

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

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RAISE HIGHER THE BANNER OF STRUGGLE FOR STRENGTHENING PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY!

At the present time the fundamental question stirring people everywhere is that of war and peace. No matter in what country decent people live, to what parties or trade unions they belong, or what views they hold—none of them want war, all of them wish to live in peace and friendship. The word "peace" is sacred for all peoples!

The popular masses of all countries noted with great satisfaction the outcome of the Geneva Four-Power Conference of the heads of government, which led to the easing of world tension and opened the way to the solution of the main international problems.

As instructed by the heads of government, the recent Four-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers discussed such fundamental issues as European security and Germany, disarmament and the extension of contacts between East and West. In keeping with the "spirit of Geneva" the Soviet delegation sought to reach agreed solutions on all these problems, and submitted constructive proposals designed to strengthen the cause of peace. But the representatives of the Western powers rejected them and brought forward schemes completely at variance with the "Geneva spirit" and the task of lessening world tension. Consequently, the Conference ended without any substantial decisions being adopted.

The Conference, however, was not fruitless; it focused the attention of the widest sections of the public on the most vital issues of our day, helped to make clear the respective positions of the powers concerned and to reveal not only the obstacles but also the vast opportunities for the solution of these urgent problems. This is unquestionably a positive fact.

What were the problems on which the Four-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers centred public attention?

Above all, the problem of European security, for which the Soviet Union has fought indefatigably. Guaranteeing the security of all European countries is so pre-eminently important for strengthening peace. Yet the Western powers, in effect, refuse to establish collective security in Europe; they wish not to dissolve but to extend and strengthen their aggressive alignments and

in your power, gentlemen. The "Geneva spirit"—the spirit of peaceful co-operation and mutual understanding among the peoples—was born out of the struggle of all masses. It expresses the longings of progressive mankind, its aspiration for peace. It is precisely because the masses cherish the "Geneva spirit" that it will strengthen and develop to an ever-increasing degree.

It is obvious that certain groups in the West are still trying to pursue the infamous "positions of strength" policy, the policy of brandishing atomic weapons, which is a disgrace to modern civilisation. These groups have now intensified their activities, holding back the development of international relations and doing everything in their power to frustrate the cause of peace.

In this situation no slackening in vigilance, perseverance and activity in the struggle for peace is permissible. The peace movement—the great movement of today—has done much to consolidate peace and has gained rich experience. This experience teaches us that every step forward in the cause of the further relaxation of world tension is achieved by persistent and active struggle. It was by means of active struggle that the peace forces achieved the halting of hostilities in Korea, an end to the war in Indo-China, and a certain lessening of international tension.

At the present time the peace forces are confronted with new, important tasks: to prevent a return to the cold war, to achieve a successful solution of such pressing problems as ensuring European security, settling the German question, ending the arms drive, the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the extension of economic and cultural ties between East and West. No one should imagine that these problems will solve themselves. No, not by any means. Struggle, active struggle—this is what is needed for the solution of these tasks. To achieve a real solution of these tasks, National, regional, urban and all other peace committees are doing right when, in the light of the new tasks, they work out concrete plans for action which envisage an ever-broader mobilisation of the masses of the people, increased agitation, broadening of the ranks of the peace front, and drawing into the struggle for peace new sections of the masses who are not yet participating

Vivid Demonstration of Growing Soviet-Indian Friendship Bulganin and Khrushchev in India

The stay in India of N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and N. S. Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has developed into an exceptionally powerful demonstration of the truly fraternal solidarity and growing friendship of the two great and peace-loving peoples—the Soviet and the Indian.

"Welcome!"

All night from November 17 to 18 the citizens of Delhi and the villages around it were busily preparing to greet the welcome Soviet guests. Everywhere they hung out flags and laurel garlands, ornamented the facades of buildings with streamers bearing warm words of welcome, erected arches and stands for amateur orchestras. Everywhere there appeared posters in Russian and Hindi saying: "Long live friendship between the peoples of India and the USSR!", "Welcome!", "Long live Nikolai Alexandrovich!", "Long live Nikita Sergeevich!" By early morning the festive streets of the city and the road leading to Palam Airport were thronged. Hundreds of thousands of people came in Delhi and the surrounding villages out to give expression to the fraternal feelings of cordial friendship which the Indian people cherish for the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Some 19-20,000 people—representatives of public organisations and of various sections of the population—gathered at the airport to meet the welcome guests. Present at the airport were Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Republic of India, Prime Minister Nehru and Ministers of the Government.

As Bulganin and Khrushchev alighted from the plane, they were greeted by enthusiastic applause. The thoughts and feelings of the inhabitants of India's capital, like those of the entire Indian people, were well expressed by Jawaharlal Nehru in his warm and moving speech of welcome. Addressing the guests, he said: "Your visit to our country will strengthen still more—of this I am certain—the ties of friendship and co-operation between us."

N. A. Bulganin sincerely thanked those present for their cordial reception. "The Soviet and Indian peoples", he said, "have

Wherever they appeared they were welcomed as beloved guests. Garlands were draped around them and they were showered with rose petals. As on the day before, crowds of Delhi's citizens thronged the streets and greeted them with joyous cries of: "Long live Bulganin and Khrushchev!", "Long live Soviet-Indian friendship!", "Indians and Russians are brothers!"

After their sightseeing tour of the capital, Bulganin and Khrushchev met the President of the Republic, Rajendra Prasad, who gave a luncheon in their honour.

An unforgettable event for the citizens of the Indian capital was the mass meeting held that day—the civic reception in honour of Bulganin and Khrushchev. More than half a million people gathered at the huge Ramliha Grounds between Old and New Delhi to meet the statesmen of the land of Socialism. When the cars carrying the guests appeared a thunderous ovation echoed through the square. It lasted many minutes, reaching its highest pitch when Bulganin, Khrushchev and Nehru ascended the tribune and raised their firmly clasped hands high in token of the unity of the two great peoples.

The meeting was opened by Jawaharlal Nehru. R. N. Agarwal, Chairman of the Delhi Municipality, read out an address of welcome from the residents of Delhi to Bulganin and Khrushchev, the text of which was embroidered on silk in gold thread. The presentation of this address was greeted with another stormy ovation. The address states in part: "The visit of Your Excellencies at the present moment of world history, on the invitation of our Government and the Indian people, is of deep significance. It confirms and strengthens the growing friendship between India and the Soviet Union. We are convinced that not only is this friendship of benefit to our countries but that it will help to promote the cause of world peace and co-operation, which is so dear to our hearts."

"Djai Hind!"

A fresh burst of applause and cheers rang through the square when Bulganin stepped up to the microphone. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR thanked the Government of India and Prime Minister Nehru for their kind invitation to visit India and conveyed the heartfelt greetings and best wishes of all the Soviet people to the 400 million people

The route from the airport to the town was gaily decorated with Soviet and Indian flags and garlands, and welcoming posters adorned the arches. It was lined on both sides by crowds of people throughout its length. Schoolchildren, teachers, artisans and peasants were there to welcome the Soviet leaders. Cries of: "Long live Bulganin and Khrushchev!", "Indians and Russians are brothers!" rang out anew. Cordial greetings were also transmitted through loudspeakers.

In Agra, famous throughout the world for its ancient architectural monuments, the guests visited the Taj Mahal, the fabulous tomb built in the middle of the 17th century, and an ancient fort not far from it, that was built way back in the 16th century. Near the gates of the fort Bulganin and Khrushchev were greeted by thousands of people. In one of its palace halls they were met by 500 of the most prominent citizens of the town, headed by the local reception committee which comprised representatives of the Indian National Congress, the Communist Party, the Praja Socialist Party, the Hindu Mahasabha (a right-wing religious party) and others. Singhal, a representative of the Committee, officially welcomed the guests and on behalf of the citizens of Agra presented them with objects of art made by the local craftsmen. Khrushchev delivered a short speech of greeting, which was repeatedly interrupted by loud applause.

"We have just viewed", said he, "a wonderful work of man, a magnificent tomb. When I saw it I felt two things: the first was admiration for the greatness of the people, their art, culture and skill, which were already flourishing many centuries ago. This monument is the pride of your people."

"But I also had another feeling. I involuntarily thought of how kings and emperors did not spare man's labour, how they squandered it. Erecting such monuments with the labour of those under their power, they exhausted the strength and resources of the people with the sole object of self-glorification. And this was done while millions of people were probably dying of hunger. Here you are—wealth on the one hand and poverty on

The morning of November 21 was devoted by Bulganin and Khrushchev to meeting the children of the capital. They visited a children's park and a Boy Scout camp. Afterwards they saw the National Physical Laboratory and the National Agricultural Research Institute.

On the same day the Soviet guests attended a session of the Parliament of the Republic of India and Bulganin and Khrushchev addressed it. (Their speeches are published in this issue.) In the evening they attended a concert of Indian classical dancing and music.

With an Open Heart and Honest Intentions

On November 22 the Soviet delegation visited the site of the Bhakra dam project. The guests viewed the panorama presented by the project, which spreads over the picturesque gorges of a spur of the Himalayas; they examined the blueprints and diagrams and questioned specialists on the technical details of the project, the size of the future reservoir, the capacity of the future power plant, and so on.

On one of the sectors the visitors were given explanations by American engineer Slocum, working there as a consultant.

You've got a lot of experience, he said, turning to Khrushchev.

Yes, good experience, we could exchange it with you if the U.S. wanted to, answered Khrushchev.

I'd visit you and you'd visit us, remarked Slocum.

They'd probably not let me in, answered Nikita Sergeevich with a smile. We'd let you have a visa alright, but I can't bank on getting an American visa. Take down the iron curtain, then we'll visit each other. After all, we're not enemies.

After this visit, C.P.N. Singh, Governor of Punjab State, gave a luncheon in honour of the guests, during which all three made brief speeches.

We have come to your country with an open heart and honest intentions, declared Khrushchev to the accompaniment of applause. We say to you: You want to build factories? We are glad you do. Maybe

Confidence in the Soviet Union without any substantial decisions being adopted.

The Conference, however, was not fruitless; it focused the attention of the widest sections of the public on the most vital issues of our day, helped to make clear the respective positions of the powers concerned and to reveal not only the obstacles but also the vast opportunities for the solution of these urgent problems. This is unquestionably a positive fact.

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Above all, the problem of European security, for which the Soviet Union has fought indefatigably. Guaranteeing the security of all European countries is so pre-eminently important for strengthening peace. Yet the Western powers, in effect, refuse to establish collective security in Europe; they wish not to dissolve but to extend and strengthen their aggressive alignments. The experience of history teaches that such a policy is fraught with serious threats to the security of the peoples.

The proper solution of the German problem is of great significance for the strengthening of peace. The interests of European security urgently demand that Germany be reunited as a peace-loving and democratic state which would not take part in any military bloc. It goes without saying, that the effective solution of the German problem is, above all, a matter for the Germans themselves, whom the Four Great Powers must help in all ways.

A most important issue at the present time is disarmament. The Soviet Union, by all the measures it has taken, has demonstrated that it has always stood consistently for disarmament and the complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons. Yet the Western powers in effect refuse to examine the problem of disarmament, proposing to limit it to one of control and inspection of armaments. The main thing as regards the problem of disarmament is the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the ending of the arms drive and the establishment of control over disarmament. But this is just what the Western powers do not accept. One cannot but take note of the fact that, as regards this question of disarmament, the United States, Britain and France are moving backward, are retreating from their earlier positions and throwing the disarmament problem a good ten years back. All this cannot but cause alarm to the peace-loving peoples.

The extension of contacts between East and West would promote the strengthening of friendship and co-operation among peoples. Nobody is going to deny that these problems are rather complicated and difficult. But they can be solved, provided action is taken in the "spirit of Geneva".

After the Foreign Ministers' Conference certain politicians and newspapers in the West launched a campaign of "disillusionment", attempting in every way possible to drive home the idea that the Conference ended in "failure", that the "cleavage" between East and West had become deeper. In this way the opponents of strengthening international co-operation are trying to prove that it is necessary to revert to the "positions of strength" policy and the cold war. Other politicians and newspapers, not daring to state their aims openly, are trying to equate the cold war and peaceful competition of countries with different social systems. They say that the "cold war, in the sense of peaceful competition, will inevitably continue". But these clumsy manoeuvres will hardly mislead anyone. Their essence remains the same—in effect they mean propaganda of the cold war policy, a retreat from the "Geneva spirit".

To all those who are trying to bury the "Geneva spirit" it can be said: this is not

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The Communist and Workers' Parties, true spokesmen of the vital interests of the masses of working people, of the interests of their countries, have ever been and will continue to be in the vanguard of the fight for peace. The Communists now consider it their duty to explain to the working people in detail the international situation as it is today, the ways and means of achieving a further relaxation in international tension and, by the example they set, to inspire the masses of the people to combat fresh intrigues of the reactionary forces, to inspire them for the fight to strengthen peace.

A grand example of consistent and tireless striving for peace, for the strengthening of friendship and co-operation among countries, is being given by the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the whole camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. Broad masses of the people in all countries enthusiastically welcome and approve the Soviet Union's immense efforts to lessen international tension, to preserve and consolidate peace, to prevent war and rid man of its horrors, so that the peoples can labour in peace and enjoy a tranquil life. The exceptionally warm and cordial reception the Indian people are according to Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, is particularly striking proof of this. The sincere enthusiasm, sentiments of friendship and love which the Indian people so unreservedly display on meeting the Soviet delegation is a well-deserved reward to the great Soviet people for their selfless and honest attitude to all countries, great or small, for their persistent efforts to secure a stable and lasting peace throughout the world.

The visit to India of the leaders of the USSR constitutes an event of immense historical importance. It will promote the still firmer cementing of the ties of fraternal friendship between the great Soviet and the great Indian peoples, the strengthening of the cause of peace throughout the world.

All peoples yearn for peace. That is why the struggle for peace is indeed one of the noblest and greatest causes of our time. It is worth fighting with triple energy, indefatigably and unremittingly, so that this noble cause shall triumph.

Raise higher the banner of struggle for strengthening peace and international security!

Nikolaï Alexandrovich!" "Long live Nikita Sergeevich!" By early morning the festive streets of the city and the road leading to Palam Airport were thronged. Hundreds of thousands of people in Delhi and the surrounding villages came out to give expression to the fraternal feelings of cordial friendship which the Indian people cherish for the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Some 19-20,000 people—representatives of public organisations and of various sections of the population—gathered at the airport to meet the welcome guests. Present at the airport were Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Republic of India, Prime Minister Nehru and Ministers of the Government.

As Bulganin and Khrushchev alighted from the plane, they were greeted by enthusiastic applause. The thoughts and feelings of the inhabitants of India's capital, like those of the entire Indian people, were well expressed by Jawaharlal Nehru in his warm and moving speech of welcome. Addressing the guests, he said: "Your visit to our country will strengthen still more—of this I am certain—the ties of friendship and co-operation between us."

N. A. Bulganin sincerely thanked those present for their cordial reception. "The Soviet and Indian peoples", he said, "have many tasks in common. India and the Soviet Union are exerting great efforts to maintain and strengthen peace; they favour settlement of controversial international questions by peaceful means, through negotiation—a method that has already yielded quite a few positive results. The joint efforts of India and the USSR to extend their friendly relations are an important contribution to the relaxation of international tension."

The concluding words of Bulganin's speech were drowned in a thunderous burst of applause.

All along the 12-mile-long route from the airport to the Presidential Palace hundreds of thousands of people warmly greeted the guests of honour, applauding, shouting out words of friendship and of welcome with great enthusiasm, showering them with garlands.

In all, about a million people turned out to welcome the Soviet guests.

On the same day, November 18, Bulganin and Khrushchev paid a visit to Prime Minister Nehru and Vice-President Radhakrishnan. In the evening they attended a concert of Indian folk songs and dances.

"Indians and Russians Are Brothers!"

