, wages, security, land ownership, higher crop yields, etc.) and in the political life of the country. I repeat, the possibility of making this step forward exists today—but only on condition that we, for our part, exert greater efforts than ever to reach out to the masses of both town and country and win them over politically. The question of the Party card exchange and the recruitment of new members should therefore be presented by our provincial and section leaders as a fundamental element of this big political battle whose

* Speech by Comrade Togliatti at a conference of federation secretariat members from the Latium and Umbria Regions on November 8, 1955.

Italy's Communist Press Month Crowned With Success

The Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party has published a communique in connection with the ending of Communist Press Month which was held to popularise the newspapers and magazines of the Communist Party and to collect funds for l'Unita, the Party's central organ. The

that the Party organisation is the instrument of a policy and that when we want to strengthen this organisation it is in order to achieve a definite political aim.

What direction should our Party card exchange and campaign for winning the masses politically take? In the first place, it should be directed towards the old nucleus of the Party. It is obvious that it is no great matter to exchange the cards of the most devoted Communists; yet it would be a mistake to place before these comrades merely the simple administrative question of paying for the new card. Political work must be conducted among these comrades, too, and a discussion developed among them in order to ensure full and conscious adherence to the Party's political line, to bring to light possible doubts and explain questions on which they are not yet clear. This is necessary in order to mobilise this nucleus for the winning of fresh forces. Possibly we do not sufficiently take into account the immense power, the tremendous ability such a numerous nucleus of Com-

they do not keep up with the times, how matters are developing. There are tens and hundreds of thousands of potential Party readers among the members of the Party, and we must stimulate them to understand the importance and necessity of daily familiarising themselves with our Party's position on international and internal affairs through the columns of our central organ.

A poster should be put up in each of our sections reminding Party members that they must buy and read our paper every day, that they cannot be good Communists unless they read l'Unita. How can one be a member of our Party without knowing each day what our Party is thinking and doing? I also urge our Party members to establish closer contacts with our newspaper. To this end it would be advisable to make use of the comrades from l'Unita in conducting meetings and other activities connected with the exchange of Party cards and the campaign for winning the masses politically.

planned figure of 500 million lire has been exceeded by 102 million.

The communique points out that the Month was a great success. "Over 20,000 big and small festivals", it says, "millions of participants from various walks of life and of different political views, millions of copies of our periodicals sold during the Month

—all this bears fresh witness to the deep-going and broad contact between the Communist Party and the Italian people; it offers fresh proof of the working people's solidarity with their newspaper and of the eagerness of all citizens to learn and uphold the truth."

CARD EXCHANGE IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA

In connection with the exchange of Party cards, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria has published a statement which stresses the fact that the exchange of cards is taking place at the beginning of a new stage in Austria's development and in the struggle of her working class.

The statement indicates that in the forthcoming weeks the leading workers of Party organisations and responsible Party comrades will visit all Communists and talk to them about the political developments in Austria and throughout the world. Party members, in their turn, must explain the standpoint of the Party to their fellow-workers, neighbours and acquaintances and draw them into the common struggle against rising prices and the intrigues of reaction.

The Central Committee attaches the greatest importance to recruiting to the Party Socialist working people who are prepared to act jointly with Communists, and also to the work of the members of the Party in trade unions and youth and women's organisations.

The statement concludes: "If we make efforts we shall achieve the aim set in connection with the card exchange, namely, to make our Party both numerically and organisationally stronger."

among the intelligentsia. Besides Party trade union and youth cadres, many business executives, functionaries in public organisations, teachers, technicians, engineers, scientists and doctors attend them.

The lectures are read by prominent Party workers, the best lecturers in the Party schools and members of the departments of Marxism-Leninism in Poland's institutions of higher learning.

Last year's experience showed that most of the students at the evening universities had made good progress and passed their examinations with flying colours. Practice has proved that a great number of them now perform their Party and public duties more efficiently. Many graduates of the evening universities have gone to swell the ranks of Party tutors.

IMPROVEMENT OF LECTURE PROPAGANDA IN THE ALBANIAN PARTY OF LABOUR

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour has adopted a resolution on the "Party's ideological work and measures for improving it". This work and measures for furthering the raising of the level of the Party's ideological work. Proceeding from this, the Secretariat of the C.C. has outlined a series of concrete measures to improve the organisation and quality of propaganda in lecture form. A body of part-time lecturers is now being

the character of the people's revolution in Poland and other subjects.

This year it is planned to organise a number of conferences dealing with theoretical and methods on the basis of the experience of the evening universities in the Soviet Union. One of the main tasks of the evening universities of Marxism-Leninism by the C.C. of the PUWP is to combat dogmatism and dogmatism in their work, to establish the closest ties between theoretical studies of the students and practical activity. Study of the most important decisions of the Central Committee of the PUWP, the CPSU and other International Workers' Parties has this year included in the curricula of some of the universities.

organised. It will be under the direction of the C.C. group of lecturers and will widely disseminate Marxist-Leninist theory, render assistance to different links in the Party education system and explain the main questions of the international situation.

To further improve lecture propaganda the Secretariat has adopted certain additional organisational measures. In Tirana and other towns, for example, permanent lecture centres are being set up.

For Further Development of Co-operative Movement in Czechoslovak Countryside

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, carrying out its leading role in directing the affairs of the whole state, consistently pursues a policy of industrialising the country and consolidating the firm alliance between the working class and the toiling peasantry. This policy has enabled us to successfully carry on with socialist construction in our country and to make a start on the transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production in agriculture. At present the socialist sector (including state farms) has at its disposal 42% of the country's farm land. By September 1, we had 6,780 agricultural co-operatives of types II to IV, embracing 47.6% of all the villages and having at their disposal 26.9% of the Republic's farm land.

The progress made in developing the collectivisation of our agriculture represents a big achievement and has laid firm foundations for the building of Socialism in the countryside.

The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia charted ways and means for attaining a further expansion of industrial production, particularly in heavy industry; it also outlined the tasks for ensuring an appreciable upsurge in agricultural production within the next two to three years. An increase in agricultural production should make it possible to eliminate the considerable lag of agriculture behind industrial development, to satisfy the ever-growing requirements of the population by providing sufficient foodstuffs, together with sufficient raw materials for the light and food industries.

The advancement of agricultural production must be brought about by raising production in both the socialist and small-commodity sectors of agriculture. That is why, while giving increased help to the

Vratislav Krutina

Member, C.C., Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Minister of Agriculture

socialist sector, the Party and the Government assist the individual small and middle peasants in their farming. This help certainly does not aim at maintaining small-scale farming for any length of time and in no way runs counter either to the development of large-scale collective farming or to our efforts to win the toiling peasantry over to farming in a collective way. The task is to utilise all the reserves available in small-scale production in the interests of an all-round increase in the volume of farm output, in the interests of raising the living standards of the peasants and the whole people. The Party painstakingly explains to the individual peasants that it is only by large-scale collective farming that a steady expansion of agricultural production can be achieved, and that even with full Government support the individual peasants are unable to raise production to such heights and consequently to achieve such an improvement in their standard of living, as the co-operative members. The material assistance given to the individual peasants through the MTS, in the form of deliveries of fertilisers, seeds, etc., as well as the intensified political work conducted by the Party among the peasants, will result in their having still greater confidence in our Party's policy for the countryside.

Incorrect tendencies which prevailed among certain comrades working in rural areas, who underestimated the importance of the worker-peasant alliance in the efforts to increase agricultural output and saw this alliance solely as one of workers and co-

operative members, have been exposed during the struggle to fulfil the Congress resolutions. It has been proved that increased agricultural production and continued development of the co-operative movement in the countryside can only be achieved if the Party maintains constant and daily contact not only with co-operative members, but with the small and middle peasants too.

All this has helped to bring about, a certain advance in expanding agricultural production. We have succeeded in bringing a large section of waste land under cultivation and in improving the standard of field work. The result is that this year (according to figures so far available) we have harvested 2.14 tons of wheat per hectare, 1.96 tons of rye and 2.11 tons of barley. This year we have reaped 28% more wheat than last year, 18% more rye and 12.8% more barley, while some 30% more fodder has been laid in. Definite progress has been made in stockbreeding. According to the preliminary census figures, by October 1 the plans for an increase in the head of livestock had been fulfilled 100.4%, including those for a growth in the number of pigs by 111.4%. Animal husbandry products, reckoned per 100 hectares of farm land, increased during the first six months of 1955 in comparison with the same period last year as follows: milk—from 21,069 litres to 22,524, pork per 100 hectares of arable land—from 4,188 kilos to 4,640 kilos. The productivity of livestock has been stepped up.

Improved farm output has enabled the co-operatives and individual peasants to fulfil state deliveries better and to sell the state, at purchasing prices, more produce over and above the state deliveries, with the result that their incomes have increased. In the first six months of this year, for instance, their incomes were 894 million crowns up on the same period of 1954.

In the efforts to raise agricultural production, our Party does not for a minute forget that the steady development of agricultural production can only be attained through the socialist reorganisation of agriculture.

In this our Party is guided by the fact that, despite certain features peculiar to Czechoslovakia, there is not and cannot be any path for our country other than that traversed by the Soviet Union, that is the path of consistently implementing Lenin's Co-operative Plan and thereby ensuring that the toiling peasantry goes over voluntarily to large-scale, collective, socialist farming.

The three Central Committee meetings held this year to discuss questions of the further advance of agriculture show how consistently and systematically the Party copes with the tasks outlined by the Tenth Congress of the CPC in connection with the development of agriculture.

The resolutions taken by these meetings have been of great importance in carrying through further collectivisation in our countryside. The meetings revealed the grave errors made by several comrades in the practical implementation of the Party's line in agriculture and adopted measures to rectify them.

The June C.C. meeting laid emphasis on the need for a more resolute and bold translation into reality of the Tenth Congress resolutions regarding the organisational, economic and political strengthening of the co-operatives already functioning, and on setting up new ones.

The meeting took account of the favourable internal political and economic situation in the country. Since the Tenth Congress the alliance between the workers and the toiling peasantry—the cornerstone of the people's-democratic state—has considerably gained in strength, and there has been a heightening of the leading role of the working class in solving problems of the socialist transformation of the countryside. The market and production relations between

town and countryside have strengthened and expanded. The peasants are being given more and more political and economic aid. It has been a feature of this year and last that the agricultural co-operatives have been most substantially reinforced, economically and financially. Capital construction is making better headway and the mechanisation of agriculture is proceeding more vigorously.

All this creates good conditions for strengthening the co-operatives in the countryside, for drawing thousands of new toiling peasants into them and for setting up new co-operatives.

Thanks to the increased activity of the Party's district committees and its organisations in the rural areas certain progress has been made in developing the co-operatives. 6,389 new members have joined existing co-operatives, and co-operative lands have increased by 11,869 hectares. Preparatory committees for the organisation of co-operatives were set up in 184 villages.

It is mainly the small peasants and workers living in the villages who have joined the new co-operatives and this created a firm basis for good leadership in the co-operatives and for their further development.

The new co-operatives, which as yet unite only the minority of the rural population, must not be allowed to become isolated from the peasants who are still engaged in individual farming. The Party is now working to get new members into the co-operatives, first and foremost the middle peasants. The fact that few middle peasants have so far joined the new co-operatives attests to the weakness of our political work among the peasant masses and particularly among the middle peasants. Party organisations and national committees must help new co-operative members to strengthen their collective farms rapidly, to combat the hostile influence of the kulaks and thus ensure that the majority of the small and middle peasants have confidence in the co-operatives.

The establishment of new agricultural co-operatives and the drawing of new members into them cannot come about spontaneously, without systematic organisational and political work, without the creation of the economic conditions essential for this purpose. Drawing the working peasants into the co-operatives must not be regarded as a job that can be finished and done with all at once. The Party demands that its members march in the front ranks in the work for setting up new co-operatives and resolutely remove all shortcomings preventing the development of the co-operatives.

The Party accords all-round support for new co-operatives and creates the necessary conditions for increasing their membership.

A highly important factor for the successful building of Socialism in the countryside, particularly at the present stage, is the economic strengthening of the existing co-operatives. It is no mean achievement that now the majority of the country's co-operatives have already shown in practice the undoubted superiority of large-scale collective farming over small-scale production. The co-operatives are reaping better harvests of crops, particularly grain crops, than individual peasants. In 1954, for instance, the average per hectare yields in the co-operatives were higher than those in the private sector: wheat by 3.7%, rye 4.3%, barley 9%, oats 11% and sugar beet 6%. It is characteristic that in 1954 the private sector used nearly double the amount of permanent man power for the same area of arable land as the co-operatives. This year the co-operatives have reaped even bigger harvests and the difference between their yields and those obtained by the individual peasants is greater still. This proves that productivity of labour in the agricultural co-operatives is much higher than that of the individual peasants.

The increased output of marketable products has led to increased incomes for the co-operatives and their members, to increas-

PRESS REVIEW

The USSR—Defender of World Peace, Land of Genuine Democracy

From the columns of Tribune, progressive Australian newspaper

The 38th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was widely celebrated by the progressive public in Australia.

On the eve of this notable occasion, Tribune published a great deal of material on the achievements of the land of Socialism. Among them was an article entitled "Triumphs of Socialism" by L. L. Sharkey, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Australia.

The October Revolution, led by the great Lenin, reads the article, has changed the entire course of world history. It has triumphed over innumerable difficulties and seemingly insuperable obstacles. The working class of the Soviet Union achieved power in a backward, mainly agrarian country, tsarist Russia.

The German invasion during the first world war, civil war, and imperialist intervention, left industry in ruins. Lenin declared that the Soviet people would have to achieve, in a short historical period, what had taken Britain, U.S., France and other countries 200 years, that is, to construct a modern industry based on the most advanced technique.

Many were those, points out Comrade Sharkey, who sneered and scoffed at the very idea of the "backward Russians" ever being able to build and manage a modern industrial economy. Today, on the 38th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Union has an industrial output second only to the U.S.A. In many respects, Soviet science and technology have outstripped even the U.S.A. The rate of advance of the USSR is many times greater than that of the U.S.A. This tremendous economic advance was made in spite of the terrible destruction caused to Soviet industry by the Nazi invasion.

Equally impressive is the all-round cultural advance. While the majority of people were illiterate under tsarism, today illiteracy has been ended and there are no illiterates in the Soviet Union, a boast that even the U.S. cannot make. The educational system established in the USSR is the best in the world.

Sport was practically non-existent in tsarist Russia, but today the Soviet Union stands in the forefront. The Soviet people, points out the author, know no unemployment, no fear of economic crisis. They have the best social insurance system of all. This social insurance system provides the best mother and child welfare system, free medical care, the highest old age and invalid pensions, among other things, of any country.

The construction works, completed or in the course of construction, the article goes on, cannot be matched anywhere. There are canals such as the Lenin Canal joining the Volga and Don rivers, which is only one of a mighty network linking the Soviet Union by means of water transport.

Vast hydro-electric stations, the biggest man has created, are now being built on the Volga; then there is the construction of new cities, and the rebuilding of old ones, including Moscow, with its 8 million inhabitants, this and much more cannot be matched by any capitalist country.

The most significant fact of all, emphasizes Comrade Sharkey, is that all of this is not the end but the foundation on which greater and even more splendid advances will be made in the next five-year plans.

These are the real facts, which the capitalist rulers hide from the masses behind an iron curtain of lies, slander and infamous misrepresentation.

The heroic Soviet people and their army, reads the article, played the decisive part in the defeat of the fascist axis, thereby saving the world from fascist barbarism and slavery. Even Churchill, a sworn foe of Communism, admitted, "It was the Red Army that tore the guts out of Hitler's Wehrmacht."

Today, the Soviet Union is at the head of the fight for peace, to save the world from the horrors of the nuclear war that imperialist circles are plotting against the peoples. It was the Soviet Union that took the leading part in ending the Korean and Indo-China wars, and recently brought about Austria's independence. The Soviet Union has reduced its armed forces, has put forward concrete proposals for the solution of international problems. It has proposed, again and again, the outlawing of the Hell-bombs and all-round disarmament.

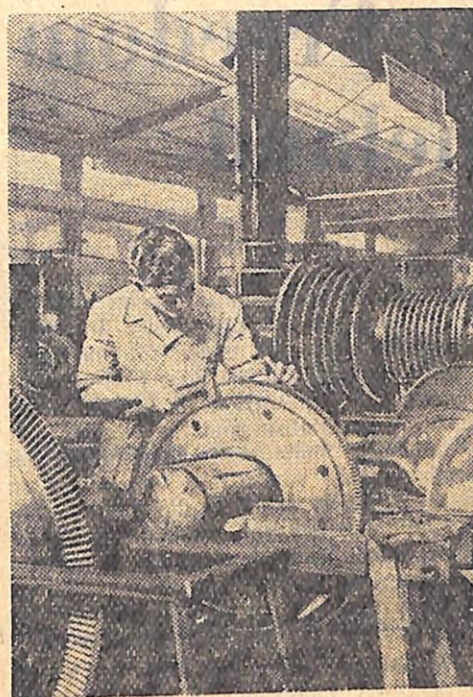
The Sydney Morning Herald's (29.10.55) correspondent in Washington has just admitted, goes on the article, that the Western powers are putting forward demands at the Foreign Ministers' Conference which they know the Soviet Union cannot accept, that is, reunification of Germany as a militarist member of the Nato alliance. That indicates the insincerity of imperialists on the key question of peace.