Early the next morning the Soviet guests, accompanied by Minister of Industry N. Kanungo, India's Ambassador to the USSR K. P. S. Menon and Soviet Ambassador to India Menshikov, drove out in a car decorated with garlands of bright flowers to Rajghat where the body of Mahatma Gandhi was cremated, and placed wreaths on his monument. Then they visited Lal Kila ("Red Fort"), a famous fort of the Great Moguls, Jama Masjid, one of the greatest mosques in the world, the ancient Jantar-Mantar observatory and other ancient monuments.

Comrade Mikoyan's Sixtieth Birthday

Comrade A. I. Mikoyan, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU, today celebrates his sixtieth birthday. The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent him the following message of greeting:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR warmly greet you, a loyal pupil of Lenin and a comrade-in-arms of Stalin, a distinguished leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, on your sixtieth birthday.

"The Communist Party and the Soviet people highly value your services in the building of the Soviet state and the development of the socialist economy, in the

development of the Soviet Union's international economic relations.

"In all the key Party and state posts which you have held you have always dedicated your energy and knowledge to the building of Communism with characteristic vigour.

"We wholeheartedly wish you, our friend and comrade, our dear Anastas Ivanovich, long years of health and further fruitful work for the good of the peoples of our socialist country, for the good of Communism."

In connection with Comrade Mikoyan's sixtieth birthday and in recognition of his outstanding services to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has decorated him with the Order of Lenin.

"Djai Hind!"

A fresh burst of applause and cheers rang through the square when Bulganin stepped up to the microphone. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR thanked the Government of India and Prime Minister Nehru for their kind invitation to visit India and conveyed the heartfelt greetings and best wishes of all the Soviet people to the 400 million people of India.

"India and the Soviet Union have different social and political systems", said Bulganin. "Nevertheless the two peoples have very much in common, and this strengthens their friendship and makes it durable and fruitful not only for India and the Soviet Union but for the whole world."

Bulganin's speech, which was repeatedly interrupted by applause, was heard by the residents of Delhi with keen interest. His concluding words: "Long live friendship and co-operation between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union!", "Djai Hind!" ("Long live India!") were drowned in a thunderous ovation.

The next to speak was Prime Minister Nehru, who stressed the fact that the meeting between Bulganin and Khrushchev and representatives of the Indian people was "not merely a meeting of individuals, however highly-placed they might be, but rather a meeting of two great peoples, and this has a great and historic significance".

At the conclusion of this magnificent demonstration, Jawaharlal Nehru cried into the microphone: "Long live Indian-Soviet friendship!" And in reply, like a powerful echo, came the voices of hundreds of thousands, chanting in unison: "Long live!"

Admiration for the Greatness of the People

On the morning of November 20 the guests flew to Agra, 125 miles south-east of Delhi. They were met at the airport, seven and a half miles from the town, by K. M. Munshi, Governor of Uttar Pradesh State, and by important local civil and military officials.

citizens of the town, headed by the local reception committee which comprised representatives of the Indian National Congress, the Communist Party, the Praja Socialist Party, the Hindu Mahasabha (a right-wing religious party) and others. Singhal, a representative of the Committee, officially welcomed the guests and on behalf of the citizens of Agra presented them with objects of art made by the local craftsmen. Khrushchev delivered a short speech of greeting, which was repeatedly interrupted by loud applause.

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"But I also had another feeling. I involuntarily thought of how kings and emperors did not spare man's labour, how they squandered it. Erecting such monuments with the labour of those under their power, they exhausted the strength and resources of the people with the sole object of self-glorification. And this was done while millions of people were probably dying of hunger. Here you are—wealth on the one hand and poverty on the other."

"We Are Your Friends in any Weather"

The Soviet guests were then invited to a luncheon given by Governor K. M. Munshi in one of the parks near Agra. Addressing his hosts during the luncheon, Khrushchev said: "We are your friends, not only in fair weather, while the sun shines kindly. We are your friends in any weather, and if there is a breeze or draught harmful to the health of the Indian people, then think of us—as for us, we shall never forget you.

On the same day President Rajendra Prasad gave a big reception in honour of the Soviet guests and Prime Minister Nehru gave a dinner. In his dinner speech Nehru said:

I sincerely believe that your visit to our country will promote the great cause of peace and co-operation which we all champion, and you yourselves will see how the people of India dedicate their energies not only to improving their own lot, but also to the greater cause of the progress of all mankind.

India and the Soviet Union, said Bulganin at this dinner, are peace-loving countries. We have different political and social systems and we have chosen different paths to a happy life and prosperity for our peoples. But the word "peace" is equally sacred to both the peoples of India and the Soviet Union. This will for peace draws us together, unites us and enables us to actively and jointly work for the peaceful settlement of controversial international issues.

by the project, which spreads over the picturesque gorges of a spur of the Himalayas; they examined the blueprints and diagrams and questioned specialists on the technical details of the project, the size of the future reservoir, the capacity of the future power plant, and so on.

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On the morning of November 23, Bulganin and Khrushchev flew from the Punjab to Uttar Pradesh, the biggest State of India, in the northern part of which, by decision of the Indian Government, work is under way to bring a large tract of fertile land under cultivation. There they visited the State Model Experimental Farm and talked with the workers on it. They formed a high opinion of the significance of the work being done on this big farm.

As highly-esteemed guests, Bulganin and Khrushchev were given the honour of opening the farm's newly-built main office. They then planted a young tree, an act that in India has from time immemorial been symbolic of good will.

After this, the Soviet delegation flew to Bombay, where it was met at the airport by numerous representatives of the people.

A meeting in which no less than 200,000 people took part was held in the Bombay Stadium in honour of the guests. It was addressed by the Mayor of Bombay, N. Pupala, and Bulganin and Khrushchev.

In all, some 1,500,000 people greeted the Soviet government delegation in Bombay.

Bulganin and Khrushchev attended a splendid children's festival in this city and visited a textile mill and a dairy farm in its environs.

Joint Meeting of the C.C. of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria

The Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria held a joint meeting in Sofia over the period November 14 to 21, which was also attended by the first secretaries of the regional Party committees and the chairmen of the regional people's councils.

The meeting heard a report by Comrade Georgi Chankov, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, on the draft economic plan for 1956 and on the proposals of government commissions and the commission elected at one of the sessions. Follow-

ing discussion it was unanimously resolved to submit the draft plan and the suggested amendments to the People's Assembly for examination and approval no later than December 10.

The meeting also approved a series of practical measures for ensuring fulfilment of the state economic plan for 1956. These measures will be made public by the C.C. of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers after the plan has been approved by the People's Assembly.

SPEECHES BY N. A. BULGANIN AND N. S. KHRUSHCHEV IN THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA on November 21, 1955

Speech by N. A. Bulganin

Honourable Mr. Speaker,

Honourable Members of Parliament,

Allow me first of all to express my profound gratitude for the opportunity to speak from this exalted tribune, which I consider a great honour for me. (Prolonged applause.)

At the meeting with the citizens of Delhi, your glorious capital, I had the opportunity of expressing to them and to your Government our feelings of gratitude for the warm and hearty reception accorded us everywhere. On behalf of the Soviet people we conveyed friendly greetings and wishes to the great people of India. (Applause.) I should like to say that all of us, your guests, were deeply moved at the sight of the many hundreds of thousands of friends who welcomed us in Ramjila Square. The unanimity, sincerity and power of the sentiments manifested there showed us most convincingly that in the people of India the Soviet people have a true and selfless friend. The Soviet people, for their part, will do everything to make this friendship grow and deepen. (Prolonged applause.)

The friendship between our peoples has its beginnings in the distant past. Almost five centuries ago, before the first European vessels dropped anchor by the shores of your country, Afanasi Nikitin, a Russian traveller, visited India and wrote a book, an outstanding one for that time, about the wonderful country in which he had spent several years and which he had come to love dearly. That was the first "discovery of India" by the Russians.

The relations established between our countries gradually gained in strength and developed. Works on India began to appear in Russia. Russian people also obtained information about and got some idea of your country from your remarkable literature. The first translations of the works of Indian authors, including the writings of the great Indian poet and playwright Kalidasa, appeared in Russia as early as the eighteenth century. (Applause.) Subsequently Indian epic works were translated and widely read. (Applause.)

The relations and understanding between the peoples of our countries strengthened still more after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. The principles of equality and the peoples' right to self-determination proclaimed by our revolution met with a wide response in other countries, including India, which at that time was in colonial dependence.

For their part the Soviet people wholeheartedly sympathised with the selfless and courageous struggle waged by your people against colonial oppression and for the re-establishment of the independence of their country. (Applause.) Of great significance in this struggle, as is known, were the ideas and the guidance of that outstanding leader of the Indian national movement Mahatma Gandhi. (Prolonged applause.)

A tremendous interest in India is to be observed in the Soviet Union, an interest in her history and culture, in the life of her people and in the transformations that are taking place here. This is evidenced by the steadily expanding ties between the USSR and India in the fields of culture, art, science and sports. The Indian films shown in our country and the Indian exhibitions held in Soviet cities have enjoyed outstanding success. (Applause.)

Soviet people also show great interest in Indian literature. (Applause.) The talented works of Rabindranath Tagore, repeatedly published in our country, are now coming off the press in a special edition. The USSR Academy of Sciences has issued the works of the great Indian poet Tulsi Das. (Applause.) The works of such an outstanding writer as Prem Chand, and a number of others, have been translated and published. Mr. Nehru's book *The Discovery of India* has been published in Russian and from it Soviet readers have learned much that is new and interesting about your country. (Applause.)

The cultural exchange developing between our countries opens

Soviet-Indian relations, founded on the famous five principles, convincingly endorse the correctness of the thesis of the possibility of peaceful coexistence of and friendly co-operation between countries with different social and political systems. This important thesis is now gaining an ever-increasing number of supporters and I would like to express the hope that it will also be accepted by the majority of those who are now opposed to the peaceful solution of international problems by means of negotiation and who still persist in conducting their foreign policy from positions of strength.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is a policy of peace and friendship between peoples, a policy of active and consistent struggle for peace, against war and against any foreign interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. (Applause.) Following the behests of our great teacher Lenin, we are building our policy on principles of respect for all peoples, on the premise that all peoples have the right to independent national development in conformity with their own desire and interests. (Applause.)

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that any aggression is contrary to the conscience and the honour of the peoples and leads to the destruction of immense material values and of the most precious thing in the world—human life. Therefore we resolutely repudiate war as a means of solving controversial international problems and stand for the peaceful solution of outstanding issues by negotiation. (Prolonged applause.)

The joint efforts made in this direction by the peace-loving forces, including India and the Soviet Union, have already yielded positive results and in particular affected the outcome of the Four-Power Conference in Geneva of heads of government. This Conference was held in a spirit of co-operation and played an important part in the easing of international tension and in the re-establishment of confidence among the Four Powers. It opened up the way for concrete discussion by the Four Foreign Ministers of such issues as disarmament, European security and Germany, and the development of contacts between East and West.

At the recent Four-Power Foreign Ministers' Conference the Soviet Union, acting in the "spirit of Geneva", tried to find agreed decisions on all these issues.

It is known that mankind is now most particularly concerned over the question of disarmament, inasmuch as the increase of both conventional armaments and weapons of mass annihilation makes the peoples highly perturbed about their future.

The Soviet Union is, and always has been, in favour of disarmament and the complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons. (Applause.) The Soviet Government has for a number of years been conducting a struggle for the realisation of this aim, deeming that disarmament is a task of first-rate importance in its foreign policy. We consider the most important thing in disarmament to be the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the termination of the arms race.

Displaying good will and striving for genuine disarmament and the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the Soviet Union agreed to the proposals the Western powers made earlier this year concerning the levels of the armed forces of the United States, the USSR, the Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France and the time by which the complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons should come into force. The Western powers declared that they could not agree to have nuclear weapons banned before conventional armaments were reduced to the extent of 75% of the agreed reductions. We accepted this proposal too.

More than that. Following the rule that actions speak louder than words, the Soviet Government decided to cut its armed forces by 640,000 and has, in the main, already carried out this decision. This constitutes a very real contribution to the

The policy of creating and expanding military alignments and also of setting up and maintaining military bases on foreign territory does not promote the establishment of international confidence and is an obstacle to the peaceful development of the peoples. Bearing this in mind, the Soviet Union relinquished its bases in Port Arthur on Chinese territory and in Porkkala-Udd on Finnish territory and now has no military bases on foreign soil. (Applause.) If other powers that have military bases in foreign countries would follow the example of the Soviet Union, that would be a valuable contribution to the further relaxation of international tension and the embodiment of the "spirit of Geneva" in concrete actions. (Applause.)

Unfortunately, again we have to observe that certain circles do not wish to follow the "spirit of Geneva" in their practical activity. This is borne out, for example, by the attempts to enlarge and strengthen the notorious South-East Asia Treaty Organisation "for defence" in which, in the main, non-Asian countries are represented, and also by the establishment of a military bloc in the Near and Middle East, on the borders of India and the Soviet Union. In these conditions the Soviet Government holds it its duty to be particularly vigilant in relation to the manoeuvres of the foes of peace and international co-operation.

It cannot be denied that the German problem is a major one: will Germany develop along the path of building up a peaceable and democratic state that has no part in military blocs, or will it take the path of reviving militarism and joining the military alignments of the Western powers? The interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world require that a united Germany follow the first path—that of peaceful and democratic development. It is on the basis of these interests that the Soviet Union defines its position on the German question.

We also proceed from the real fact that there exist two German states—the German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic—which have taken shape in the past ten years and have different social structures. In our opinion, settlement of the German question is above all a matter for the German people themselves, and the task of the Great Powers is to help them to achieve the unification of their country along the path of peaceful and democratic development. (Applause.)

The Soviet Union put forward a proposal for the establishment of an All-German Council, a body which would co-ordinate the efforts of the two existing German states in the sphere of political, economic and cultural life of the German nation, as well as in the sphere of their co-operation with other states in the cause of strengthening peace. All this would help to provide the conditions necessary for the solution of the German problem and for German reunification through free elections in accordance with the national interests of the German people and the interests of European security.

During the past six months the Soviet Government has taken a series of new important steps to promote a climate of confidence and the consolidation of peace in Europe. The Soviet Union has resumed and is successfully developing friendly relations with Yugoslavia. A State Treaty has been concluded with Austria, which has chosen the path of permanent neutrality. The USSR and the German Federal Republic have agreed to establish diplomatic relations. The Soviet Union has concluded a treaty on relations with the German Democratic Republic, which has consolidated the sovereign rights of the Republic. These steps by the Soviet

Speech by N. S. Khrushchev

Mr. Speaker,

Gentlemen,

Allow me to express our heartfelt gratitude for the honour of addressing the Parliament of the Republic of India. (Applause.)

We have come to your country at the kind invitation of the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, to return a friendly visit

Government speak for themselves and need no comment. (Applause.)

A feature of our time is the radical change in the political situation in the countries of Asia and the entire East. There is taking place a great historic process of awakening among the peoples of the East and of bringing them into active political life. This process is in full swing and there is no force that can stop it. True, some people attempt to overlook or ignore the big historic changes now occurring in the East. But they are occurring and, more than that, are influencing and will inevitably continue to exert a tremendous influence on the whole of world affairs.

The present international situation in Asia is characterised by the existence of a number of problems, the solving of which entails serious effort. For instance, the problem of a political settlement in Indo-China in accordance with the decisions of the 1954 Geneva Conference is causing concern. The Soviet Union is tirelessly striving for these decisions to be carried out. (Applause.)

Thus, gentlemen, the foreign policy of our states has much in common. In the final analysis we strive for one goal: to ease world tension, preserve and strengthen peace, avert war and free mankind from its horrors, to guarantee and ensure for the nations tranquil labour and the happiness of a peaceful life. What can be nobler than this? I think that all of you will agree that, for the sake of reaching this supreme goal it is worth working, as our people say, with sleeves rolled up and sparing no pains. (Prolonged applause.)

We also have much in common in solving the tasks advanced by the internal life of our countries.