Today, on the 38th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution, the article concludes, the Soviet Union no longer stands alone as it did in the prewar times. The Soviet Union, together with the People's Republic of China, stands at the head of the vast camp of peace and Socialism, embracing more than 900 million people.

The masses in the capitalist countries, too, are more conscious of the need for peace.

The working people of the Soviet Union, the article says, have won immortal glory. They are showing mankind the benefits of a just social system, one without exploitation, and are pioneering the path to Communism.

The workers of all lands greet the glorious Soviet Union on its 38th birthday as the defender of peace, the land of genuine, people's democracy, the builders of Socialism and Communism.



The working people of People's Rumania are in the midst of a widespread socialist emulation drive in honour of the forthcoming Second Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party. Among those who have achieved fresh advances are the employees of the Reșița Iron and Steel Mills. The photo above shows one of the shops of the Reșița Mills where steam turbine parts are produced.

Growth of Yugoslavia's Industrial Output

Yugoslav industry has this year made new progress. In the first eight months the output of ferrous metallurgy was 35% higher than in the same period last year, while that of electric power rose 28%, non-ferrous metallurgy 23% and the chemical industry 41%. The metal-processing, coal, electrical and light industries are successfully carrying out their programmes.

This year some new industrial, transport and other projects have been completed. In September the Zvornik power station, one of the biggest in the country, started generating electricity. Work on the Nikola Tesla hydro-electric station in Vinodol has been completed. The construction of the Chatich thermo-electric station near Kakanj and of the Mavrovo and Yablanica hydro-electric stations is approaching completion. Early in October a cellulose-paper mill was commissioned in Slovenia.

Late in October the Krusevac building-machinery and mining equipment plant turned out ten caterpillar tractors—the first in the history of Yugoslavia.

In July the new passenger steamer "Yugoslavia" was launched at Split. It is 90 metres long and is equipped with two engines of 2,400 h.p. each.

Malayan Public Demand Legalisation of the Communist Party of Malaya

Many organisations and prominent public figures in Singapore and in the Malayan Federation have demanded that legal status be granted to the Communist Party of Malaya.

The Chairman of the Malayan Workers' Party said that there was no pretext under which the Malayan Government could refuse legal status to the Communist Party of Malaya. The General Secretary of the Council of Malayan Trade Unions and the Chairman of the Malayan Association of Teachers in English Schools also hold the view that the Government must recognise the fact that the Malayan Communists

The October Revolution and the Arab East

Khaled Bagdache

General Secretary,
Communist Party
of Syria and the Lebanon

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which in 1917 broke the chain of world imperialism and liberated one-sixth of the globe from the yoke of capital, marked a decisive turning point in the development of the national movement in the Arab East.

A new situation was created for the Arabs: up to that time their cause of national liberation had evolved in a situation of bargaining between imperialist powers. The victorious Socialist Revolution ended this situation once and for all and put the Arab question onto a new plane.

The Arab countries, which had for many centuries been under the domination of Turkish oppression and were then divided among the big imperialist powers and enslaved by them, now had on their side in their liberation struggle a great state, a socialist state of workers and peasants which had a new foreign policy, a policy hitherto unknown in history, one that resembled neither the old Russian policy, nor that of the U.S., Britain or France. The sacred and inviolable principle underlying this new policy was respect and recognition, in deeds and not only in words, of the right of every nation, big or small, strong or weak, developed or backward—to sovereignty and national independence.

This new factor in international life and in the relations between peoples had a great influence upon the development of the national liberation movement in the Arab world. And with the consolidation of the Socialist state and its increasing weight in international life the influence exerted by this highly important fact grew steadily greater.

I.

After the second world war, from which imperialism emerged still more enfeebled, thanks to the victories gained by the Soviet Union, the formation of countries of people's democracy in Europe and Asia, as well as the liberation of the great Chinese people from the yoke of imperialism—the Arab national liberation movement achieved a number of tangible successes and entered on a new and higher stage.

Formerly all the Arab countries were under direct and unconcealed imperialist domination and were occupied by the armed forces of imperialism. State power in these countries was openly exercised by foreign powers with the aid of force and diktat. In these conditions the national struggle was waged against foreign occupation, against brutal and direct domination by imperialism.

Since then the situation has changed. Some Arab countries have won the right to political independence and national sovereignty. After a fierce and bloody struggle, and thanks to the support of the Soviet Union, Syria (in 1946) and then the Lebanon (in 1947) succeeded in getting the armed forces of France and Britain to evacuate their territory and wrung from them the right to self-determination.

Subsequently Egypt too (the biggest of the Arab countries, with a population of 20 million) secured the annulment of the enslaving Anglo-Egyptian treaty as well as the evacuation (which has already begun) of British troops from its territory (the Suez Canal zone). It is true that Egypt undertook to permit these troops to return to the Suez Canal area, within a period of seven years, in the event of war, but despite this inadmissible limitation of the completeness of its national rights, Egypt already has great possibilities for

policy based on the defence of peace and on the relaxation of international tension. The Bandung Conference was warmly welcomed by the Arab peoples. There is a powerful movement mounting throughout the Arab world, demanding the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Chinese People's Republic.

At the present time Egypt and Syria are heading the Arab liberation movement striving for effective realisation of national sovereignty.

The Egyptian Government of Prime Minister Abdel Nasser is conducting an independent foreign policy aimed at maintaining peace and strengthening international co-operation. This policy enjoys the support of the people and is in keeping with Egypt's position as a sovereign and independent state.

Syria, destined under the British-U.S. plans to occupy an important place in the system of war and aggression in the Middle East, is the Arab country most exposed to imperialist pressure and intrigues.

Since the fall of the Chichakly dictatorship in February 1954 there has been a great upsurge of the popular anti-imperialist and democratic movement in Syria. Under the pressure of the people, the September 1954 parliamentary elections were held in an atmosphere of comparative freedom, never before known either in Syria or in any other Arab country. Despite the anti-democratic provisions of the electoral law, the working class, the peasantry and the progressive intellectuals succeeded in sending a good number of patriots and democrats to Parliament. For the first time a Communist deputy was elected to an Arab parliament. The Arab Socialist Party, which follows an anti-imperialist and democratic line, secured 16 seats. The left elements of other political parties were elected with a considerable majority. Nearly all the candidates known as the avowed agents of imperialism suffered ignominious defeat.

It had already become obvious that, thanks primarily to the vigilance, consciousness and militancy of the Syrian people, thanks to the patriotic spirit of the bulk of honest soldiers and officers of the Syrian army and, finally, to the activities of the patriotic elements in Parliament, the imperialists could not impose their military enslaving plans on Syria by their usual methods.

The Communist Party is directing all its efforts in Syria towards building up, on the basis of joint action by patriots of various trends, a strong, broad and solid national front with a common patriotic programme acceptable to all.

These characteristic features of the situation in Syria explain the aims of the British-U.S. intrigues against the freedom and independence of the Syrian people.

II.

Aggressive circles in the West are seeking, as the reactionary press declares, to fill the "military void" which the Middle East represents at present. Their scheme is to add to the system of aggressive blocs and alliances extending from the

But the whole of Syria—the people, the army, a unanimous Parliament and the Government—took a firm stand against this pressure.

The land of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Union, immediately gave Syria active support by issuing an official statement specifying that if the policy of pressure and threats continued to be exerted against the countries of the Near and Middle East the question should be brought up before Uno.

Thus, with the active fraternal support of the great land of Socialism, the Syrian people emerged victorious from this struggle and thwarted the Anglo-American schemes to draw Syria, the Lebanon and Jordan into the Turkish-Iraqi pact, whose aggressive and imperialist objectives became still more clearly revealed with Britain's adherence to it in "compensation" for the formal "annulment" of the old Anglo-Iraqi treaty.

Obedying U.S. orders, Pakistan too joined this pact. Now Iran has also been drawn into it, despite her having undertaken not to permit her territory to be converted into a military base against her great neighbour, the Soviet Union.

At the same time the U.S.A. has submitted Dulles' project which is aimed, firstly, at settling the question of 900,000 Arab refugees in Palestine and envisages their ultimate accommodation in the various Arab countries and, secondly, at settling the question of Arab-Israeli borders by a "guarantee" from the U.S.A. and other imperialist countries in the shape of a "treaty" of an "international" nature.

If to this project we add another U.S. scheme (the Johnston project), directed at using the waters of the Jordan with the assistance of U.S. capital to "ensure" a so-called fair division of these waters between Israel and the Arab countries, then all the manoeuvres to which the U.S. imperialists are resorting to establish themselves in the Arab world from the economic and military points of view become obvious.

By intensively arming Turkey, Israel, Iran and, to a certain extent, Iraq, the U.S. imperialists are trying to weaken the economic and military positions of Syria, Egypt and the other Arab countries which resist their military schemes, and thus force them to accept these schemes in exchange for the arms which they declare they are prepared to supply on this condition.