When our people carried through the October Revolution they set themselves the task of achieving the economic and cultural transformation of their homeland and converting it into an industrialised socialist country. Under the guidance of the Communist Party the Soviet people have successfully fulfilled this historic task.

You are going your own way. You also are faced with the tasks of transforming your homeland, which has rid itself of colonial rule once and for all, into an advanced state, with a developed national economy and a sufficiently high standard of living. It is with complete understanding and sincere sympathy that the Soviet people look upon your efforts to carry out these tasks. (Applause.)

In our opinion there is now every opportunity for the continued extension of Soviet-Indian co-operation in the economic and cultural fields, as well as in scientific and technical research. We are ready to share with you the experience we have gained in the sphere of economy, science and technique. (Applause.) This also all the necessary conditions for the continued development of trade between our countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. (Prolonged applause.)

All that we have seen during the first days of our stay in your country has confirmed our deep conviction that for the further development of relations between our countries there is a firm basis of common and varied interests. (Prolonged applause.)

May the friendship and co-operation between our peace-loving countries strengthen and grow in the interests of the peoples of India and the Soviet Union, in the interests of preserving and strengthening peace throughout the world! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

foreign domination. The population of all these countries amounts to more than half mankind. All the efforts of the colonisers to divert these peoples once again from their chosen path, are doomed to failure.

The winning

of that outstanding leader of the Indian national movement Mahatma Gandhi. (Prolonged applause.)

A tremendous interest in India is to be observed in the Soviet Union, an interest in her history and culture, in the life of her people and in the transformations that are taking place here. This is evidenced by the steadily expanding ties between the USSR and India in the fields of culture, art, science and sports. The Indian films shown in our country and the Indian exhibitions held in Soviet cities have enjoyed outstanding success. (Applause.)

Soviet people also show great interest in Indian literature. (Applause.) The talented works of Rabindranath Tagore, repeatedly published in our country, are now coming off the press in a special edition. The USSR Academy of Sciences has issued the works of the great Indian poet Tulsi Das. (Applause.) The works of such an outstanding writer as Prem Chand, and a number of others, have been translated and published. Mr. Nehru's book *The Discovery of India* has been published in Russian and from it Soviet readers have learned much that is new and interesting about your country. (Applause.)

The cultural exchange developing between our countries opens up to Soviet people all the diversity of your ancient culture, gives us an idea of India's contribution to world civilisation and acquaints us with the contemporary cultural and scientific treasures of the Indian people. (Applause.) There is no need to speak of the significance of this and of how it facilitates spiritual enrichment.

The development and consolidation of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India were greatly promoted by the visit made to our country by Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, whom the Soviet people warmly welcomed. (Applause.) Mr. Nehru's visit to the USSR was a great and memorable event for our people. His visit made it still more clear that our countries could learn much from each other and derive no little benefit from their co-operation. (Prolonged applause.)

At the present time co-operation between India and the Soviet Union is of a diversified nature and, in addition to cultural relations, includes the economic sphere and also questions of the struggle for the consolidation of peace and the easing of international tension. On the latter, I should like to speak in somewhat greater detail.

The era we live in is, as is known, an era of great changes and scientific discoveries which pave the way for an unparalleled flowering of man's cultural and material potentialities. We must all take this into account. At the same time we cannot but reckon with the attempts of reactionary forces to reverse the progressive march of history, to employ the discoveries of man's genius to the detriment of the peoples, to utilise the achievements of science and technique for destroying cultural and material values, for annihilating millions of people. This circumstance places a special responsibility for the destinies of peace upon the peoples, parliaments and governments. The Soviet people and the Soviet Government fully appreciate this responsibility and are doing everything within their power to defend peace and progress. (Applause.) It is a matter of profound satisfaction to us Soviet people that in this matter the ways of our peoples and our governments do not part. (Prolonged applause.)

The Soviet people highly value India's contribution to the consolidation of peace. (Applause.) As a result of joint efforts by India, the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union an armistice was secured in Korea and the conflagration of war extinguished in Indo-China. India is working actively to secure for the Chinese People's Republic its lawful place in Uno. The Indian Government stands for a peaceful solution of the question of Taiwan, one that would take into consideration the national interests and the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic.

India was one of the sponsors of the first Afro-Asian Conference and played a prominent part in it. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of that Conference for the consolidation of universal peace and for ensuring the rights and national interests of the peace-loving peoples of the two continents.

The Soviet Union is aware of and warmly approves the Indian Government's stand on the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and on the reduction of armaments with a view to utilising for peaceful construction the vast resources now being swallowed up by the arms race.

The peoples of the Soviet Union have a profound respect for the efforts the Indian Government is making against the policy of setting up aggressive military blocs, and for the defence of collective peace and the method of negotiation as a means of resolving international problems. (Applause.)

years been conducting a struggle for the realisation of this aim, deeming that disarmament is a task of first-rate importance in its foreign policy. We consider the most important thing in disarmament to be the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the termination of the arms race.

Displaying good will and striving for genuine disarmament and the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the Soviet Union agreed to the proposals the Western powers made earlier this year concerning the levels of the armed forces of the United States, the USSR, the Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France and the time by which the complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons should come into force. The Western powers declared that they could not agree to have nuclear weapons banned before conventional armaments were reduced to the extent of 75% of the agreed reductions. We accepted this proposal too.

More than that. Following the rule that actions speak louder than words, the Soviet Government decided to cut its armed forces by 640,000 and has, in the main, already carried out this decision. This constitutes a very real contribution to the establishment of confidence between peoples.

Our proposals provide for the establishment of an effective system of control over the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, including the setting up of control posts on the territories of the states concerned with a view to preventing sudden attack by one state on another. It is absolutely clear to us that the decision of the question of control must be linked up with the main question of disarmament. Attempts to settle the question of control over disarmament without disarmament itself are contrary to common sense and the hopes of the peoples.

Most regrettably, our efforts to release the questions of disarmament and the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons from deadlock have not yet succeeded. In point of fact, the U.S.A., Britain and France have now rejected what they themselves proposed at the beginning of the year. We have to note the fact that as regards the question of disarmament the Western powers are regressing, retreating from their earlier positions and with their new proposals throwing the problem of disarmament a good ten years back.

Notwithstanding the difficulties that have arisen, the Soviet Government will continue to work for the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and for settlement of the disarmament problem. (Prolonged applause.)

Gentlemen, I would like to make a few remarks on the question of security in Europe. Europe is a long way from India, but it is a part of the world where developments have for several centuries been affecting the whole world. Suffice it to recall the fact that the first and second world wars began in Europe.

All the peoples are now justifiably alarmed by the fact that there are military groupings in Europe and that foreign troops and military bases are to be found on the territories of a number of European states. The policy of setting up military blocs leads, as Mr. Nehru, too, has repeatedly noted, not to peace and the alleviation of international tension but to the worsening of relations between states and, in the long run, to war. As you know, we share this view. (Applause.)

The Soviet Government opposes the policy of setting up military blocs; it favours the liquidation of the blocs already in existence. We suggested creating a system of collective security in Europe with the participation of all European states and of the United States of America as well. The Western powers objected to this proposal, which we put forward last year, as being destructive of the North Atlantic bloc which was supposedly set up for purely defensive ends. When we then expressed a desire to join NATO, the Western powers refused our application, thereby confirming the falseness of their assertion that NATO is a defensive organisation and demonstrating its restricted, aggressive character.

In view of this circumstance and of the conclusion of the Paris agreements which drew the German Federal Republic into the North Atlantic bloc, the Soviet Government and the governments of other East European states were obliged to take additional measures to safeguard their security, and in the spring of this year they signed the Warsaw Treaty.

The conclusion of the Warsaw Treaty was forced upon us, it was necessitated by the position of the Western powers, and we are prepared to repudiate it as soon as a system of European security is created and the Western powers give up the North Atlantic Treaty and the Paris agreements.

During the past six months the Soviet Government has taken a series of new important steps to promote a climate of confidence and the consolidation of peace in Europe. The Soviet Union has resumed and is successfully developing friendly relations with Yugoslavia. A State Treaty has been concluded with Austria, which has chosen the path of permanent neutrality. The USSR and the German Federal Republic have agreed to establish diplomatic relations. The Soviet Union has concluded a treaty on relations with the German Democratic Republic, which has consolidated the sovereign rights of the Republic. These steps by the Soviet

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Gentlemen,

Allow me to express our heartfelt gratitude for the honour of addressing the Parliament of the Republic of India. (Applause.)

We have come to your country at the kind invitation of the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, to return a friendly visit, to personally express the profound respect and sincere sympathy of the Soviet people for the friendly people of India, to get to know their life and work. (Stormy applause.)

We are happy to greet you and to convey the ardent greetings of the Soviet people to the great freedom-loving and talented people of India! (Prolonged applause.)

The warm and cordial reception accorded to us by the Indian people has surpassed our expectations. We regard the sincere enthusiasm, the feeling of friendship expressed by your people in welcoming our delegation as a reward to the peoples of the Soviet Union for their disinterested, honest attitude to all nations, big and small. (Applause.) We also ascribe these sentiments of love so strikingly expressed by the Indian people to the active support given by the Soviet Union to the peoples fighting against colonial bondage, to our struggle for stable and lasting world peace. (Applause.)

In visiting various historic places and meeting with the hospitable citizens of India, we often see and hear the wonderful words: "The Indian and the Soviet peoples are brothers." (Applause.)

These words correspond to all our strivings and to all our activities. So it is today, and so, dear friends, will it be for aeons of time. Our peoples are brothers in spirit and in all their aspirations. (Stormy applause.)

Here, under the roof of your Parliament, I cannot but say that the friendship between our peoples has been developing for many centuries and has never been clouded by conflicts or disputes. (Applause.)

And now that India has acquired her state sovereignty and national independence, the friendly ties between our countries are daily growing stronger, which accords with the vital interests of our peoples and is in keeping with the five principles of peaceful coexistence proclaimed by India and China. (Applause.) States which comprise a large part of mankind, including the great Indian, Chinese and Soviet peoples, have now agreed to adhere to these principles. (Applause.)

For many centuries India was in the position of a colony. Your wonderful country, which had made a great contribution to the history of man's culture, was doomed by the colonisers to a position in which it was denied all rights. The Soviet people always had great sympathy for the Indian people's struggle for the national independence of their homeland, since they themselves, in the past, experienced much suffering and oppression at the hands of foreign enslavers.

Back in 1923 Lenin, our wise teacher, wrote that Russia, India, China and other countries, accounting for the overwhelming majority of the world's population, were being drawn with exceptional rapidity into struggle for their liberation, and foretold a victorious outcome of that struggle. Life has fully confirmed these truly prophetic words.

We are living at a time which has seen a historic turn in the life of many nations, when the colonial system is crumbling under the mighty blows of the national liberation movement. (Applause.)

Tremendous historic victories have been recorded by the great Chinese people who are successfully building a new free life. All progressive mankind saluted the winning of national independence by the great Indian people. The peoples of Indonesia, Burma and other countries have thrown off the yoke of

All that we have seen in your countries there is a firm country has confirmed our deep conviction that the further development of relations between our peace-loving basis of common and varied interests. (Prolonged applause.)
May the friendship and co-operation between our peace-loving countries strengthen and grow in the interests of preserving and India and the Soviet Union, in the interests of preserving and strengthening peace throughout the world! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

foreign domination. The population of all these countries amounts to more than half mankind. All the efforts of the colonisers to divert these peoples once again from their chosen path are doomed to failure.

The winning of state sovereignty and national independence by India is a fact of great historical importance. The Soviet people note with profound satisfaction and joy that a path of free, independent development is open to the peoples of India. By developing their independent state, they can achieve an advance in their material and cultural standards and secure the economic progress of their country. The fulfilment of these great tasks is in the hands of the Indian people themselves!

The Soviet people fully understand the aspirations of the Indian people for lasting and durable peace, for it is only in conditions of peace that these goals can be reached. (Applause.)

The course of social development shows that a country independent and ensure the well-being of its people a country must have its own developed economy, independent of foreign capital. History teaches us that the efforts of the colonisers to enslave an economically less developed country can take the most diverse forms. They do their utmost to arrest the development of national industry in such countries, for fear that the creation of a national industry, the formation of a national intelligentsia, the raising of the living standards of the people would strengthen the formerly dependent country and help her to follow the course of independent development. (Applause.)

We greet the farsightedness of India's leaders who realise this, who see from whence the danger to India's independence can emanate, and who are fighting against this danger.

We sincerely desire that you will have your own powerful national industry; that your science, culture and education will develop, that the Indian people will always be attended by success and happiness. In saying this we are guided by the immortal teaching of the great Lenin, who considered that the peoples of all countries had a right to live as they themselves wanted without other countries interfering in their affairs.

We are often accused of trying to export the ideas of Communism to other countries; many other absurdities are said about us. Any attempts by the oppressed peoples to cast off the yoke of foreign enslavers are ascribed to the hand of Moscow. (Laughter, applause.)

The Soviet people, following their chosen path of Socialism, have achieved great successes in the course of their development. But we have never forced our ideas on the transformation of society on anyone, nor are we doing so now. (Prolonged applause.)

The question arises: Who puts these fabrications about the Soviet Union into circulation and why? They are launched by reactionary quarters with the object of intimidating people by lying stories about the Communist menace, of whipping up war hysteria. They want the masses to know less about our country, for the truth about the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is deadly to the forces of reaction, to the colonisers, to all who would like to perpetuate the enslavement of some peoples by others, to perpetuate the exploitation of the labour of others. (Prolonged applause.)

The truth is that only with the advent of Soviet power, the power of workers and peasants, did the peoples of our country—the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Azerbaijanians and other nations and nationalities—gain real freedom to develop their economy, their national culture, were they able to unfold their creative powers to the full.

(Continued on page 3)

Speech by N. S. Khrushchev

(Continued from page 2)

The Soviet Union is a closely united multi-national state comprising sixteen equal union republics, each of which has its own developed national economy, its own distinctive national culture. Complete equality of all USSR citizens, irrespective of nationality or race, is strictly observed in our country. Any direct or indirect restriction of rights or, conversely, the establishment of direct or indirect privileges, either racial or national, is punishable by law. The peoples of our country constitute one friendly family. The friendship of the peoples is a mighty source of strength for our Soviet state.

A fuller idea of what the Soviet people have achieved since the overthrow of tsarism can be gained, for instance, from the following figures: in 1955 the total output of the whole of Soviet industry was 27 times greater than in 1913 (applause); the production of the means of production increased 60 times (applause); the output of consumer goods rose 11 times (applause); the production of electric power 86 times (applause) and the output of the engineering industry over 160 times. (Applause.)

While developing industry the Soviet Government is at the same time devoting much attention to the advance of agriculture. The peasants, united in collective farms, have with the help of mechanisation made considerable headway in increasing agricultural output.

The Soviet Union is now a highly developed industrial power and stands on the same level of economic development as the most technically developed capitalist countries.

The whole world admits that our country has made a big leap forward in the development of culture. Prior to the October Revolution 76% of the population of tsarist Russia could not read or write, whereas even before the second world war illiteracy had, in the main, been wiped out in our country. This year almost 35 million people in the USSR are attending elementary, seven-year and secondary schools, schools for adults, labour reserve schools and technical colleges. More than 1,700,000 are studying in higher educational establishments.

In the very first years of Soviet power, schools for the masses were organised in our country and workers' colleges were set up; sometimes even semi-literate workers and peasants entered them, studied perseveringly, and received secondary and higher education. Today remarkable cadres of truly people's intellectuals have been trained in our country. More than 5,500,000 specialists with higher education and secondary vocational training are now employed in the national economy of the Soviet Union. We have now 217,000 grammar schools, 3,796 technical colleges and other specialised secondary schools and 798 institutes and universities. The conditions have now been created in the USSR for the introduction of universal secondary ten-year education within the next few years.

Our country, of course, is not yet a paradise, there are still many shortcomings. But we see them and do everything to eliminate them as quickly as possible.