But Egypt and Syria want none of these deals and are trying to obtain the arms they need for their defence on a commercial basis, without any political strings attached. Hence the burst of fury in Washington, London and Paris at the news that Egypt and Czechoslovakia had come to an agreement to exchange Egyptian cotton and rice for Czechoslovak arms.

III.

The peace-loving Arab peoples, who are determined to win and exercise their right to independence and national sovereignty, know very well that as the international situation stands today it is not easy for the imperialists to bend peoples to their will from without by fire and sword.

Deeply aware of this truth, the Syrian people realise that they must strengthen their unity in order to bar the way to the underhand attempts of imperialist agents to foment disturbances in Syria or to incite adventurers to attempt new military coups d'état, or to gradually throttle democratic liberties, so as to suppress the popular movement in one way or another and pave the way for a reign

U.S. cannot make. The educational system established in the USSR is the best in the world.

Sport was practically non-existent in tsarist Russia, but today the Soviet Union stands in the forefront. The Soviet people, points out the author, know no unemployment, no fear of economic crisis. They have the best social insurance system of all. This social insurance system provides the best mother and child welfare system, free medical care, the highest old age and invalid pensions, among other things, of any country.

The construction works, completed or in the course of construction, the article goes on, cannot be matched anywhere. There are canals such as the Lenin Canal joining the Volga and Don rivers, which is only one of a mighty network linking the Soviet Union by means of water transport.

French Working People Come Out in Defence of the CPG

A delegation of French workers has been in to the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe, Western Germany, petitions bearing the signatures of 30,000 French working people protesting against the court proceedings to ban the Communist Party of Germany. The campaign against the trial is still continuing throughout France. Many residents of the town assembled at the central station in Karlsruhe to meet the

ed payment rates per work-day unit. Whereas in 1951 only 47% of the co-operatives paid more than 8 crowns per work-day unit (apart from payment in kind), in 1952 the figure was 55%, rising to 80% in 1953 and 81% in 1954 (of these 33% paid out more than 16 crowns per work-day unit).

During the first six months of this year, thanks to the help accorded by the Government and in view of the fact that production tasks were fulfilled in a better way, the co-operatives strengthened their financial position still more. Their incomes, reckoned per 100 hectares of agricultural land, have increased from 56,977 crowns in 1954 to 71,910 this year, i.e., by 26.2%. The main share of these incomes is derived from animal husbandry, which, in the first six months of the current year, accounted for three-quarters of the total income.

The higher incomes obtained by the co-operatives made possible bigger appropriations to indivisible funds and appropriations for advance payments for work-day units. The cash advance payment, amounting in the majority of cases to 50% of the planned payment per work-day unit, was 7.8 crowns per unit in the first half of this year.

Thanks to increased output of products for the market, the co-operatives increased their deliveries of agricultural produce to the state between January and June this year as follows: milk from 95 to 118 litres per hectare, meat from 35 to 37 kilos per hectare, eggs from 54 to 80 per hectare.

These achievements are to a considerable degree attributable to the help given the co-operatives by the state and the working class. The state assigns considerable funds for the development of mechanisation in agriculture. It subsidises the co-operatives for the construction of farm and other premises, for carrying out measures to raise soil fertility. The state also gives the co-operatives considerable financial and other kinds of help (for instance, discounts off payment for mineral fertilisers and for work done by the MTS).

To further raise production in the co-operatives, it is of great importance to strengthen their material and production base. In 1957, there are to be twice as many tractors as in 1953; agriculture will

be supplied with 9,500 tractor-drawn cultivators, 12,000 fertiliser sprayers and other machinery; agrotechnical aid will improve. The MTS are already doing a great deal of the most laborious work in the co-operatives. In 1957 agriculture will be supplied with 77% more nitrogenous fertilisers, 57% more potassium and 50% more phosphate fertilisers than in 1953.

Special importance is attached to increasing production (particularly in livestock breeding) in the lagging co-operatives, since this is the only way in which they can catch up with the leading ones. Thanks to the great assistance given these co-operatives (for instance, on the instructions of the Party, 711 efficient and politically able comrades to help with production, 320 bookkeepers, and so on, have been sent to the lagging co-operatives) their number has been decreasing from year to year.

Consistent observance of the Rules for agricultural co-operatives is of decisive importance for their further consolidation. Where the principles of the Rules are adhered to and inner-co-operative democracy is practised, each member's sense of responsibility for the results of joint farming grows and the co-operative develops. Correct organisation of labour in permanent work teams and fair remuneration for labour in accordance with its quantity and quality must be ensured in all co-operatives. This will make it possible to heighten each member's sense of responsibility, to give the co-operative members greater incentive to constantly increase production and to combine the personal interests of co-operative members with those of the co-operative as a whole and of the state.

While strengthening the co-operatives and arranging for their further development, the Party acts in the knowledge that the socialist reorganisation of agriculture sharpens the class struggle in the countryside. Setting up co-operatives involves a fight against the kulaks, the present policy in regard to whom is one of restricting and dislodging them. The Party knows that the resistance of the kulaks, who are the last exploiting class in the countryside and who are trying to prevent the building

delegation of French workers, one of whom declared: "We have come here to defend democracy together with you. In Karlsruhe we shall say what the French people think about the trial against the Communist Party of Germany."

The delegation was warmly greeted by Comrade Willi Bechtle on behalf of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany.

of a new life in the countryside, can be broken only by strengthening the co-operatives to the utmost and drawing thousands and thousands more small and middle peasants into them.

Experience proves that the greater our successes, the more active do the class enemies become. They use the most diverse forms of struggle. Where the kulaks cannot stop the formation of a co-operative, they join it and try to break it up from within in order to impede the further development of collectivisation. The inadequate ideological training of some of our Party and economic workers hinders them from following the intricacies of the class struggle in the countryside and thereby plays into the hands of the enemies. To solve all the important problems involved in consolidating and furthering the development of the co-operatives, it is necessary to strengthen the influence of rural Party organisations both on the administration and activities of the co-operatives and on the development of the entire co-operative movement. The Party has already done much to strengthen these organisations and to improve their work substantially.

The district committees of the Party have a decisive role to play in further improving Party work in the countryside. That is why they have been reinforced with instructors whose tasks include assistance to the rural Party organisations, the Party organisations of the MTS and the state farms in their work.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is exerting every effort to advance agricultural production as laid down in the directives of the Tenth Party Congress, to steadily strengthen the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry, strengthen the existing agricultural co-operatives economically, organisationally and politically, draw new members into them and establish new co-operatives.

The fact that both the workers and working peasants are vitally interested in building Socialism and in continually raising their living standards is a guarantee that all the tasks of socialist construction in town and countryside will be fulfilled in our country.

Chatel thermo-electric station near Kakan and of the Mayrovo and Yablanica hydro-electric stations is approaching completion. Early in October a cellulose-paper mill was commissioned in Slovenia.

Late in October the Krusevac building-machinery and mining equipment plant turned out ten caterpillar tractors—the first in the history of Yugoslavia.

In July the new passenger steamer "Yugoslavia" was launched at Split. It is 90 metres long and is equipped with two engines of 2,400 h.p. each.

Malayan Public Demand Legalisation of the Communist Party of Malaya

Many organisations and prominent public figures in Singapore and in the Malayan Federation have demanded that legal status be granted to the Communist Party of Malaya.

The Chairman of the Malayan Workers' Party said that there was no pretext under which the Malayan Government could refuse legal status to the Communist Party of Malaya. The General Secretary of the Council of Malayan Trade Unions and the Chairman of the Malayan Association of Teachers in English Schools also hold that the Government must recognise the political status of the Malayan Communists and allow them to participate in elections, as is the case in other countries of South-East Asia.

At a recent meeting of the Bukit-Panjan section of the Singapore People's Action Party a resolution was passed demanding that the Government should recognise the Communist Party of Malaya.

The desire of the broad Arab masses to exercise the right to sovereignty has become such a force, especially in recent times, that it cannot be ignored, so mighty a wave of popular feeling, that it has begun to draw in not only broad sections of the national bourgeoisie, but also the most diverse economic circles both in industry and agriculture. This wave, becoming a general national Arab trend, has begun to influence the actions of the ruling elements of a number of Arab countries.

The mounting wave of popular feeling in the Arab world is demanding the fulfilment of the principles of national sovereignty in all spheres of national life and, in particular, the satisfaction of the three following demands:

1. The repudiation and rejection of participation in military aggressive blocs which the British-U.S. imperialists are trying to impose on the Arab countries.

2. The freeing of all branches of the national economy from the dominance of imperialist capital, plundering, as it does, the main wealth of the Arab countries, particularly their oil resources, which are divided among the U.S., the British and, to some extent, the French trusts.

3. The establishment of economic and trade relations with all foreign countries without any discrimination, irrespective of their political and social systems. The popular masses and the most diverse economic circles are waging a fierce struggle to free the foreign trade of Arab countries from the monopoly of the world capitalist market, and to establish economic relations with the socialist market. It should here be noted that Syria, the Lebanon and above all Egypt have taken concrete steps in this direction and have concluded, or are in the process of concluding, trade agreements with the Soviet Union, People's China and other countries of people's democracy. But the national and economic interests of the Arab peoples require that this path be followed more firmly, despite the pressure of the imperialists.

The Arab peoples equally demand that the governments of the Arab countries pursue an independent and sovereign policy in international organisations, a

Formerly all the Arab countries were under direct and unconcealed imperialist domination and were occupied by the armed forces of imperialism. State power in these countries was openly exercised by foreign powers with the aid of force and diktat. In these conditions the national struggle was waged against foreign occupation, against brutal and direct domination by imperialism.

Since then the situation has changed. Some Arab countries have won the right to political independence and national sovereignty. After a fierce and bloody struggle, and thanks to the support of the Soviet Union, Syria (in 1946) and then the Lebanon (in 1947) succeeded in getting the armed forces of France and Britain to evacuate their territory and wrung from them the right to self-determination.

Subsequently Egypt too (the biggest of the Arab countries, with a population of 20 million) secured the annulment of the enslaving Anglo-Egyptian treaty as well as the evacuation (which has already begun) of British troops from its territory (the Suez Canal zone). It is true that Egypt undertook to permit these troops to return to the Suez Canal area, within a period of seven years, in the event of war, but despite this inadmissible limitation of the completeness of its national rights, Egypt already has great possibilities for independent political actions.

Thus, for Syria, the Lebanon and Egypt, the question is henceforth posed in a new way. Previously it was one of winning the right to national sovereignty and political independence. Now that this right has been won, it is a question of effectively exercising it in spite of and against imperialism, which is endeavouring to take away this right, or at least to make a dead letter of it.

The desire of the broad Arab masses to exercise the right to sovereignty has become such a force, especially in recent times, that it cannot be ignored, so mighty a wave of popular feeling, that it has begun to draw in not only broad sections of the national bourgeoisie, but also the most diverse economic circles both in industry and agriculture. This wave, becoming a general national Arab trend, has begun to influence the actions of the ruling elements of a number of Arab countries.

The mounting wave of popular feeling in the Arab world is demanding the fulfilment of the principles of national sovereignty in all spheres of national life and, in particular, the satisfaction of the three following demands:

1. The repudiation and rejection of participation in military aggressive blocs which the British-U.S. imperialists are trying to impose on the Arab countries.

2. The freeing of all branches of the national economy from the dominance of imperialist capital, plundering, as it does, the main wealth of the Arab countries, particularly their oil resources, which are divided among the U.S., the British and, to some extent, the French trusts.

3. The establishment of economic and trade relations with all foreign countries without any discrimination, irrespective of their political and social systems. The popular masses and the most diverse economic circles are waging a fierce struggle to free the foreign trade of Arab countries from the monopoly of the world capitalist market, and to establish economic relations with the socialist market. It should here be noted that Syria, the Lebanon and above all Egypt have taken concrete steps in this direction and have concluded, or are in the process of concluding, trade agreements with the Soviet Union, People's China and other countries of people's democracy. But the national and economic interests of the Arab peoples require that this path be followed more firmly, despite the pressure of the imperialists.

The Arab peoples equally demand that the governments of the Arab countries pursue an independent and sovereign policy in international organisations, a

lected with a considerable majority. Nearly all the candidates known as the avowed agents of imperialism suffered ignominious defeat.

It had already become obvious that, thanks primarily to the vigilance, consciousness and militancy of the Syrian people, thanks to the patriotic spirit of the bulk of honest soldiers and officers of the Syrian army and, finally, to the activities of the patriotic elements in Parliament, the imperialists could not impose their military enslaving plans on Syria by their usual methods.

The Communist Party is directing all its efforts in Syria towards building up, on the basis of joint action by patriots of various trends, a strong, broad and solid national front with a common patriotic programme acceptable to all.

These characteristic features of the situation in Syria explain the aims of the British-U.S. intrigues against the freedom and independence of the Syrian people.

II.

Aggressive circles in the West are seeking, as the reactionary press declares, to fill the "military void" which the Middle East represents at present. Their scheme is to add to the system of aggressive blocs and alliances extending from the Atlantic to the South-East Asian bloc.

The U.S. monopolies have two principal strongholds in the Middle East: Turkey and Israel. It is in these two countries that the biggest aerodromes are being built and the most up-to-date armaments concentrated, that hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent. While preparing these two bases for accomplishing its plans of anti-Soviet aggression in the event of a world war, U.S. imperialism is also seeking to use them at the present moment as a means and instrument of pressure and intimidation against Syria and other Arab countries in order to force them to fall in with U.S. military schemes.

The imperialist war policy in the Middle East follows two clearly defined trends: firstly, that of grouping the northern Arab countries, namely, Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon and Jordan (the countries of the "fertile crescent") and also Pakistan and Iran, around Turkey in a single military system under the name of "the first line of defence" in the Middle East, and, secondly, to "settle" or "regulate" the situation between the state of Israel and the Arab states in order to unite the entire Near and Middle East into a single military "organisation". This aim, naturally, is screened by the ostensible desire of the U.S.A. to establish "peace" between Israel and the Arab countries with a view to guaranteeing the "threatened stability" of the Middle East. Actually, U.S. policy in these areas is further aggravating the situation in the Near and Middle East.

After the conclusion of the Turkish-Iraqi military pact, which was forced upon the people of Iraq by sheer violence, these two objectives of American policy were openly disclosed in an official note to the Syrian Government which was publicly denounced by ex-Foreign Minister Khaled Azem in an official statement in Parliament.

Seeing in the Turkish-Iraqi pact nothing but an imperialist military pact designed to enslave the Arabs and involve them in aggression against the Soviet Union, Syria categorically refused to join it. To counter it Egypt and Syria have proposed another, purely Arab pact based on refusal to join in any foreign alliance and thereby excluding from this pact a government such as that of Iraq which is tied to such states as Turkey and Britain by a military alliance. Saudi Arabia approved this Arab pact and joined it.

Because Syria took this position, Turkey and the Nuri Said clique in Iraq insolently brought pressure to bear upon her. Behind these lackeys stood the U.S. and British imperialists.

resist their military schemes, and thus force them to accept these schemes in exchange for the arms which they declare they are prepared to supply on this condition.

But Egypt and Syria want none of these deals and are trying to obtain the arms they need for their defence on a commercial basis, without any political strings attached. Hence the burst of fury in Washington, London and Paris at the news that Egypt and Czechoslovakia had come to an agreement to exchange Egyptian cotton and rice for Czechoslovak arms.

III.

The peace-loving Arab peoples, who are determined to win and exercise their right to independence and national sovereignty, know very well that as the international situation stands today it is not easy for the imperialists to bend peoples to their will from without by fire and sword.

Deeply aware of this truth, the Syrian people realise that they must strengthen their unity in order to bar the way to the underhand attempts of imperialist agents to foment disturbances in Syria or to incite adventurers to attempt new military coups d'état, or to gradually throttle democratic liberties, so as to suppress the popular movement in one way or another and pave the way for a reign of reaction and terror that would make it easier to impose imperialist projects of slavery and war upon Syria.

It is in the vital interests of Syria today to take urgent steps to put its economy on a sound basis. And the foremost of them should undoubtedly be the extension of economic and commercial relations with the countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism.

To put the economy on a sound basis, provide the peasants with seed and food, improve the conditions of the workers, defend democratic liberties, further strengthen the patriotic and democratic spirit of the army and its love for the people and, above all, to offer firm resistance to the pressure and plots of the imperialists—this is the only way for Syria to bar the road to imperialist intrigues within the country, this is the platform around which the efforts of all patriots and democrats can be united. And it is in just this direction that the Communist Party of Syria and the Lebanon is conducting its struggle.

The peoples of Egypt, Syria, the Lebanon and the other Arab countries know very well that the international situation is developing in a manner favourable to their struggle for peace and national independence. They are ever more openly and resolutely expressing their fraternal solidarity for the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

While American-Turkish pressure was being brought to bear upon Syria and, more recently, Anglo-American pressure upon Egypt in connection with her purchase of Czechoslovak arms, and during the discussion in the UN Assembly of the situation in North Africa, where the French imperialists are perpetrating monstrous crimes against the peoples who are fighting for their national independence—in all these cases and in many others the great Soviet Union has continued its traditional and invariable policy of fraternal support for the Arab peoples in their struggle for national liberation.

All this strengthens the faith of the Arab peoples in the cause of their liberation, stimulates their will to struggle for peace and national independence and strengthens the feelings of friendship and gratitude in the Arab countries towards the land of the glorious October Socialist Revolution.

The friendship between the Soviet Union and tens of millions of Arabs is flourishing and advancing with great strides, it is flourishing to the benefit of the peoples of the USSR and the Arab countries and to the benefit of peace throughout the world.