During conversations with statesmen of different countries, and in the foreign press, one often comes across wrong conceptions about the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. As First Secretary of the C.C. of the CPSU I would like to speak a little on this subject.

Yes, many different tales are spread about the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. And no wonder, since our Party organises and rallies the masses for building a completely new society—a communist society, which is the direct opposite of the old society, capitalist society.

I do not think that you will suspect me of indulging in propaganda. (Laughter, applause.)

We are of the opinion that the question of ideas is a question of conscience, of the world outlook not only of each people, but also of each individual. And in our country too we have people who are not members of the Communist Party. The Communist Party has 8 million members, and nearly 18.5 million people belong to the Young Communist League. And this is out of a population of 200 million in the Soviet Union. (Animation.) Hence, far from all the people in our country are members of the Party or the Young Communist League, and we do not strive for this. But the whole of the people of our country have rallied around the Communist Party and justly see in it their organiser and leader. The people and the Party in our country cannot be

were engaged in peaceful labour, we knew that the forces of reaction were still active. Fearing the very existence of the Soviet land, where the people enjoy the fruits of their labour, the enemies let loose the mad dog of Hitlerite fascism on our country. How the fascist invasion ended is well known to all. Nazism, that terrible peril to free mankind, was smashed, and Hitler rotted long ago.

The second world war caused immense destruction in our country. But this time too, the Soviet people, inspired by their Communist Party, did not shrink back in the face of difficulties. They have fully overcome the grave aftermath of the war. With unparalleled energy they are building new factories and mills and the biggest hydro-electric stations in the world.

I am speaking of this not because I want to impose upon you the Soviet path of development, but to give you a fuller idea of the difficult path traversed by our people. But this has been a noble path, as a result of which our people have immense achievements and gains. We have accumulated a great amount of experience during these years and should you want to benefit to any extent from our experience in different branches of the economy and of culture, we will willingly share it with you in a friendly, disinterested way, and render any assistance within our powers. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause.)

Our people are engrossed in gigantic constructive work. The Soviet Union is at present carrying out a programme for effecting a rapid advance in all branches of the economy in order to secure a flowering of the economy and of culture and a further improvement in the material well-being of the people.

Only peaceful deeds are a source of joy and inspiration to us. We never tire of working for peace and the peaceful development of relations between countries. It must be said, however, that we do not always meet with due response and support from a number of other countries in consolidating peace.

We stand for developing trade relations and cultural ties between peoples in every possible way. The whole world knows of the efforts made by the Soviet Government to ease international tension. We stand for peace, for the peaceful coexistence of states irrespective of their internal social structure. This is conclusively proved by all the foreign policy measures of our state.

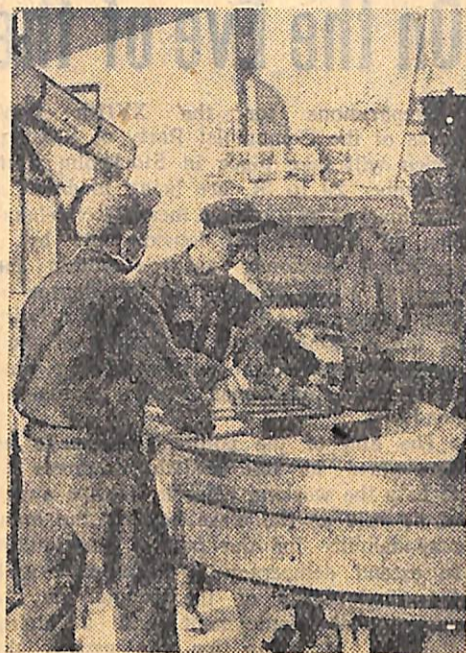
The Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers in Geneva was an important international event, which brought about a certain relaxation of international tension. In pursuance of the directive of the heads of government of the Four Powers a Conference of the Foreign Ministers of these states was recently held in Geneva. That Conference did not produce big results since the Ministers were confronted with very complicated tasks, difficult to settle at one go. But we are confident that by following the course mapped out at the Geneva Conference of heads of government we shall achieve a further relaxation of international tension, advancing step by step in the solution of all intricate international problems.

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that with some people the spirit of Geneva goes against the grain. Certain circles in some states still try to pursue the notorious "positions of strength" policy, the policy of brandishing atomic weapons, which is a disgrace to contemporary civilisation.

After the second world war reactionary circles sought to intimidate us with the atom bomb, to keep us down. But it is common knowledge that nothing came of this. Soviet scientists discovered the secret of producing atomic energy. (Applause.) To paralyse the aggressive schemes of some bellicose foreign leaders, we were constrained to make atom and hydrogen bombs. But, having produced these weapons, we immediately proclaimed our desire that they should never be used. The Soviet Union was the first country in the world to put atomic energy to peaceful uses. We submitted proposals for the prohibition of the use and manufacture of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the governments to solemnly pledge not to use them. But the Western powers have not agreed to these proposals to this day.

The forces of reaction are doing everything they can to thwart the cause of peace. But we are convinced that victory will be gained by the peoples, by the men and women who are working for peace, because peace among the nations is the dream of all progressive mankind. We are happy to have so good an ally as India in this cause. (Loud, prolonged applause.)

The Soviet people and the peoples of other countries highly appreciate the great contribution of the Indian people and their struggle for peace, against the threat of



A plant for the production of fire-proof bricks has been recently put into operation at the Anshan Iron and Steel Works. The plant is fully mechanised. The photo above shows workers in one of the shops at a rotary press turning out 2,000 bricks per hour.

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Chinese industrial workers are meeting with success in their efforts to fulfil 1955 production plans ahead of schedule.

Workers at the Yenchang oilfield—one of the most important in China—have fulfilled the state plan for the production of crude oil 76 days before the assigned date. This year oil workers in Shensi Province, North-West China, have reached the highest level of oil output in the whole 40 years these fields have existed. The amount of oil so far obtained in Shensi this year is 10% above that of last year, and three times as much as in 1953.

The workers in Chungking's Iron and Steel Plant No. 1 have fulfilled their annual plan for steel 57 days ahead of time. This year they turned out 26% more steel than in 1954 and have pledged to give the country an extra 11,000 tons in excess of plan.

In the Shanghai machine-tool plant the workers are fulfilling their 1955 plan before time. This month 140 workers at the plant started on their 1956 assignment. These successes have been achieved through applying advanced Soviet methods of high-speed metal cutting.

AT THE CALL OF THE PARTY

The 500 million-strong working peasantry of China has enthusiastically responded to the Communist Party's call for still further expansion of the co-operative movement. China now has 1,240,000 agricultural producer co-operatives, of which 590,000 were set up in the past three months.

In Hopei Province, a major cotton-growing area, co-operatives embrace over 60% of all peasant households. There are now 147,000 co-operatives in this province as against 97,000 in the summer of last year.

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Leader and Teacher of the International Proletariat

The 135th Anniversary of the Birth of Frederick Engels

November 28 marks the 135th anniversary of the birth of Frederick Engels, great revolutionary thinker, one of the founders of scientific Communism, leader and teacher of the international proletariat.

Engels' life and activity were inseparably linked with those of Marx. Both were the creators of the theory of scientific Communism and zealous fighters for the great cause of emancipating the proletariat and all working people from capitalist oppression. The close friend and co-worker of Marx, Engels always justly considered Marx the superior. His love and respect for Marx were infinite.

There were quite a number of philosophers before Marx and Engels who sought long and indefatigably for ways to improve life, to establish a "just" order of things on this earth. But it was only Marx and Engels who, generalising from the experience of the workers' movement of all countries, critically revising the teachings of the greatest thinkers in the fields of philosophy, political economy and Socialism, and basing themselves on all the best that mankind had created, were able to elaborate a strictly scientific theory of the development of nature and society. They proved that a proletarian revolution and the downfall of capitalism, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the victory of the socialist system were all inevitable; they substantiated the world-historic role of the proletariat as the grave-digger of capitalism and the creator of a new, communist society; they outlined the teaching on the proletarian party, the vanguard of the working class, in its struggle for the revolutionary transformation of society. The appearance of Marxism marked a radical turning point; it represented a real revolution in philosophy, political economy and the history of socialist thought. Marx' and Engels' services to the working class, as Lenin emphasized, were that they taught it to know itself and to be conscious of itself and substituted science for dreams.

In creating revolutionary theory, Marx and Engels always focused attention on its vital, creative nature, on its unity with revolutionary practice.

Frederick Engels lived a great and glorious life. In addition to the works he wrote in collaboration with Marx, he was the author of many works in which the questions of dialectical and historical materialism, political economy and scientific Socialism are substantiated. He was also a great military expert, had a thorough knowledge of natural science, mathematics, physics, literature, and knew nearly 20 languages.

Engels' found his way to materialism and Communism independently, before he met and collaborated with Marx. In his *Letters from London, Notes on the Critique of Political Economy* and other works, which appeared between 1839 and 1844, Engels criticised the capitalist order of things and spoke of the great mission of the proletariat.

He first met Marx in August 1844 in Paris, and the outcome of this meeting was their joint work entitled the *Holy Family*, directed against the ideologists of German liberalism. This book contains the foundations of revolutionary materialistic Socialism.

After the *Holy Family*, Marx and Engels collaborated in writing such outstanding works as *The German Ideology* and the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*. In the latter, which was the first programme of

1849, Engels courageously fought together with the people.

It is to the great credit of Marx and Engels that in 1864 they founded the first international working-class association in the world, the First International, which laid the foundations for an international proletarian struggle for Socialism. On behalf of the International the founders of the theory of scientific Communism warmly acclaimed the heroic Paris Commune, influenced the actions of the Communards and presented a profound analysis of the significance of the Commune.

Marx and Engels paid very great attention to the organisation of proletarian parties in the different countries. While fighting against distortions and vulgarisations of Marxism, they helped the proletariat of Germany, France, Britain and other countries to take a truly revolutionary path, to unite for a victorious struggle for their ideals.

After Marx' death Engels continued to head the international movement of the proletariat. He was the adviser and the leader of Socialists all over the world. The revolutionaries of Germany, England, France, Russia, Spain, Rumania and other countries came to him for advice. In those years Engels paid particularly close attention to the development of the revolutionary movement in Russia. He welcomed the appearance of the "Emancipation of Labour" group, the first Marxist group to be formed there, and prophetically pointed out that Russia had a great revolutionary future. Shortly before his death, Engels wrote to Plekhanov: "...If the devil of revolution has seized anybody by the scruff of the neck, it is Nikolai II."

Engels personally directed the foundation of the Second International and resolutely fought the opportunists who sought to seize the leadership of it. His letters of this period contain sharp criticism of Kautsky, Bernstein and other opportunists who after Engels' death sank so low as to betray the interests of the proletariat and definitely take the path of agreement with the bourgeoisie.

Besides the immense amount of work Engels did in leading the international socialist movement, he gave a good deal of his time and energy to preparing the works of his great friend Marx for publication. In Marx' lifetime only the first volume of *Capital* saw the light of day and volumes II and III were only roughly prepared by him. Engels performed the titanic task of editing and publishing them. No wonder that Lenin observed that "these two volumes of *Capital* are the work of two men: Marx and Engels". Engels also devoted no little effort to translating and publishing other works by Marx.

Frederick Engels died on August 5, 1895. After his death the opportunists seized the leadership of the Second International and took the path of revising Marxism in all its aspects and converting it into a dead dogma. The danger represented by opportunism was aggravated by the fact that at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century capitalism entered upon a new epoch—the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions. It was necessary to develop Marxism further, in relation to the epoch of imperialism, to give the working class exhaustive answers to the new complex problems that had arisen for it, to arm it with a clear perspective of the struggle for the victory of Socialism. This truly historic task was carried out by the brilliant continuer of the work of Marx and Engels—V. I. Lenin. Basing himself on

in the foreign press, one often comes across wrong conceptions about the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. As First Secretary of the C.C. of the CPSU I would like to speak a little on this subject.

Yes, many different tales are spread about the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. And no wonder, since our Party organises and rallies the masses for building a completely new society—a communist society, which is the direct opposite of the old society, capitalist society.

I do not think that you will suspect me of indulging in propaganda. (Laughter, applause.)

We are of the opinion that the question of ideas is a question of conscience, of the world outlook not only of each people, but also of each individual. And in our country too we have people who are not members of the Communist Party. The Communist Party has 8 million members, and nearly 18.5 million people belong to the Young Communist League. And this is out of a population of 200 million in the Soviet Union. (Animation.) Hence, far from all the people in our country are members of the Party or the Young Communist League, and we do not strive for this. But the whole of the people of our country have rallied around the Communist Party and justly see in it their organiser and leader. The people and the Party in our country cannot be separated.

The question of ideas and convictions is a personal matter for every man and woman. In the USSR Communists and non-party atheists and believers are working jointly and harmoniously for the good of the people. Freedom of religion is recognised for all citizens. Freedom of conscience and religious worship is not only proclaimed but is also strictly ensured by the state as a constitutional right of Soviet citizens. (Applause.) There are Christians, Moslems, Buddhists, Baptists and believers of other denominations among the Soviet people.

Our great teacher Lenin, who more profoundly and better than anyone understood the laws of the development of modern society, founded the Communist Party as the vanguard of the working class, as the most advanced section of the peoples of Russia. Having assessed the giant forces of the working class, the working masses, he roused them for a decisive attack upon enslaving serfdom and the capitalist order of things, which shackled the peoples of Russia. Lenin did this not only for the sake of the freedom and happiness of the peoples of our country. He was aware that this would also benefit the peoples of other countries.

The Great October Revolution ushered in a new era in the life of mankind. In his book *The Discovery of India* Jawaharlal Nehru wrote that "the Soviet Revolution had advanced human society by a great leap and had lit a bright flame which could not be smothered (applause)... it had laid the foundations for the 'new civilisation' towards which the world would advance". We fully agree with these words.

It is said that in the course of this revolution there were many unnecessary victims. But this is not quite true. The most bloodless great revolution was the October Socialist Revolution. (Applause.) Having taken power into its hands, the working class did not proceed to punish blindly its age-old tormentors and oppressors. Moreover, in the first months after the October Revolution many reactionary tsarist generals were released on parole, but they subsequently treacherously violated their pledges and attacked their people with sword in hand. The Soviet Republic needed peace, and Lenin and the workers' and peasants' government proclaimed peace.

But a bloody path of struggle was imposed upon us. It was not we who chose it. Why, it is not propaganda but a historical fact that the armies of the French, British, American, Japanese and other interventionists, armed to the teeth, were hurled against Soviet Russia.

Our people paid a heavy price for this war that was forced upon them. But, I repeat, it was not we who chose this path. We were attacked; they wanted to strangle the Soviet state, to tear our country to pieces.

Is it not to the credit of Lenin, to the credit of the Communist Party, to the credit of our whole people, that we did not bow our heads and did not surrender in face of the superior forces of an enemy armed to the teeth? The working class, all the peoples of our multi-national country rallied around their collective leader, the Communist Party, and rose to fight a sacred patriotic war. Our enemies were defeated and the Soviet state was firmly established as a mighty force of the liberated peoples. (Applause.)

Having won the long awaited peace, the Soviet people set about the peaceful reconstruction of their country with inexhaustible energy and attained outstanding success. While we ourselves

cannot close our eyes to the fact that with some people the spirit of Geneva goes against the grain. Certain circles in some states still try to pursue the notorious "positions of strength" policy, the policy of brandishing atomic weapons, which is a disgrace to contemporary civilisation.

After the second world war reactionary circles sought to intimidate us with the atom bomb, to keep us down. But it is common knowledge that nothing came of this. Soviet scientists discovered the secret of producing atomic energy. (Applause.) To paralyse the aggressive schemes of some bellicose foreign leaders, we were constrained to make atom and hydrogen bombs. But, having produced these weapons, we immediately proclaimed our desire that they should never be used. The Soviet Union was the first country in the world to put atomic energy to peaceful uses. We submitted proposals for the prohibition of the use and manufacture of atomic and hydrogen weapons and for the governments to solemnly pledge not to use them. But the Western powers have not agreed to these proposals to this day.

The forces of reaction are doing everything they can to thwart the cause of peace. But we are convinced that victory will be gained by the peoples, by the men and women who are working for peace, because peace among the nations is the dream of all progressive mankind. We are happy to have so good an ally as India in this cause. (Loud, prolonged applause.)

The Soviet people and the peoples of other countries highly appreciate the great contribution of the Indian people and their Government to the struggle for peace, against the threat of another war. India actively came out for the termination of the wars in Korea and Indo-China. (Prolonged applause.) Despite all obstacles, India continues to discharge the difficult but honourable international obligation of supervising the observance of the armistice terms in Korea and Viet Nam.

There are still many complex and unsettled problems in the world today. Much effort, persistence and patience will be needed to preserve and strengthen peace, but we firmly believe in the triumph of this noble cause.

Mr. Speaker, Gentlemen,

We can note with satisfaction that the economic and cultural ties between our countries have of late been considerably strengthened. (Prolonged applause.) The extension of mutually advantageous economic ties between the USSR and India has great prospects and will undoubtedly be conducive to further rapprochement between our peoples. Commerce is developing successfully on the basis of the Soviet-Indian Trade Agreement of 1953. (Applause.) We believe that an important contribution to the strengthening of our economic ties has been made by the agreement concluded this year on the construction in India, with Soviet assistance, of an iron and steel works with an annual capacity of one million tons of steel. (Applause.) Soviet workers and engineers have set about fulfilling the orders for this project with great enthusiasm. We attach great significance to the personal contact established between leaders of the Republic of India and the Soviet Union. Prime Minister Nehru's visit to the Soviet Union has left a deep impress upon the minds of the Soviet people. (Prolonged, loud applause.)

Soviet men and women evince keen interest in India's exceedingly rich centuries-old culture. Many Indian books have been translated into Russian. The splendid works of the great Indian writer and public figure, Rabindranath Tagore, are very popular in our country. (Applause.) Books by contemporary Indian authors are read by our people with unabating interest. (Prolonged applause.) More than two million copies of Indian works of fiction and poetry have been printed in the USSR in Soviet times. (Applause.) There are Russian translations of Mahatma Gandhi, who knew his country and the great people of India so well and played a big role in your history. (Prolonged applause.) A huge edition of *The Discovery of India* by the outstanding statesman and political leader, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, has been published. (Applause.)

We stand for all-round and extensive interchange in culture and the arts, for the interchange of technical and scientific achievements. The Soviet people are always glad to welcome their Indian friends to their country. (Applause.) The better we get to know and help each other, the firmer our friendship will be and the stronger the forces for peace throughout the world. (Prolonged applause.)

Allow me to thank you for the cordial, friendly welcome given to our delegation by you and your hospitable people. From the bottom of our hearts we wish the friendly people of India happiness and prosperity. (Loud applause.)

Long live the great Indian people! (Loud, prolonged applause.)

Long live the friendship of the peoples of India and the Soviet Union! (Loud, prolonged applause.)

Long live world peace! (Loud, prolonged applause.)

year they turned out 26% more steel than in 1954 and have pledged to give the country an extra 11,000 tons in excess of plan.

In the Shanghai machine-tool plant the workers are fulfilling their 1955 plan before time. This month 140 workers at the plant started on their 1956 assignment. These successes have been achieved through applying advanced Soviet methods of high-speed metal cutting.

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Since the summer of 1954 the number of co-operatives in Chekiang Province have increased 2.5 times. At the present time over 30% of the peasant families there are working in co-operatives.

The co-operative movement has developed on a large scale in the multi-national Kwangsi and Chinghai Provinces. In Kwangsi Province, where national minorities constitute more than 30% of the population, 1.2 million peasant households have applied to join the co-operatives. Many new co-operatives have been organised in the Yunnan and Sinkiang Provinces and in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

GREAT DEMAND FOR SOVIET TECHNICAL LITERATURE

The industrial construction now under way on a vast scale in the Chinese People's Republic requires large numbers of engineers and technicians. Bearing this in mind, the people's Government annually publishes big editions of Soviet scientific and technical literature, which is much sought after by Chinese working people. In the last six years 3,000 Soviet scientific and technical books have been translated and published, the total number of copies amounting to over 20 million.

Also in great demand are Soviet scientific textbooks, which are translated into Chinese and published in mass editions.

MORE DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS OF CHINA

The material well-being of the Chinese people is improving steadily, as is eloquently evidenced by their increased savings accounts. In the first eight months of this year the Republic's townfolk placed more than 157 million yuan in the savings banks. The actual number of people opening accounts has also grown, and now totals 9,700,000 as compared with 5,788,000 at the end of last year. Deposit accounts at present comprise 70% of all accounts.

Last August the savings of the working people in China's towns amounted to more than 1,440 million yuan—nearly ten times more than the figure for the same period in 1950.

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After the *Holy Family*, Marx and Engels collaborated in writing such outstanding works as *The German Ideology* and the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*. In the latter, which was the first programme of Communism, Marx and Engels furnished replies to the key questions brought to the fore by the development of the international working-class movement.

The works written by Engels alone have also been of immense importance in the elaboration of revolutionary theory and in training the proletariat and all working people in a revolutionary spirit.

His *Condition of the Working Class in England* was the fruit of observation and a thorough and deep study of the life led by the working class of Britain. Full of the most shocking pictures of the grim conditions of the British proletariat, this book is an indictment against capitalism.

Engels' *Anti-Dühring* is a book that is instructive and exceptionally rich in content. It sets out and substantiates the three component parts of Marxism: philosophy, political economy and the theory of scientific Communism. A classical example of the creative development of dialectical and historical materialism is offered by other works of Engels, among them *Dialectics of Nature, The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State, Ludwig Feuerbach and the Outcome of Classical German Philosophy*.

Like Marx, Engels was not only a great theoretician of scientific Communism, but also an organiser of the international labour movement. In 1847 he and Marx founded the Communist League, which was the prototype of future proletarian parties, the first form of organisation of the working class of different countries. The slogan of the Communist League was "Workers of all lands, unite!" and its programme was the famous *Manifesto of the Communist Party*.

Like Marx, Engels took a personal part in the German revolution of 1848-1849. Together they founded the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*, the finest newspaper issued by the revolutionary proletariat of that time. When an armed uprising broke out in West and South Germany in May

socialism movement, he gave a great part of his time and energy to preparing the works of his great friend Marx for publication. In Marx' lifetime only the first volume of *Capital* saw the light of day and volumes II and III were only roughly prepared by him. Engels performed the titanic task of editing and publishing them. No wonder that Lenin observed that "these two volumes of *Capital* are the work of two men: Marx and Engels". Engels also devoted no little effort to translating and publishing other works by Marx.

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The continuer of Lenin's work, J. V. Stalin, creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist teaching. Now it is finding further development in the decisions of the CPSU and in the works of the leaders of the CPSU and the other fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties.

The ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are spreading more and more widely among the masses. Taking these all-conquering ideas as its guide, the proletariat of Russia, in alliance with the working peasantry and under the leadership of the great party of Lenin, overthrew the power of the capitalists and landlords, built up Socialism and is now successfully effecting the transition to communist society. The great Chinese people and the working people of the European and Asian People's Democracies have definitely and irrevocably taken their place under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The colonial system of imperialism is collapsing. India, Indonesia, Burma and some other countries have cast off the yoke of alien domination and acquired national independence. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism are winning over ever-broader masses in the capitalist countries. They triumphed in the past and will triumph in the future.

The Communists—the advanced members of society—are the ardent propagandists of these great ideas. When Marx and Engels founded the Communist League, there were no more than about 400 Communists in the whole world. Today the army of Communists has grown to nearly 26 million. This mighty army brings the truth of life to the masses; it leads the working people in their struggle for the complete triumph of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Working People of GDR Approve Stand of USSR at Geneva Conference

Mass meetings and rallies of working people on the results of the Four-Power Foreign Ministers' Conference at Geneva have been held in the towns and villages of the German Democratic Republic. They were addressed by leading statesmen and public figures of the GDR.

In his speech to the workers of the Karl Liebknecht Transformer-Producing Plant in Berlin, the Prime Minister, Otto Grotewohl, dwelt upon the tasks of the German people after the Geneva Conference and emphasized

that German patriots fully supported the proposals made by the Soviet Union at this Conference for establishing a system of collective security in Europe and facilitating the reunification of Germany.

Among those who spoke to workers at other big enterprises were Comrades Albert Norden, Paul Wandel and Gerhart Ziller, Secretaries of the Central Committee of the SUPG, and Herbert Warnke, Chairman of the Board of the Federation of Free German Trade Unions.

The Bite of the Tarantula

You run the risk of being bitten by a tarantula, they say, only if you walk through the fields bare-foot. Yet I do not know of anything but a tarantula bite

that would explain the obscene convulsions of many of the political commentators in our country, unless, possibly, they are the result of some other poison. Previously the shouting was about certain episodes of parliamentary life; now it is the turn of the Geneva discussions on the German question. Now they are all shouting—whether in indignation and impotent fury or in lurid exultation, I cannot tell—that the détente has come to an end and the spirit of Geneva has died.

Are there many in Italy capable of listening to this insipid trash for the thousandth time without yawning? Are there many who can still be impressed by the fury and the shouting of so many political commentators? I have the impression that not only are such people few and far between, but that their number is constantly dwindling and that it is just this fact that gets the commentators so agitated, so infuriated, and drives them to stringing together meaningless phrases instead of presenting and commenting on the facts as they are. It is utterly impossible for any person of intelligence and good sense to have forgotten the discussion of the so-called West European Union treaty which took place in all European countries just about this time last year. Was it not said then, repeated and proved a hundred times that this treaty, on the basis of which Western Germany was being rearmed and incorporated in the military anti-Soviet and anti-socialist bloc, envisaged the unification of Germany in a way that would lead to the inclusion of Eastern Germany in this bloc as well, thus rendering German unification impossible?

The step forward that was taken in Geneva in the summer consisted precisely in the fact that the correctness of this stand was recognised, as was also, consequently, the fact that the unification of Germany was linked up with the question of general European security. What the so-called Western representatives hinted at this second Geneva Conference, on the contrary, had nothing to do with the organisation of a general security system, for all that was mentioned was the offer of a few general verbal "guarantees" after the entire territory of Germany had been incorporated in the anti-Soviet, anti-socialist military bloc. In the final analysis this would simply have meant an advance of two to three hundred kilometres by the entire "Western" military alliance with its German-American divisions and atomic guns; and this advance was to take place under the guise of German unification.

It may be said that to treat the question in military terms, that is, in the terminology of war, is too crude and goes ill with any intention of achieving a détente. That is true, but this terminology can be abandoned only when at least a few steps are taken which demonstrate the existence of an intention to build international relations in Europe not on the basis of opposing military blocs but on one of a general security system. To give no proof that this intention exists at least in embryonic form, to preserve one's own military bloc, include in it a Western Germany rearmed in defiance of all previous agreements and then demand another

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Palmiro Togliatti
General Secretary,
Italian Communist Party

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shriek, twist and turn as much as you like—this is a thing that everyone understands.

The considerations of a social and political nature which were advanced in Geneva without any beating about the bush are also comprehensible to all. In Eastern Germany a general agrarian reform and an industrial reform have been carried out. The land was taken away from the landed nobility, and the factories from the big capitalists. The power is in the hands of the Party of the Communist and Socialist working people, allied with progressive Catholics and democrats. In the West, in Bonn, the landed nobility and big capitalists are the ruling class; the party in power in East Berlin is outlawed in Western Germany; and plans are afoot to outlaw the Communist Party. Numerically the ratio between the populations of the two parts of Germany is such (18 million to 50 million) that even if all the citizens of the Eastern part voted alike, they would still be in the minority. And so the real result of "free elections" would be class war in the countryside, in the towns and in the state, carried on by the "free" majority in order to destroy the economic, social and political gains won on the other side of the Elbe, and on the basis of which the work of building a new social edifice is proceeding. I see with pleasure that political writers who generally oppose our views (for example, Salvatorelli), also admit that this problem exists and that it cannot be ignored.

Is the unification of Germany therefore impossible? Of course, things would have been much easier if the Western powers had not torn up the Potsdam Agreement. Unification could then have taken place a few years ago. In the present circumstances one can do nothing but hope and wait for the Germans themselves in the two parts of the country to draw closer to each other, carry on discussions and negotiations and find a means of reconciling the matter of the territorial unity of the nation with that of the economic and social progress already achieved. The fact that our commentators and politicians are tearing their hair and shouting that the Communists do not consent to "free elections" should be used by us to prove that this expression as well—so democratically correct at first glance—can screen the deepest hypocrisy, for in this case it screens the intention to liquidate some of the big, new democratic gains.

There you have the tarantula that has bitten our opponents and thrown them into hysterics. In Germany, the Germany which, although united, was at the same time governed by the most reactionary elements and which so many times threatened and violated the peace of the European nations, in that Germany democracy and Socialism have now made decisive progress. It is in this real situation that we and with us all those who have not been bitten by the tarantula, who are capable of reasoning objectively, can already see a guarantee of peace for all Europe.

(From an article published in *l'Unità* of November 13).

three hundred kilometres of territory and pretend that this is a way of promoting mutual agreement and a détente—that is the height of hypocrisy. You may shout,

On the Eve of the XVIIth Congress of the Communist Party of Sweden

Preparations for the XVIIth Congress of the Communist Party of Sweden, which will take place in Stockholm from December 29 to 31, are being made at a time marked by a certain measure of relaxation in international tension and by a continued economic upsurge within the country, which provides a high degree of employment, at a time of mounting activity by the working people in support of their economic and social demands, at a time when the Communist Party is making headway.

The aim of the political course to be determined at the XVIIth Congress is to help the working class to become aware of its role as the class bearing the main responsibility for the fate of the nation, to extend democracy in accordance with the vital needs of the people, i.e., to ensure full employment and a higher standard of living for the people, the democratisation of higher education and state bodies and the adoption of a democratic constitution. The Congress will work out improved methods of struggle for working-class unity as well as the directives to prepare the Party for the 1956 elections. In addition, it will adopt new Party Rules and discuss measures for increasing the membership of the Party and the circulation of its press.

The Central Committee meeting last August placed the question of the defence of national freedom right in the forefront. The fight in defence of peace is inseparably linked with the task of the defence of national freedom. The question of Sweden's foreign and trade policies, of guarantees of her neutrality by the Great Powers, the question of the country's defence; the fight against continued American infiltration into Sweden's economic life, against those who are attempting to draw our country into the North Atlantic pact, and the efforts to counteract harmful American and cosmopolitan influences on her cultural life—these are aspects of a policy directed towards the defence of the nation.

The mounting confidence in the possibility of preserving peace, which more than anything else facilitates the defence of national freedom, must not lead to any slackening of vigilance in relation to the intrigues of U.S. imperialism. The U.S.A. has already secured itself positions in the Scandinavian countries by getting Denmark and Norway to join the North Atlantic pact. Sweden has not joined this military bloc, but NATO makes no secret of the fact that it does not intend to take Sweden's neutrality into account and reckons on utilising Swedish territory and Swedish armed forces in the war it is planning. With this object in view, NATO is conducting secret negotiations with Swedish financial magnates, leaders of the bourgeois parties and military high-ups.

Although Sweden has not joined the North Atlantic bloc, the pressure from without, together with the treasonable activities of the Swedish financial magnates, led to our country being drawn into the orbit of the Marshall Plan and into numerous other postwar organisations acting in the economic and political interests of the U.S.A., which has thus gained access to Sweden's economy and been granted a preferential right to Swedish raw materials. It has entrenched itself in the country's economic life and is preventing Sweden from carrying on advan-

at the C.C. meeting. As the danger of a new war diminishes, this question becomes the pivotal question of internal policy. Our Party holds that the problem of developing democracy embraces economic, social and cultural policy.