Working People of Chile in Struggle for Freedom and Independence of Their Homeland

The 38th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was celebrated by the working people of Chile together with all progressive mankind.

The October Revolution brought about a radical turn in the development of the labour and popular movement in Chile and in all the Latin American countries. It can be said that the history of the modern labour and popular movement, which has set itself the goal of winning national independence for our countries, with a view to opening the path to Socialism, began with the October Revolution. This does not mean that there was no labour and popular movement in Chile or Latin America in general prior to 1917. The Chilean and all Latin American working people are justifiably proud that this movement's roots go back a long way; and the existence of the movement and the significance it had assumed were prerequisites for its transformation, in conditions of the new historical epoch of mankind, which began with the October Revolution, into a revolutionary movement capable of shaking imperialist and oligarchic domination.

From the Socialist Workers' Party to the Communist Party

The formation of political groups among the Chilean proletariat had already begun in the last century. Some were established within the Democratic Party, which was led by bourgeois and petty-bourgeois elements and had a great influence among the artisans. There even came into being a number of socialist parties which began to turn to Marxism, but they did not consolidate themselves. It was only in July 4, 1912, in Iquique and, almost simultaneously, in Punta Arenas, that the Socialist Workers' Party was founded.

The overwhelming majority of this Party's membership consisted of workers and peasants, predominantly miners from the saltpetre and coal workings. The teacher and founder of this Party, printer Luis Emilio Recabarren, was also the teacher and organiser of the trade unions of the saltpetre workers.

It is a peculiarity of Chile that, since the last two decades of last century, there has been a big concentration of the working class, far exceeding that in other Latin American countries. How is this to be explained? Certainly not by the development of modern industry, which only began after the establishment of the Popular Front government in 1938, but by the existence of important mineral workings, mainly saltpetre, copper, coal and iron ore mines.

The Socialist Workers' Party adhered to a consistent class line, it led large-scale actions by the proletariat, helped forward the establishment of the united trade unions, centres for the study of social sciences, evening schools, theatrical groups and co-operatives. It founded numerous newspapers and, at its First Congress in May 1917, condemned the imperialist war and called for international efforts for peace.

But in the ranks of the Socialist Workers' Party there were contradictions between its social composition and working-class roots, on the one hand, and its lack of a firm ideological base and its social-democratic type of organisational structure,

for a campaign of solidarity with the heroic Russian people.

This campaign resulted in a notable ideological and political clarification. There was a rapid and unexampled advance and the Congress of the Socialist Workers' Party in Rancagua on January 2, 1922, resolved to transform this Party into the Communist Party.

From Workers' Federation of Chile to United Trade Union Centre of Working People

Up to 1917 the Chilean workers had never succeeded in establishing a big, united trade union centre on a national scale, adhering to the line of class struggle.

It is true that in 1913 the Socialist Workers' Party managed to establish a Regional Federation of Saltpetre Workers in Tarapaca. In many other places it directed the Councils of the Workers' Federation of Chile which, with the convention of 1917, opened its doors to all working people in town and country, to workers by hand and brain, without any discrimination whatsoever. Nevertheless the Workers' Federation of Chile (FOCH) came out officially for class collaboration and elements in the service of the Conservative Party, i.e., of clericalism and the oligarchy, predominated among its leadership.

But the influence of the October Revolution meant that this situation could no longer be tolerated. Thousands of formerly passive workers joined trade union organisations, many new FOCH Councils sprang up, the role of the Russian proletariat in the revolutionary events was everywhere discussed. The overwhelming majority of Chilean workers set themselves the task of reorganising FOCH, changing the content of its activities, making it adopt a position of militant class struggle, of including in its programme a provision on the need for struggle for social liberation and of converting it into a big, modern trade union centre of a new type.

A FOCH Congress held in Concepcion in 1919 elected Luis Emilio Recabarren President of the Federation and transformed the old organisation into a powerful centre of class struggle.

Anglo-American imperialism and the oligarchy came down on the working people with bloody acts of repression. A number of workers' printshops were smashed, and many workers flung into prison. These events steered FOCH which, at its Congress in Rancagua in December 1921, adopted a programme based on class struggle, resolved to reorganise its lower-level organisations on the industrial principle and joined the International of Labour Unions.

During the past 34 years the Chilean working people have passed through severe trials. Between 1927 and 1931, under the tyranny of General Ibanez, some degenerates of the former Socialist Workers' Party, like Manuel Hidalgo and Ramon Sepulveda Leal, were recruited by the police who, with a view to raising a force hostile to the Party of the proletariat, organised them into a so-called left Communist Union; at the

*
Galo Gonzalez Diaz
General Secretary,
Communist Party of Chile
* *

(CUT), it was possible to restore and extend trade union unity. CUT's platform of struggle incorporates, side by side with the immediate demands of the working class, the demand to wrest the wealth of Chile from the grip of the U.S. monopolies, the demand for trade with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp, for an agrarian reform, and so on. With the formation of CUT the working class became the leading centre, the rallying point for all progressive forces in large-scale actions in defence of democratic liberties, for the confiscation of the electric power monopoly and against the economic plans of imperialism in relation to our country.

Anti-Imperialist Struggle

Through the last ten years of last century and the first twenty of the present Chile was under a dictatorship of parliamentary combinations in which the hegemony was firmly retained by the oligarchy, with the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois groups serving as pawns. It was in that period, in 1909, that the majority in the Chamber did not allow Luis Emilio Recabarren to take his seat as a deputy, although he had been elected by a clear majority in his constituency. Some pretext was found to keep him out, but the real point was that there was no place for the working class in a parliament of this type even in the role of a very small opposition.

The October Revolution was an international event that shook Chilean society deeply. As a result of it Marxism became the fashion even among the bourgeois intelligentsia, although their adherence was merely formal and inconsistent.

Luis Emilio Recabarren was soon sent to the Soviet Union, because the good news that the era of the collapse of imperialism had begun swept the towns, mines and villages like the blast of an explosion and the people were eager to have direct proof. Upon his return from the Soviet Union, Recabarren travelled up and down the country reporting on what he had seen and stating his deep conviction that now no one would be able to take from the Russian workers and peasants the power they had won in bitter battles.

In 1921 the Socialist Workers' Party was already represented in parliament: its first deputies were Luis Emilio Recabarren and Luis Victor Cruz. Subsequently the Communist Party was responsible for the formation of such coalitions of democratic forces as the Popular Front, which existed from 1936 to 1940, the Democratic Alliance and the present National People's Front, whose main object is the struggle against imperialism. Before the October Revolution anarchist and social democratic views prevailed among the workers of Latin America and these hindered the proletariat from taking its place at the head of the revolutionary anti-imperialist movement and from uniting the forces necessary to defend democratic, political and trade union liberties. The anarchists tended to isolate the working

measures that would in reality strengthen the latifundia, and renouncing all part in the struggle of the peoples for the relaxation of international tension and the establishment of a lasting peace. In short, the policy presented under so "national" a label smuggles in the most anti-national contraband: capitulation to Chile's worst enemies—imperialism and the oligarchy. It is indicative that these short-sighted reformists avoid committing themselves on the demands to establish diplomatic, commercial and cultural relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy in Europe and Asia, although such relations are of vital importance for safeguarding our country against crisis.

We Chilean Communists know that history is definitely following the course mapped out in the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. We instil in the masses the conviction that our struggle for national liberation and the struggle of all mankind for peace, which finds its bastion in the growing might of victorious Socialism, are inseparably interlinked.

Leninist Organisational Principles

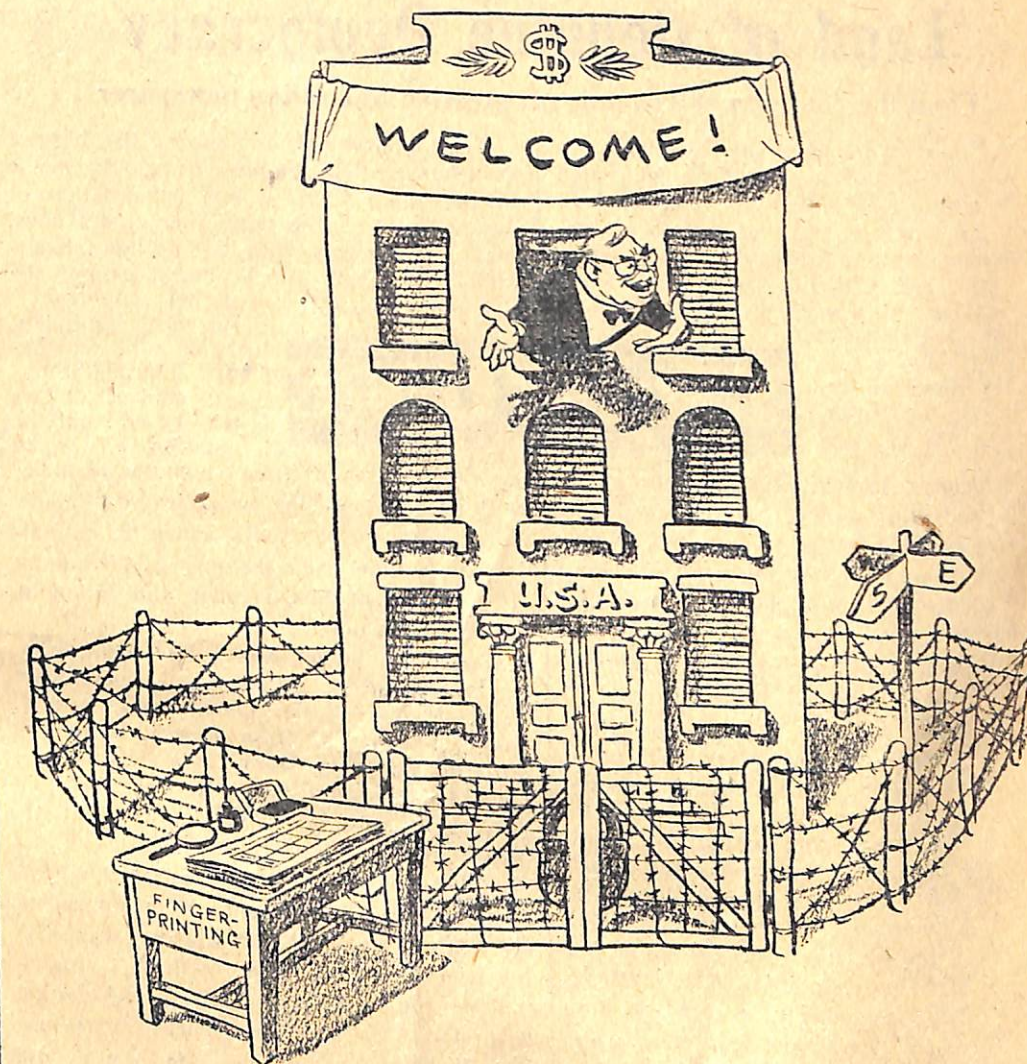
Aggravation of the economic crisis caused by our dependence upon imperialism and our semi-feudal backwardness, plus the consequent deepening of the political crisis, posed new problems before the Party of the working class which it would never have been able to solve had it preserved unchanged its organisational system, based on meetings.

This became apparent after the revolutionary upsurge that followed the October Revolution, when in 1927 the bourgeoisie and the oligarchy established the military tyranny of Ibanez which gave Yankee imperialism control of the national economy. In its struggle against the Party the police force then used two factors: on the one hand, the Trotskyist traitors and, on the other, the organisational weakness of the Party itself. In view of this, factory and area branches were then organised and it was made incumbent upon all Party members to adhere to the Leninist standards.

In this sphere, as in all others, we Chilean Communists learn from Leninism. The reactionaries accuse us of receiving help from Moscow, calumniously asserting—as the most adde-headed of them possibly believe—that this assistance comes in the form of money and "instructions". But the working class knows very well that we must be eternally grateful to the Party that accomplished the October Revolution not because it gives us money or "instructions"—something that has never in fact happened—but because its rich experience and the creative contributions made by Lenin, Stalin and the Central Committee of the CPSU illumine the path for all working people, ourselves included.

In recent times, confronted with the repressive measures of the Gonzalez Videla tyranny and the attempts of imperialist agents to establish a fascist regime with the aid of the Ibanez government, the Party has had to study the Leninist organisational

Despite the widely publicised announcements of certain U.S. politicians about the desire to establish cultural intercourse between East and West, the State Department, as is reported by the New York Times of November 11, has ordered a let-up in the exchange of cultural visits with the Soviet Union and has refused to issue entry visas to a group of Soviet specialists on hybrid seeds.



STRANGE HOSPITALITY

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

Intrigues of the Colonisers in Indonesia

Official spokesmen of the West make no secret of their disappointment at the victory of the democratic forces in the election in Indonesia. According to United Press, SEATO member-state diplomats in Washington were most grieved and upset at the news. The Dutch newspaper *De Telegraaf* complains bitterly: "The general election in Indonesia, which was expected to consolidate the position of the present Harahap Government, has had the reverse effect."

One would think that these foreign hankers after other people's belongings should have drawn a sober and realistic conclusion from all this. But no, as they say, the leopard cannot change his spots. The colonial powers do not want to leave the well-trodden path and stop interfering in Indonesia's domestic affairs. What is more, this interference has lately become more pronounced.

The Dutch colonisers fling around plenty of fancy phrases about the desirability of "improving" Indonesian-Netherlands relations. But they have rather queer ideas on how this improvement should be achieved. Collaborating closely with Indonesian reactionaries, the colonial powers are trying to

ists and even senators, swarmed into Indonesia on special assignments. People bearing the hitherto unknown title of "election experts" appeared in the Republic. One of them, a Mr. A. Gosnell, quite openly interfered in the elections. He obstinately tried to "prove" that the Masjumi Party had obtained more than 1,700,000 votes in Central Java, and thus supported this Party's claim to more than 800,000 votes which were not polled by Masjumi candidates.

On October 19, U.S. Embassy cars drove up to the Hotel des Indes in Djakarta. Representatives of Indonesian reactionary elements also appeared on the scene. "What's going on here?" asked the passers-by.

"We've been told that it's a UNO meeting," replied the hotel management.

It seemed rather odd that only U.S. and Indonesian representatives were present at this "UNO meeting". What UNO body is it? them the right to act like this? But as a matter of fact there was no "UNO meeting" at all. As the passers-by said, it was a "UNO meeting" in secret.

Latin American countries. How is this to be explained? Certainly not by the development of modern industry, which only began after the establishment of the Popular Front government in 1938, but by the existence of important mineral workings, mainly saltpetre, copper, coal and iron ore mines.

The Socialist Workers' Party adhered to a consistent class line, it led large-scale actions by the proletariat, helped forward the establishment of the united trade unions, centres for the study of social sciences, evening schools, theatrical groups and co-operatives. It founded numerous newspapers and, at its First Congress in May 1917, condemned the imperialist war and called for international efforts for peace.

But in the ranks of the Socialist Workers' Party there were contradictions between its social composition and working-class roots, on the one hand, and its lack of a firm ideological base and its social democratic type of organisational structure, on the other. Only a small number of Party workers had a knowledge of Marxism, and then only a superficial one; the majority of its members were ignorant of it. The basic organ of the Party was the Party meeting. In these conditions there appeared the opportunist faction headed by Manuel Hidalgo which took advantage of the ideological and organisational weaknesses of the Party to prepare its betrayal to the bourgeoisie. The main body of Party members, headed by Recabarren, succeeded in holding the First Congress and routing the opportunists. But the Congress did not expel them from the Party ranks and they continued to hamper the Party's work.

There was an immense response to the victory of the October Revolution among the ranks of the Socialist Workers' Party. This unprecedented historic event demonstrated the possibility, in practice, of the victory of the proletarian revolution and of the abolition of all forms of exploitation of man by man. The establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in one-sixth of the world dealt a shattering blow at all the conceptions of the opportunists in Chile, was a powerful support for Recabarren's revolutionary line and placed on the order of the day, as the first task of the Party, the mobilisation of the masses

President of the Federation and transformed the old organisation into a powerful centre of class struggle.

Anglo-American imperialism and the oligarchy came down on the working people with bloody acts of repression. A number of workers' printshops were smashed, and many workers flung into prison. These events steered FOCH which, at its Congress in Rancagua in December 1921, adopted a programme based on class struggle, resolved to reorganise its lower-level organisations on the industrial principle and joined the International of Labour Unions.

During the past 34 years the Chilean working people have passed through severe trials. Between 1927 and 1931, under the tyranny of General Ibanez, some degenerates of the former Socialist Workers' Party, like Manuel Hidalgo and Ramon Sepulveda Leal, were recruited by the police who, with a view to raising a force hostile to the Party of the proletariat, organised them into a so-called left Communist Union; at the same time, encouraging the establishment of legal trade unions which had the wide support of the authorities and employers, they split the FOCH Councils. The renegades came up against the anger and disgust of the masses and the Trotskyist "left Communist" Union soon had to admit that it was a "group of generals without an army", whereas the unremitting efforts of the Communists to achieve unity culminated in 1937 with FOCH's amalgamation with the legal trade unions, the outcome of which was the Confederation of the Working People of Chile (CTCH).