Putting the question in the way we now do opens up quite new possibilities. The Party and the working class will counter the demagogy of the other parties with concrete demands. Not only will they uphold the democratic freedoms and rights the working people have already won, as they have done hitherto, but they will also put forward demands for the further extension of democracy.

The working class, which makes up the majority of the people, wants to have the opportunity of influencing production; it wants to take away from the capitalists the right that they alone now have of directing and distributing work and of taking workers on and laying them off. It wants production for the needs of the people and not for the profits of a small clique. It believes that the exploitation of natural wealth is, above all, a social matter. It is in favour of the many billions of kronor in the insurance fund being withdrawn from the control of the big banks and placed under state control.

The working class also wants a change in the social composition of the civil service. Despite the fact that for 23 years now the working class has had a so-called working majority in Parliament, the percentage of people of bourgeois origin, or with bourgeois views occupying positions of importance in state bodies has increased.

The Swedish Constitution, the oldest in Europe, gives the king the right to run the state alone, to decide the composition of the government and to declare war or conclude peace. Officials cannot be removed from their posts. Parliament has not the constitutional right to form a government or nominate officials; moreover it has not even the right to control the activities of the government or to criticise those of the officials.

These are some examples of the inadmissible state of affairs, which outrages the democratic feeling of the people.

The Communist Party is bringing forward all these problems and stands at the head of all those who believe that the time has come to effect radical changes in this respect.

This fight of the Communist Party for the further development of democracy facilitates the struggle for Socialism.

Under conditions that existed and still exist in Sweden, the attention of the masses is naturally turned, in the first place, to problems of an economic nature. Since the war industrial production has risen by 52.7% and this year it is expected to show a further increase of 5%.

Economic policy has been primarily aimed at expanding the production of the means of production, which helped to increase exports. On the other hand, it has meant that consumption and consequently the production of consumer goods have remained at the same level and have in some cases gone down; that house building is proceeding on a smaller scale than before the war; that, because of the inflation promoted by the state

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Hilding Hagberg
Chairman of the Communist Party
of Sweden

★ ★

have been created for achieving a further rise in real wages. At the same time it links this problem with that of developing democracy and sharply poses the question: Who must have the decisive word? In whose interests must these problems be solved?

The Communist Party points to the fact that the working class makes up the majority of the people, that its will and efforts must now be directed to ensuring that a new policy be carried out and that this is even more just in view of the fact that other intermediate strata of society—peasants, office workers and small proprietors—not only stand to lose nothing, but can only gain if the working class takes over the leadership and if its interests become the determining factor for further development.

The proposals advanced by the Party in relation to the nationalisation of mining, forestry, the timber industry, transport and the insurance companies represent one of the links in the struggle for the development of democracy and do not mean the realisation of Socialism, for even after such nationalisation decisive power will remain in the hands of the capitalists. But the activation of the masses in the struggle for extending democracy will bring the problems connected with the socialist transformation of society more to the fore.

In the initial period of its development the Swedish working class had to wage a determined struggle for democratic freedoms and rights; this went hand in hand with its struggle for higher wages and a shorter working day. Considerable forces are now active, trying to deny this close connection between the struggle for daily bread and the struggle for democracy and to persuade the masses that the problems of democracy have already been solved. The Communist Party now sets itself the task not only of restoring the connection between the struggle for democracy and that for improved living standards, but also of linking this economic struggle with the fight for further democratic progress.

On the initiative of the C.C. meeting a discussion has been started in Party newspapers and journals and in the branches. As a basis for this discussion and in order to give it concrete direction, the C.C. meeting, on August 15, adopted a special discussion statement that raised a number of questions which must be answered in the course of the discussion. The progress of the discussion has proved the expediency of this method.

The main question is the establishment of unity from below. The Central Committee made a positive evaluation of the results of the discussion on questions of unity at the XVIth Party Congress, and the XVIIth Party Congress will be able to make a new step towards a rapprochement with the working masses who support the Social Democratic Party. In this connection the meeting recommended that an analysis be made of experiences in establishing unity and also of the objec-

points out that despite everything the workers have upheld their interests in the struggle and have won an increase in wages. Today, it declares, favourable conditions

The fact that the working class rejects collaboration with the capitalist class does not mean that it must fight alone. It has peasants, office workers and the middle classes on its side and these support it to the extent to which they join forces with it to fight against the capitalist rulers.

To establish unity Communists must display a comradely approach and feel themselves responsible for the well-being of every working man and woman.

Fighting for unity means conducting a definite policy, one which rallies the working class for the struggle for its interests. Once unity is realised the working class will become invincible.

In face of the mounting discontent among the rank and file of the Social Democratic Party with the policy of its leadership, the Communist Party is supporting all trends which represent a move to the left. This discontent opens up ever new opportunities for co-operation with the masses, who, in their turn, influence the process of differentiation which also affects the leadership. In criticising the policy of the right-wing Social Democratic leaders, a policy detrimental to the interests of the working-class, we speak not of the Social Democratic Party in general, but criticise specific deeds of particular individuals.

Next year there will be parliamentary elections in Sweden. In line with the decision of the C.C., the Party Congress will have to formulate an election programme embodying the tasks of the Party for the next few years. Of special importance here is the attitude toward the Social Democratic working masses and their party. With regard to the danger that for the first time since 1932 the bourgeois parties may receive a majority of the votes and win a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the Party sets itself the same task as during the 1954 elections: to defeat the bourgeois parties and increase working-class representation in Parliament. Last year these tactics weakened the bourgeois parties, strengthened the so-called working-class majority and contributed to the fact that the number of electors who voted for the Communist Party increased by 12%—in Stockholm by 20%—despite the fact that fewer people took part in the elections. Even more important is the fact that our tactics greatly assisted in activating the masses and in creating a friendly atmosphere among the working people in the enterprises and the trade unions. This year these friendly relations and the desire for co-operation have been strengthened still more in the course of the struggle for the revision of wage agreements.

An election programme must deal concretely and clearly with two main questions—the question of the defence of national independence and that of democracy. It must reflect the growing discontent of the masses over the squandering of prodigious sums on armaments, as well as their demands for a shorter working day, pensions for workers and a guaranteed subsistence minimum. Of vital importance also are the demands for bigger allowances for children, an expansion of housing construction, lower interest rates and rents, stable prices and the democratisation of higher education.

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Once again new members are joining the Communist Party.

would simply have meant an advance of two to three hundred kilometres by the entire "Western" military alliance with its German-American divisions and atomic guns; and this advance was to take place under the guise of German unification.

It may be said that to treat the question in military terms, that is, in the terminology of war, is too crude and goes ill with any intention of achieving a détente. That is true, but this terminology can be abandoned only when at least a few steps are taken which demonstrate the existence of an intention to build international relations in Europe not on the basis of opposing military blocs but on one of a general security system. To give no proof that this intention exists at least in embryonic form, to preserve one's own military bloc, include in it a Western Germany rearmed in defiance of all previous agreements and then demand another

that this expression as well—so dramatically correct at first glance—can screen the deepest hypocrisy, for in this case it screens the intention to liquidate some of the big, new democratic gains.

There you have the tarantula that has bitten our opponents and thrown them into hysterics. In Germany, the Germany which, although united, was at the same time governed by the most reactionary elements and which so many times threatened and violated the peace of the European nations, in that Germany democracy and Socialism have now made decisive progress. It is in this real situation that we and with us all those who have not been bitten by the tarantula, who are capable of reasoning objectively, can already see a guarantee of peace for all Europe.

(From an article published in l'Unita of November 13).

First Steps of a Factory Branch of the French Communist Party

A year ago there was no Party organisation at "Les Isolants", a factory employing 1,200 workers in the town of Vitry, Seine Department. Concerned at such a position, the leadership of the Vitry Party section investigated whether there were any Party members working at the enterprise. There turned out to be three. A woman member of the section was given the job of helping to set up a branch and organise its work. In the middle of January the branch came into being. Each Communist attending the first meeting brought with him a workmate who was a Party sympathiser. After discussion at the meeting, each of the three sympathisers expressed a wish to join the Party. Within a few days the workers at "Les Isolants" received the first copies of the branch newspaper, issued in an edition of 600.

Since then the Party branch has held regular meetings. The newspaper, which appears monthly, deals in its columns with questions of Party policy in a simple and convincing manner. Capitalist exploitation, the impoverishment of the working people, the continually increasing tempo of labour which enriches the employers and undermines the health of the working people, are exposed by the branch paper. It does not deal with all this in a general way but goes deeply into these questions, giving concrete facts from life in the enterprise.

After its third open meeting, the membership of the branch rose from six to ten.

In May there was a strike in one of the workshops, in which 300 workers were

employed. The Communists in the factory played an active part in it, and partial success was achieved. After the strike the membership of the branch rose to 16.

The branch not only popularises the attitude of the Party on present-day international problems, but also urges the workers to act energetically. For instance, it advised a group of workers to issue an appeal calling for the cessation of repression in North Africa and for the return of the young men who had been recalled to the army. Within a few days 500 had signed the appeal.

The activists in the branch are striving to become front-rank fighters for unity, supporting suggestions which unite the working people, and exposing proposals which could lead to disunity.

Another strike recently took place in the factory. During this action the branch held an open meeting at which the question of labour productivity under capitalism and under Socialism was discussed. An accident in which a young woman worker had lost her arm made this an exceedingly timely meeting. Over 100 people attended and there was keen discussion. Afterwards, four more applied for Party membership.

Today there are 23 Communists in the Party branch at "Les Isolants". It plays an increasingly important role in the struggle of the factory workers in defence of their demands and for peace.

Great Activity by Viet Nam Working People

More than six-and-a-half million signatures to the Vienna Appeal have been collected in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The people have taken a most active part in the campaign. Employees at many state

institutions, enterprises, schools and building sites, together with soldiers and officers of the People's Army, have signed the Appeal as one man. Of Hanoi's 480,000 inhabitants more than 369,000 have signed.

Care of Children in Bulgaria

Many maternity homes, creches and orphanages, permanent and seasonal kindergartens, summer camps and schools are functioning in People's Bulgaria. In 1953 the amount spent on infant and maternity welfare was 37,014,140 leva, while this year it has reached 51,903,310 leva.

Before people's power, there were only seven creches in the country, whereas now there are 130 with 5,500 beds. In addition, more than 15,800 children are being looked

after in seasonal creches. There has been a considerable increase in the number of kindergartens. There were only 46 daily kindergartens, attended by 2,250 children, functioning in Bulgaria before September 9, 1944. Since that date their number has risen to 450, catering for 21,000 children.

Seasonal kindergartens are now functioning in nearly every village. There are twenty special homes for unmarried mothers.

fact that it does not intend to take Sweden's neutrality into account and reckons on utilising Swedish territory and Swedish armed forces in the war it is planning. With this object in view, NATO is conducting secret negotiations with Swedish financial magnates, leaders of the bourgeois parties and military high-ups.

Although Sweden has not joined the North Atlantic bloc, the pressure from without, together with the treasonable activities of the Swedish financial magnates, led to our country being drawn into the orbit of the Marshall Plan and into numerous other postwar organisations acting in the economic and political interests of the U.S.A., which has thus gained access to Sweden's economy and been granted a preferential right to Swedish raw materials. It has entrenched itself in the country's economic life and is preventing Sweden from carrying on advantageous trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. At the same time economically and politically unprofitable trade with the U.S.A. and, latterly, with Western Germany, where American capital is playing an important role, has been forced on our country.

The Communist Party, vanguard of the Swedish working class and firmly rooted in the Swedish nation has, in all its activities, shown itself to be the party of Swedish patriots. Leading the Swedish working class, it comes out in defence of its country against the new pretenders to world domination, against their agents and henchmen in Sweden, against a course of foreign policy that is antagonistic to the demand for ensuring peace, national independence and the interests of the Swedish people.

The Communist Party of Sweden upholds the country's neutrality. It advocates that the Great Powers should guarantee Sweden's neutrality. It is fighting to make Sweden's foreign policy one which is in line with the people's aspirations for peace and an international détente. It regards the creation of an all-European system of collective security as a measure in the interests of Sweden. It wants to free the country from undertakings that fetter its trade policy, and to develop trade and cultural relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. It is supporting the great peace movement with all its strength. To defend peace is to stand guard over national freedom.

The working class will triumph over the enemies of national freedom. It is already beginning to realise that the highest aristocracy of our times—the big financial monopolies—stands in the way of reasonable democratic development and must, therefore, be removed in the interests of the nation.

This, in the main, was how the question of the development of democracy was put

respect.

This fight of the Communist Party for the further development of democracy facilitates the struggle for Socialism.

Under conditions that existed and still exist in Sweden, the attention of the masses is naturally turned, in the first place, to problems of an economic nature. Since the war industrial production has risen by 52.7% and this year it is expected to show a further increase of 5%.

Economic policy has been primarily aimed at expanding the production of the means of production, which helped to increase exports. On the other hand, it has meant that consumption and consequently the production of consumer goods have remained at the same level and have in some cases gone down; that house building is proceeding on a smaller scale than before the war; that, because of the inflation promoted by the state, small investors lost about 20,000 million kronor which went to the big financiers and the state; that the number of small farmers compelled to move into the towns has increased; that the character of foreign trade deepens the influence of the crisis from outside and that the share of the working class in the rapidly rising national income is steadily falling.

This economic policy has strengthened the capitalists at the expense of the working class. The increase in the bank rate this year assured the capitalists at least 500 million kronor additional "non-labour profit", to use the words of the Government.

Thanks to the stubborn struggle of the workers, the favourable combination of economic factors, the shortage of labour power, and rationalisation, the nominal wages of the workers have risen considerably. A large part of this increase, however, has been swallowed up by inflation. The workers, who are subjected to the most subtle forms of exploitation, have been compelled to pay for higher wages by a longer working day and an enormous increase in the number of industrial accidents. Certain categories of workers were unable to secure the same increase in wages as others. Alongside a general feeling of uncertainty, this is the reason for the growing discontent under the influence of which, for instance, the leaders of the reformist trade unions were this year compelled to declare that they were not in agreement with the Government's policy on wages. In spite of government resistance, the workers have been able to achieve an average increase in wages of 6-7%.

Before the conclusion of new wage agreements the trade unions are being subjected to strong pressure with the aim of preventing the workers from getting compensation for the rise in prices which has taken place this year. The masses are having drummed into their heads the unscientific theory that wage increases will lead to rising prices and, even more, that if wages go up prices will rocket.

The Communist Party, which is fighting against this economic policy, correctly

branches. and in order to give it content, the C.C. meeting, on August 15, adopted a special discussion statement that raised a number of questions which must be answered in the course of the discussion. The progress of the discussion has proved the expediency of this method.

The main question is the establishment of unity from below. The Central Committee made a positive evaluation of the results of the discussion on questions of unity at the XVIIth Party Congress will be and the XVIIth Party Congress will be able to make a new step towards a rapprochement with the working masses who support the Social Democratic Party. In this connection the meeting recommended that an analysis be made of experiences in establishing unity and also of the objections to working-class unity advanced by both Social Democrats and Communist Party members, and that further methods of extending the struggle for unity be developed.

The meeting refuted the assertions that Communist and Social Democratic workers have different economic and political interests and pointed out that the basic interests of the workers are one and the same, and that they have one common enemy. Disunity of the working class strengthens capitalism. The meeting made it clear that for the Communist Party the question of unity was not just one of the moment. It was likewise not a tactical question in the narrow sense only, i.e., how to put unity into effect.

Replying to the assertion of the Social Democrats that the Communists want to liquidate the Social Democratic Party, the Central Committee declares: We had and have no such intention; the Communists want the leadership of the Social Democratic Party to believe in the ability of the working class to achieve Socialism, and would prefer to promote the establishment of working-class unity rather than to collaborate with the capitalist class. The Social Democratic workers are striving for Socialism and want to use their party as the instrument for reaching this goal. Therefore their urgent task is to obtain an appropriate change in the policy of their party.

As for the ridiculous assertion that Communists are opposed to parliamentary activities, i.e. do not want to improve workers' conditions by way of reforms, it only needs to be pointed out that the Communist Party has always been in the forefront whenever it has been a question of proposing or carrying through important reforms and has always fought both in and outside Parliament for better conditions for the working class and recommended democratic ways and means for doing so.

tions—the question of national independence and that of democracy. It must reflect the growing content of prodigious sums on armaments as well as their demands for a shorter working day, pensions for workers, guaranteed subsistence minimum, and importance also are the demands for allowances for children, an expansion of housing construction, lower interest and rents, stable prices and the satisfaction of higher education.

Once again new members are joining the Communist Party. Noticeable has been achieved in the work among women, the youth and in the trade unions as well as in the sale of Party publications. Confidence in fresh successes meates our work.

Our Party and its members, however, realise at the same time that there are still serious weaknesses in our work which lower its efficiency, as for example the inadequate training of cadres, the weaknesses of an organisational and ideological character and shortcomings in the work of the Party press. Therefore much attention is also being given to these problems. Some of them will be discussed by the Party Congress in connection with the adoption of new Party Rules. The new Rules reflect international experience and will be linked with the practical work of the Party more closely than the present Rules. Discussion of these proposals in Party branches at the same time makes possible to reveal and overcome weaknesses in the Party work.

The work of the press is considered important that this question will be taken as a separate item on the agenda of the XVIIth Party Congress.

Every year the Party membership tributes about 600,000 kronor to the fund for the publication of Party newspapers. Thanks to these contributions and amounts donated by local trade unions and Party branches, as well as to strict economy, we were not only able to continue the publication of the Communist newspapers and to improve their presentation. The Party Congress will open new prospects for the continued improvement of the work of the Party press.

We are confident that the XVIIth Congress of the Communist Party of Sweden will provide a powerful impetus to the development of working-class unity in the struggle for national freedom and peace for the further development of democracy for the economic, social and cultural interests of the masses and will facilitate the all-round strengthening of the Communist Party.

"We Want Friendship With Other Peoples!"

Appeal issued by the organisation "Turkish Patriots"

our borders, our independence, our flag or our national interests."

The document stresses that the Bagdad bloc is not only directed against the peace-loving Soviet Union, it also threatens peace and security in the Near and Middle East. It transforms this part of the world into a powder barrel and increases the tension in the entire political atmosphere. The appeal exposes the lie proclaiming the "regional" character of the Bagdad pact, and shows that it was set up in conformity with U.S. aggressive plans, that

it has been joined by Britain, which does not belong to this part of the world. It points out, moreover, that the Bagdad pact does not strengthen Turkey but weakens her.

...Those who are building the Middle and Near East bloc, says the appeal, want to impose a most humiliating task upon our army. According to their plans it will protect the petrol kings, the British and American imperialists, while they proceed with their robbery. Our army is to serve as a gendarme against the liberation struggles of the peoples.

These aggressive plans increase the burden resting upon the shoulders of our people.

"The Ankara - Bagdad - Teheran - Karachi axis", the appeal concludes, "has been built over the heads of the Turkish, Iraqi, Iranian and Pakistani peoples, who have not been consulted. In order to construct this war bloc, the Turkish, Iraqi, Iranian and Pakistani Governments have established regimes of terror based on the gallows, martial law, military tribunals, tanks and bayonets..."

"Our people must force the National Assembly to abolish such treaties.

"Down with war blocs!

"We want to live! We want friendship with other peoples!"

Women in the Struggle for Peace and Their Emancipation

The Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) is now celebrating the first ten years of its existence. Ten years have passed since, in November 1945, representatives of women's democratic and anti-fascist movements and organisations from 40 countries gathered in Paris to attend the inaugural congress.

This congress was of exceptional importance, for it was the first international women's meeting to be held after the war, a meeting which women themselves had wanted, prepared and held in the early days after the victory over fascism. They were urged to the meeting by the long-felt need to struggle for their rights in order to obtain a just and fitting place in society and to secure a better future for their children; to reveal the causes of this catastrophe which had engulfed the world, to eliminate them and to avoid in good time a repetition of this tragic ordeal.

The Paris Congress was a manifestation of friendship, solidarity and peace among women of different races, nationalities, social strata, creeds and political convictions.

It is not without emotion that now, ten years later, we read once again the words of the pledge made by the congress delegates, who solemnly vowed to defend the economic, political, legal and social equality of women; to fight to create the conditions indispensable for the happy development of future generations; to fight unremittingly so that all manifestations of fascism should be done away with forever and genuine democracy achieved in the whole world. They solemnly vowed "to fight untrigingly for a lasting peace throughout the world, for peace is the sole guarantee of well-being for our families and of happiness for our children".

Thus, this first congress laid down the main lines of the programme which has guided the women's movements and organisations affiliated to the WIDF in their actions and struggles during the past ten years.

And these ten years of life have shown that the creation of the WIDF and the main lines of its programme corresponded and still correspond to a historic necessity—one of progress, civilisation and peace—already deeply felt by millions of women all over the world; these years have shown that the WIDF and its national organisations are capable of translating this programme, depending on circumstances and conditions, into concrete action. At this Paris congress in 1945, the women's associations affiliated to the WIDF represented 81 million organised women in 40 countries, but by the Copenhagen congress in 1953, organisations from 67 countries had affiliated, representing, in all, 140 million women.

This numerical growth acquires even more profound significance and interest when we consider that it is a manifestation of a broad movement of women for a radical improvement in their conditions of life, a movement of women who, even under the most difficult circumstances, realise more and more profoundly and clearly how to organise and fight against poverty and injustice, oppression and slavery.

Suffice it to recall the path trodden by the women of Asia during these ten years: the enormous contribution the women of China have made towards the triumph of their revolution and the building of the People's Republic; the strength of the Chinese women's movement; the move-

*
Maria Maddalena Rossi
President,
Union of Italian Women
* *

In December 1946, celebrating the first anniversary of the founding of the WIDF, its President, Mme. Eugenie Cotton, said that, on reviewing the activity of the WIDF

over one year, one could answer positively the question posed by certain old, traditional, international women's organisations: "We have had international bodies upholding the interests of women and children for a long time past. Was it necessary to found another one?"

In reality, none of these women's organisations could have made such an advance as the WIDF, for, in contrast to others, the WIDF has proved and is still proving that it can pose, in a concrete way, this or that demand that concerns women.

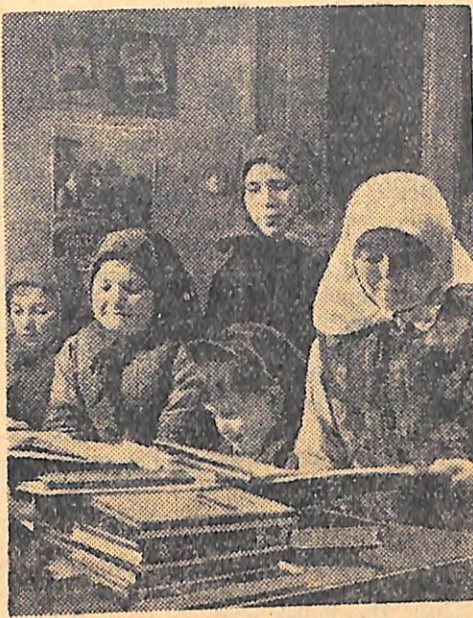
As early as May 1946, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory over fascism, the Federation, in its appeal to the women of the world, indicated the path of action for abolishing the "terrible heritage" of the war, and denounced the attempts to maintain hotbeds of fascism, which menace peace. In December of the same year it appealed to the United Nations General Assembly, demanding the destruction of atomic weapons. A year later one of its national organisations, the Union of Italian Women, for the first time began to collect signatures for disarmament and against atomic weapons. Subsequently, the WIDF was one of the forces that gave birth to the great world-wide peace movement and mobilised women of all countries to obtain signatures to the Stockholm, Berlin and Vienna appeals against the A-bomb, for a meeting of the heads of the Great Powers and peaceful negotiations.

Last July, in response to a call made by the WIDF, mothers from all over the world assembled at a great congress in Lausanne and demanded disarmament, the destruction of atomic weapons and a peaceful solution to the most acute outstanding problems.

Action in defence of peace is the basis of the very existence and development of the WIDF. Without peace it is impossible to win either justice or progress. To ensure a happy future for their children, women must, above all, prevent war. Therefore during these ten years the struggle to defend peace has been the keynote of the whole varied and complex struggle and activity of women's democratic organisations.

The WIDF Council meeting in Moscow in 1949 put before all women concrete demands of an economic and social nature; for example, the right to work, equal pay for equal work, equal social insurance, and protection for mothers and children at places of work. Later, the Declaration on Women's Rights adopted at the Copenhagen congress in June 1953 became the main charter inspiring the women's movements of different countries in the struggle for the emancipation of the masses of women.

In certain countries, however, the activities of women's movements in this direction are still limited, are not sufficiently definite and profound. But during the ten years, as a result of their own experiences and as a result of comparing their lives with those of women in the People's Democracies and, primarily, in the Soviet Union, a vast number of women in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries have become increasingly aware of the need and possibility of changing the conditions and possibility of winning justice and the dignity of inequality in which they live in modern society, of winning justice and the dignity to which every man and woman has the right, no matter where he or she was



The people's-democratic regime has opened up a broad path to knowledge and culture for the Hungarian peasants. Above: A library in Boldog village.

Eve of Eleventh Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

In an atmosphere of fresh economic and cultural enthusiasm, the Albanian people look forward to their national holiday on November 29, eleventh anniversary of their liberation from the Nazi invaders.

Within five years gigantic works, factories, plants and hydro-electric stations, equipped with modern machinery from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, have sprung up in the Republic.

In Tirana the Stalin Textile Works, the Enver Hoxha Metal-Working Plant, shoe and furniture factories and the Lenin Hydro-Electric Station have been built. A sugar refinery, a wood-working factory, cotton-ginning mills and rice-cleaning factories, a tobacco factory and a cement works are among the plants that have gone into operation in such towns as Korce, Elbasani, Vlora and Shkoder. A chrome mine has been opened up in Bultisa.

Within these eleven years industry has mastered the production of some 600 new types of articles of various kinds. In the same period gross industrial output has risen well over eleven times.

New industrial projects will soon be completed in the country. The construction of an oil-refining plant, the first in Albania, is going ahead in Tserrik. Work on the Enver Hoxha Hydro-Electric Station, on the River Mati, is well under way. When it is completed, the country will have a unified electric power system.

Alongside the development of industry, the number of workers is rapidly growing, their technical level is rising and there is a strengthening of the socialist attitude towards labour.

Ninety per cent of the workers of the factories, plants and new construction sites have joined in the labour emulation drive to fulfil, ahead of time, the 1955 state plan—the last year of the first Five-Year Plan.

Against Atomic War Preparations

The National Peace Bureau of Switzerland has reviewed the achievements of the... to the Vienna

NATIONAL HOLIDAY OF YUGOSLAV PEOPLES

Tenth Anniversary of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia

Ten years ago, on November 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia proclaimed the formation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the final abolition of the monarchy.

The foundation of the Federal People's Republic was preceded by long years of heroic struggle by the Yugoslav working people against the monarcho-fascist dictatorship and, in the years of the second world war, against the Hitler invaders and their confederates. In this glorious, selfless struggle, the peoples of Yugoslavia were headed by the Communist Party. In the second world war the Communist Party of Yugoslavia succeeded in uniting all the patriotic forces of the country. It organised a powerful partisan movement and then formed the People's Army of Liberation.

The freedom-loving peoples of Europe, who were fighting against the fascist enslavers, warmly acclaimed the valiant sons and daughters of Yugoslavia, who resolutely rose up in a war of liberation. The Soviet people followed the struggle of their Yugoslav brothers with deep sympathy and approval. Linked together by ancient bonds of friendship and joint struggle against their common enemies, the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples became better friends than ever in the grim and trying years of war. The unexampled heroism and courage of the Soviet people filled the hearts of Yugoslavia's patriots with confidence in victory. In the first issue of the Yugoslav newspaper *Borba*, published on October 19, 1941, it was stated: "The heroic struggle of the Soviet people and their Red Army has inspired the peoples of Yugoslavia to armed uprising against the hated invaders."

When it had liberated its own country from the Nazi invaders, the Soviet Army went to the assistance of the fraternal Yugoslav peoples. By agreement with Yugoslavia's National Committee of Liberation, the armed forces of the USSR entered the territory of Yugoslavia, routing the Nazis at every step. Near Belgrade the Soviet troops fraternally joined forces with the People's Army of Liberation and together they struck blow after blow at the enemy. While pursuing the enemy in Hungary, the Soviet Army cut off the Nazi units still remaining in Yugoslavia. Under Marshal Tito's command, the men of the People's Army of Liberation liberated these units and completed the liberation of their country.

In the immediate postwar period the friendliest relations were established between the peoples of Yugoslavia and those of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania. Similarly good, fraternal relations developed between the Communist Parties of these countries.

In 1948, however, the good relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and also between Yugoslavia and other countries of the socialist camp, were disrupted. The subsequent exposure of a band of enemies of the Soviet people, enemies of Socialism—led by Beria and Abakumov—showed that the grave accusations lodged against the leaders of Yugoslavia were based on material maliciously fabricated by these despicable agents of imperialism. After making a thorough study of this material the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government took resolute measures to restore normal relations with Yugoslavia, the disruption of which only played into the hands of the forces of imperialist reaction, into the hands of the enemies of peace and friendship among nations.

Guided by the common interests of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples, by the inter-

put an end to the hostility and estrangement that had arisen after 1948. In the course of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks in Belgrade and on the island of Brioni all the accumulated obstacles in the way of the normalisation of relations between the two countries were thrust aside.

In the historic Declaration of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, signed in Belgrade on June 2, 1955, by N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and J. Broz Tito, President of the FPRY, it is stated: "The negotiations made manifest the sincere desire of the Governments of both countries for the further development of all-round co-operation between the USSR and the FPRY, which fully accords with the interests of both countries and likewise with the interests of peace and Socialism, and for which the objective conditions are now present." The views shared in common by the Governments of the two countries on the means of settling pressing international problems found expression in the Declaration and the major principles which guide the two states in their international relations were formulated. These are the principles of the indivisibility of peace, respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and equality, recognition and promotion of the peaceful coexistence of peoples; the principles of mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs for any reason—whether economic, political or ideological—inasmuch as questions of internal organisation, differences of social systems and of concrete forms of development of Socialism are exclusively the affairs of the peoples of the individual countries.

The Soviet-Yugoslav Declaration was not only warmly welcomed in the USSR and Yugoslavia, but in all the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia, by all peace-loving peoples and the entire international working-class movement. Normal relations have also been re-established between Yugoslavia and Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania, and diplomatic relations established between Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China.

The fact that Yugoslavia preserved her national independence, stood firm against the pressure brought to bear upon her by the capitalist countries and withstood the attempts of foreign capital to entrench itself in her economy after 1948, contributed to the development and consolidation of friendly, sincere relations between the FPRY and these countries. The state system in the FPRY is determined by the fact that power is in the hands of the working class and the peasantry. Social ownership of the basic means of production predominates in the country. Article I of the Constitution ("Fundamental Law") of January 13, 1953, states that the FPRY is a "socialist, democratic, union state of sovereign and equal peoples".

Relations between Yugoslavia, the USSR and the People's Democracies are now developing favourably, trade between them is expanding and economic ties are being extended. The Yugoslav parliamentary delegation's visit to the Soviet Union and the return visit paid by the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to Yugoslavia were of signal importance for the further consolidation of friendly relations between the USSR and the FPRY. These reciprocal visits were eloquent testimony to the genuinely friendly sentiments the peoples of these countries have for each other. Relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary, Czechoslovakia and other People's Democracies are also developing favourably.