In order to split CTCH, the U.S. monopolists bought over Bernardo Ibanez and other leaders, while the tyrannical acts of Gonzalez Videla dealt a heavy blow at the working class. But here again there was no split in the basic organisations of a single trade union, because the consciousness of the need for unity had taken deep roots among the masses. The Communists continued their work in the trade unions, although at the head of these were corrupt leaders placed there by the police or else misguided elements, and despite the fact that these trade unions had temporarily joined the splitting trade union centres. Then, in February 1953, at the Constituent Congress of the United Trade Union Centre of the Working People,

to take over the Russian workers and peasants the power they had won in bitter battles.

In 1921 the Socialist Workers' Party was already represented in parliament: its first deputies were Luis Emilio Recabarren and Luis Victor Cruz. Subsequently the Communist Party was responsible for the formation of such coalitions of democratic forces as the Popular Front, which existed from 1936 to 1940, the Democratic Alliance and the present National People's Front, whose main object is the struggle against imperialism. Before the October Revolution anarchist and social democratic views prevailed among the workers of Latin America and these hindered the proletariat from taking its place at the head of the revolutionary anti-imperialist movement and from uniting the forces necessary to defend democratic, political and trade union liberties. The anarchists tended to isolate the working class, and the Social Democrats lauded the investment of foreign capital in our countries as a blessing. The most resolute section of the Chilean proletariat succeeded in throwing off anarchist and social democratic views. In 1917 the Socialist Workers' Party was already coming out against imperialist war. But it still lacked a strategically correct idea of the correlation of forces in our society, of the role of the proletariat, and of the need for a worker-peasant alliance and for an anti-imperialist front. In reality many anarchist and social democratic conceptions long continued to influence many revolutionary cadres—a fact favourable to imperialism.

Of late, certain petty-bourgeois reformist elements have dug up the wild theory that the alleged weakness of the Chilean popular movement is due to its being founded on "foreign" conceptions. Therefore they advocate a return to certain of their well-known premises which, they claim, would have a stronger national basis. What would these premises mean? Essentially they would mean granting a breathing space to imperialism, relaxing the struggle against the omnipotence of U.S. companies, dropping the question of confiscating the wealth seized by the U.S. monopolies, substituting for the agrarian reform a series of trivial

Chilean Communists learn from Lenin. The reactionaries accuse us of receiving help from Moscow, calumniously asserting—as the most addle-headed of them possibly believe—that this assistance comes in the form of money and "instructions". But the working class knows very well that we must be eternally grateful to the Party that accomplished the October Revolution not because it gives us money or "instructions"—something that has never in fact happened—but because its rich experience and the creative contributions made by Lenin, Stalin and the Central Committee of the CPSU illumine the path for all working people, ourselves included.

In recent times, confronted with the repressive measures of the Gonzalez Videla tyranny and the attempts of imperialist agents to establish a fascist regime with the aid of the Ibanez government, the Party has had to study the Leninist organisational principles more deeply and to make them part and parcel of its daily activity. The struggle against all tendencies to form factions, the unity of will of the Party, democratic centralism, the education of activists steered in class battles, collective leadership and revolutionary vigilance—these are some of the problems the Party is dealing with and solving while strengthening our organisation in accordance with the Leninist principles.

Only 38 years have passed since the October Revolution. In this time, however, mankind has advanced as never before in history. More than 900 million people now live in the great world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic.

We in Latin America and, in particular, in Chile, have likewise made progress, although our decisive battles are still ahead of us. After November 7, 1917, under the influence of the October Revolution, there took shape the Party of the Chilean Communists, that is, the Party without which the struggle against imperialism and oligarchy cannot be victorious.

Rising Prices in Capitalist Countries

In Britain the cost of living is up 50% compared with 1947. From January to September of this year the official index rose by four points, from 146 to 150.

In France the retail prices of foodstuffs increased 1.3% in September. Compared with last year the price of butter rose 25%. The price of coal also increased in September.

In Austria the price of food is rising. For example, current prices for meat are 5-15% above what they were last year. Potatoes have gone up 33% and eggs 14%. Fares have also increased.

In Denmark a litre of milk now costs 18 öre more than in October 1954. The price of a kilogram of bread has risen by 24 öre, cheese by 33 öre, pork by 65 öre, butter by 1 krone and 10 öre and potatoes by 13 öre. The cost of one hectolitre of coal is up by 3 kroner and 36 öre and so on. A family of 3-4 persons has now to spend 30 kroner more on food each month than in 1954.

complaints bitterly: "The general election in Indonesia, which was expected to consolidate the position of the present Harahap Government, has had the reverse effect."

One would think that these foreign hankers after other people's belongings should have drawn a sober and realistic conclusion from all this. But no, as they say, the leopard cannot change his spots. The colonial powers do not want to leave the well-trodden path and stop interfering in Indonesia's domestic affairs. What is more, this interference has lately become more pronounced.

The Dutch colonisers fling around plenty of fancy phrases about the desirability of "improving" Indonesian-Netherlands relations. But they have rather queer ideas on how this improvement should be achieved. Collaborating closely with Indonesian reactionaries, the colonisers are insisting on the "return" of oilfields in North Sumatra and other places, now under Indonesian management, to their former "owners", BPM (Anglo-Dutch Shell). Having lost all sense of moderation, they are demanding the release of two Dutchmen, Jungschlager and Schmidt, heads of subversive gangs, who are on trial for countless crimes against the Indonesian people.

Nor do British diplomats want to be left behind. Prime Minister Harahap and Foreign Minister Anak Agung recently met Lord Reading, a British Foreign Office representative, in Djakarta. Although the talks, lasting for two hours, took place behind closed doors, some information leaked out to the press. The British "visitor" questioned Anak Agung in detail about the results of the general election and "explained" British policy in Malaya. He tried to raise in discussion what methods should be used to "incite the various groupings in the country against each other".

The U.S. monopolies in Indonesia have recently also stepped up their activities considerably. They are very active in floating loans and pushing sales of surplus goods. Indonesia's Finance Minister recently published the figures of U.S. "aid", which runs into no less than 200 million dollars. The U.S.A. intends to found a so-called Indonesian-Japanese Bank. The capital invested in this bank by Indonesian shareholders will in fact be foreign capital with an Indonesian label. So new means of enslaving the Indonesian people are being brought into play.

Still more insufferable methods of interference were applied a short time back. U.S. "experts" on economic affairs, journal-

had obtained more than 1,000,000 votes in Central Java, and thus supported this Party's claim to more than 800,000 votes which were not polled by Masjumi candidates.

On October 19, U.S. Embassy cars drove up to the Hotel des Indes in Djakarta. Representatives of Indonesian reactionary elements also appeared on the scene.

"What's going on here?" asked puzzled passers-by.

"We've been told that it's a 'Uno meeting', replied the hotel management.

It seemed rather odd that only U.S. and Indonesian representatives were present at this "Uno meeting". What Uno body gives them the right to act like this? But as a matter of fact there was no "Uno meeting" at all. As it turned out later, this secret meeting of U.S. diplomats and Indonesian reactionaries discussed "steps to be taken now, after the defeat of the Masjumi and P.S.I. (right-wing Socialists) bloc at the recent general election". Briefly, ignoring the sovereignty of the Indonesian Republic, U.S. diplomats used their diplomatic privileges to work out plans for subversive activities.

The colonial powers are making use of certain local newspapers for their hostile propaganda. The Dutch newspaper Nieuwsgier, published in Djakarta, even went so far as to state that after the declaration of independence Indonesia no longer needs a national movement. At the same time reactionary organs of the press are trying to convince the Indonesian people about the mythical "Communist menace". This propaganda, however, cuts no ice with the Indonesians. The people know that the danger emanates from the colonial powers.

The colonisers let slip no opportunity of demonstrating their iron heel. SEATO member-states are conducting joint manoeuvres in the Java Sea, right before the eyes of the Indonesians. Naval forces of these countries are landing in the port of Djakarta.

Indonesia's democratic forces, who possess considerable experience of struggle against the colonial interventionists, angrily condemn the Western powers' interference in their internal affairs, and are intensifying their resistance to the foreign imperialists and internal reactionary forces. Colonisers who dream of restoring the knout and truncheon regime in Indonesia will not succeed in reversing the wheel of history. Times have changed!

Jan MAREK

Nato Manoeuvres Result in Losses of Millions

Autumn manoeuvres of NATO Dutch forces in Büren, Western Germany, were responsible for damage amounting to approximately five million marks, West German authorities estimate. In one village 51 tanks crossed a 10 hectare field, causing damage estimated by the community at 400,000 marks.

So great was the indignation of the population that in several instances matters went as far as outright clashes with the occupation forces. The mounting protests compelled the troops to cut short their manoeuvres in this district.

Facts Expose...

Corruption in Thailand
According to the Thailand paper Siamraht, Ministers and high-ranking army and police officers own shares in companies though they did not spend a single baht to purchase them. According to the paper they represent a kind of payment... for exerting "influence"

in favour of the companies concerned. No wonder, therefore, Siamraht concludes, that all big shots in Thailand have become rich without lifting a finger.

EDITORIAL BOARD