The people of Yugoslavia, and all the friendly peoples of the socialist countries, mark the tenth anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Yugoslavia at a time when the clouds of mistrust have been dispersed, when friendly, fraternal

technology and in the organisation of production, by learning from each other's experiences of socialist construction, the peoples who have taken the new road of development are accelerating and facilitating their march forward. The working people of the countries of people's democracy consider that the further all-round strengthening of their economic, political and cultural links with the great land of Socialism—the Soviet Union—and with all countries in the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism is a vital condition for progress in building Socialism. They rightly regard this fraternal friendship as the source of their future achievements, as a mighty force that will contribute to the solution of tasks that accord with their fundamental, vital interests.

The great Lenin pointed out that all nations would arrive at Socialism, that this was inevitable, but that they would not all get to it in exactly the same way. Each would have its own specific features in one or other form of democracy, in one or other variety of proletarian dictatorship, in the speed with which they would bring about the socialist transformation of the various aspects of social life.

The difference in the historical development and the national peculiarities of individual countries also determine the diversity of the concrete tasks confronting the working class and the Communist Parties in the given period, the diversity of forms and methods of their struggle. But all Communist Parties are bound by common aims, a common ideology. Marxist-Leninist teaching is the guiding star for all Communist Parties, the one and only, genuinely scientific revolutionary ideology. Basing themselves on Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Parties always build their relations with each other in the spirit of the great and inviolable principles of proletarian internationalism. They are guided, as they have been in the past, by the immortal slogan of the Communist Manifesto: "Workers of all lands, unite!" Unity between the revolutionary Marxist Parties is a firm guarantee of their successful work and struggle. In the statement he made on arriving in Belgrade N. S. Khrushchev said:

"As the representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Party founded by the great Lenin, we consider the establishment of mutual trust between our Parties likewise desirable. The strongest ties are established between the peoples of those countries which have, as their guiding force, Parties that base all their activities on the teaching of Marxism-Leninism..."

"We would not be fulfilling our duty to our peoples and to the working people of the whole world if we did not do our utmost to reach understanding between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist League of Yugoslavia upon the basis of the teaching of Marxism-Leninism."

It was with extreme satisfaction that the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries and the masses of working people heard these words. The definite results achieved up to now in establishing contacts and in the rapprochement between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist League of Yugoslavia promote the further consolidation of peace, democracy and Socialism.

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shown that the WIDF and its national organisations are capable of translating this programme, depending on circumstances and conditions, into concrete action. At this Paris congress in 1945, the women's associations affiliated to the WIDF represented 81 million organised women in 40 countries, but by the Copenhagen congress in 1953, organisations from 67 countries had affiliated, representing, in all, 140 million women.

This numerical growth acquires even more profound significance and interest when we consider that it is a manifestation of a broad movement of women for a radical improvement in their conditions of life, a movement of women who, even under the most difficult circumstances, realise more and more profoundly and clearly how to organise and fight against poverty and injustice, oppression and slavery.

Suffice it to recall the path trodden by the women of Asia during these ten years: the enormous contribution the women of China have made towards the triumph of their revolution and the building of the Chinese People's Republic; the strength and consciousness of the women's movements in Korea and Indo-China, tempered in the liberation wars in their countries; the ever-expanding movement of the Indian women. Suffice it to recall the women's movements that have appeared and are progressively developing throughout Africa; the successes of the women's democratic organisations in the countries of Latin America.

The WIDF Council meeting in Moscow in 1949 put before all women concrete demands of an economic and social nature; for example, the right to work, equal pay for equal work, equal social insurance, and protection for mothers and children at places of work. Later, the Declaration on Women's Rights adopted at the Copenhagen congress in June 1953 became the main charter inspiring the women's movements of different countries in the struggle for the emancipation of the masses of women.

In certain countries, however, the activities of women's movements in this direction are still limited, are not sufficiently definite and profound. But during the ten years, as a result of their own experiences and as a result of comparing their lives with those of women in the People's Democracies and, primarily, in the Soviet Union, a vast number of women in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries have become increasingly aware of the need and possibility of changing the conditions of inequality in which they live in modern society, of winning justice and the dignity to which every man and woman has the right, no matter where he or she was born.

The concrete struggle for the great ideals of the emancipation of women can and must, in the near future, rally together an ever-broader and more united women's movement around the banner of the WIDF, a movement capable of becoming an irresistible force of progress and peace.

same period gross industrial output has risen well over eleven times.

New industrial projects will soon be completed in the country. The construction of an oil-refining plant, the first in Albania, is going ahead in Tserrik. Work on the Enver Hoxha Hydro-Electric Station, on the River Mati, is well under way. When it is completed, the country will have a unified electric power system.

Alongside the development of industry, the number of workers is rapidly growing, their technical level is rising and there is a strengthening of the socialist attitude towards labour.

Ninety per cent of the workers of the factories, plants and new construction sites have joined in the labour emulation drive to fulfil, ahead of time, the 1955 state plan—the last year of the first Five-Year Plan.

Against Atomic War Preparations

The National Peace Bureau of Switzerland has reviewed the achievements of the campaign for signatures to the Vienna Appeal against atomic war preparations. By October 23 more than 150,000 signatures had been collected. The Bureau resolved to intensify the campaign during the next few weeks and complete it by the end of November.

ing Yugoslavia. Under Marshal Tito's command, the men of the People's Army of Liberation liquidated these units and completed the liberation of their country.

In the immediate postwar period the friendliest relations were established between the peoples of Yugoslavia and those of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania. Similarly good, fraternal relations developed between the Communist Parties of these countries.

In 1948, however, the good relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and also between Yugoslavia and other countries of the socialist camp, were disrupted. The subsequent exposure of a band of enemies of the Soviet people, enemies of Socialism—led by Beria and Abakumov—showed that the grave accusations lodged against the leaders of Yugoslavia were based on material maliciously fabricated by these despicable agents of imperialism. After making a thorough study of this material the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government took resolute measures to restore normal relations with Yugoslavia, the disruption of which only played into the hands of the forces of imperialist reaction, into the hands of the enemies of peace and friendship among nations.

Guided by the common interests of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples, by the interests of easing international tension, the interests of peace and Socialism, the Governments of the USSR and the FPRY frankly discussed, in full adherence to principle, all the problems involved in the relations between the two countries and came to the unanimous conclusion that it was essential to

national independence, stood firm against the pressure brought to bear upon her by the capitalist countries and withstood the attempts of foreign capital to entrench itself in her economy after 1948, contributed to the development and consolidation of friendly, sincere relations between the FPRY and these countries. The state system in the FPRY is determined by the fact that power is in the hands of the working class and the peasantry. Social ownership of the basic means of production predominates in the country. Article I of the Constitution ("Fundamental Law") of January 13, 1953, states that the FPRY is a "socialist, democratic, union state of sovereign and equal peoples".

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By studying each other's experiences, adopting all that is advanced and progressive, all that is new in science, technique,

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The people of Yugoslavia, and all the friendly peoples of the socialist countries, mark the tenth anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Yugoslavia at a time when the clouds of mistrust have been dispersed, when friendly, fraternal relations between Yugoslavia and other countries building a new life are again developing and gaining in strength. This friendship fills the people's hearts with still greater joy and adds still greater historical significance to the great national holiday of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Political Situation in Argentina

The military revolt of September 16 last, which overthrew the government of General Peron and placed in power the provisional government of General Lonardi, was the third coup d'etat carried through in Argentina with the object of hindering the process of her democratisation.

In face of the danger of a new coup d'etat and of civil war, our Party had long before urged the working class and the whole people to be vigilant in order to avoid such eventualities; it had called for united action by all democratic and progressive forces both in the opposition movement and in the Peronist camp.

However, this patriotic call of our Party was ignored both by the Peronist ruling circles, which hoped to retain power by intensified repression against their opponents, and by the leaders of the opposition parties, who reckoned on seizing power by a coup d'etat.

Nevertheless, united action was being developed from below through the setting up of increasing numbers of committees to fight in defence of the workers' and peasants' demands, democratic freedoms, oil, peace and so on. As the mass movement grew stronger and the masses took a more active part in the political life of the country, both the leaders of the revolt against the Peron government and those who supported the government did their utmost, after the armed struggle had begun, to keep the people out of the fight and to conduct it on strictly military lines. Their fear was that the masses would go out into the streets, with arms in their hands, and leave a democratic and popular impress upon the struggle.

A few days before the coup Peron threatened that he would arm the people in order to smash his opponents. However, he did not do so, but on the contrary did everything possible to obstruct the arming of the workers and peasants. He

The above article by Comrade Codovilla was written before the overthrow of General Lonardi's government and describes the political situation that arose in Argentina in the latter part of General Peron's rule and immediately after his fall.

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Victorio Codovilla
Secretary,
Communist Party of Argentina

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managed to gain the support of the majority of the working masses with his unbridled social demagoguery; but right until the collapse of his government Peron defended the interests of the landlord oligarchy, big capital and foreign monopolies, i.e., the interests of those against whom he should have been fighting, according to his own words.

In an interview given to a United Press correspondent on October 5, just after his arrival in Paraguay, Peron, answering the question "Could you, with any chance of success, have continued the struggle with the help of loyal forces?" replied: "The chance of success was indisputable. But for this purpose I should have had to continue a struggle in which many people would have been killed and all that had been built up with such difficulty destroyed. Just imagine what would have happened if arms from the arsenals had been handed to the workers who were eager to get them."

Peron feared (and not without reason) that the armed people would change the character of the struggle and, in the event of victory, establish a genuinely democratic and progressive regime which would safeguard the economic independence and national sovereignty of the country. Being unable to suppress the revolt with the assistance of those units of the armed forces that remained loyal to him, and with the help of groups of fascist hirelings (the so-called nationalist alliance) Peron preferred to give up the presidency.

Following the government's policy of capitulation, the General Confederation of Labour bosses, who at first gave orders to mobilise the workers and promised to supply them with weapons, later ordered them to stay at home and after the victory

of the military uprising went over to the side of the new government.

I.

The unstable condition of the Peron government, noticeable during 1954, became worse this year. Outwardly, the government appeared to be firmly in the saddle, for it had been able to build a state of the corporative-fascist type. However, the centralisation of economic, social and political life did not solve the internal and external contradictions. On the contrary, it only sharpened them and undermined the Peronist regime.

In point of fact, Peron did not carry out the profound changes the country needed in order to open the way for the development of its productive forces. On the contrary, he adapted the country's economy to the requirements of the British and U.S. monopolists, especially the latter. He was therefore not only unable to maintain the economy of "abundance" which was to be observed in the early period of his rule owing to the favourable conjuncture of the war and post-war years, but was also unable to prevent its conversion into an economy of want.

As the economic crisis sharpened, the Peron government, in order to "solve" it, tried, on the one hand, to shift its entire burden onto the shoulders of the working people (through inflation, increased taxes, high prices, intensified exploitation of workers under the pretext of "higher labour productivity" and so on), and on the other hand made ever-greater concessions to foreign monopolies. In consequence of this, as reported in an International News Service dispatch of September 26, over the past two years the firm bonds of friendship between the government of ex-President Peron and the United States had grown stronger.

A marked peculiarity of the Peron government was the fact that though it was "waiting" for the promised "economic aid" and yielding more and more to the demands of the U.S. monopolists, it nevertheless

always hesitated to carry out a policy of capitulation, for it was subjected to pressure not only from the landowning oligarchy, big capital and foreign monopolies, but also from the working class and the masses, who offered ever-mounting resistance to the offensive of the oligarchy and imperialism.

And indeed, last year the workers and the entire people intensified the struggle for their immediate demands. More than half a million workers were involved in strikes and mass actions for higher wages and against the superexploitation introduced under the pretext of achieving higher labour productivity. The factory and office workers did not wait for the date on which the collective agreements were due to expire (March 1956). Notwithstanding the pressure of the Peronist trade union bosses, on the eve of the coup d'etat they began to form their committees of struggle for wage increases, because owing to the rising cost of living real wages had dropped by 19% in one year. During the days of the coup d'etat the Argentine Agrarian Federation was to have held its annual congress; in addition to questions of raising prices paid to farmers for the purchase of agricultural products and reducing rents, the congress was to have discussed the question of the struggle for agrarian reform, which had been promised more than once but not carried out.

On the other hand, the intensified persecution of Communists and other fighters for democracy and peace by the Peron government was not only unable to stop the movement in defence of democratic freedoms, but stimulated it and stirred it into action all over the country.

Committees representing diverse sections of the public were organised in all parts of Argentina for struggle against the transfer of oil to the Standard Oil Co. The slogan "Argentine oil for the Argentinians and the cause of peace but not for the Yanks and war" became a national one.

The peace movement, like that of women and youth for their vital demands, grew rapidly.

In view of the extension and strengthening of the working-class and people's move-

ment and the deepening of the economic crisis which set in motion ever-broader social sections, the landlord oligarchy and big national and foreign capital feared that the Peron government would yield to the pressure of the masses. To prevent this, they engineered and accomplished a coup d'etat on September 16, hoping to form a "strong" government.

This coup was carried out by big sections of the Army, Air Force and Navy. The civilian groups that took part in it were rather small and consisted mainly of Catholics, because highly-placed clergy were actively involved in the organisation of these groups. Yankee imperialism, for its part, resorted to its usual tactics: on the one hand, it supported the Peron government until the very last moment, striving to wring from it concession after concession; on the other hand, it encouraged the putschists as was confirmed in particular by a number of editorials in the *New York Times* which forecast Peron's inevitable downfall and his replacement by a military junta.

II.

The provisional government, which came to power as a result of the coup d'etat, is a military and civil one. It is influenced both by high clergy and right-wing political circles (conservatives and others) who represent the interests of the landlord oligarchy and big capital, and by democratic circles (radicals, progressive democrats, Socialists and others) who represent the interests of a considerable section of the urban and rural petty bourgeoisie and of the national bourgeoisie. The British and U.S. monopolists, as always, have their agents in both the first and second groups.

Among the military men who took joint action to overthrow the Peron government, there are different opinions on the line to be taken in the economic sphere and also on the home and foreign policy which the new government should pursue. So far two main trends are emerging from the different movements struggling for power in order to get the new government to follow this or that political course. The first trend is strongly influenced by the clergy and

groups orientated on Yankee imperialism, a factor which pushes it to the right, while the second is inclined to take up a democratic position and to offer a certain amount of resistance to imperialism.

The coup d'etat and the formation of the new government were met with mistrust and hostility by the majority of the working class and large sections of the peasant masses who feared and still fear that the change of government will nullify their social gains and mean a step back in the political and economic life of the country. On the other hand, wide sections of office workers, students, intelligentsia, petty and middle bourgeoisie and certain groups of the national bourgeoisie welcomed these events with confidence and joy. However, now the de facto government has been formed, all of them desire to bring it to an end. They want the government to arrange for elections as soon as possible and to put an end to the state of political uncertainty and public alarm caused by repeated coups d'etat.

Whether it likes it or not, the provisional government is forced to reckon with the mood of the masses. Therefore the right-wing groups, striving by means of the state of siege to consolidate their power so as to establish the reactionary "order of things", are forced at the same time to make concessions of a democratic type to the people, for instance, legal recognition for all parties and social organisations, a promise to restore freedom of the press (already partially fulfilled), the purging of torturers from the police apparatus, the democratisation of educational establishments, the promise to introduce a rational system of education and so on.

The main factor making for the country's democratisation is that the working masses have remained closely united in their trade unions. It has not been possible to split the CGT (the central trade union organisation, with a membership of about 6 million) as the right wing in the government intended to do, with the assistance of the former trade union leaders—right-wing Socialists, anarcho-syndicalists and other supporters of the "free" trade unions.

(Continued on page 6)

Great Poet of the Polish People

Adam Mickiewicz, one of the greatest poets of the Polish people, was born near Nowogrodka (now in the Byelorussian SSR) on December 24, 1798. This year marks the centenary of his death in Constantinople on November 26, 1855. With the great German poet Friedrich Schiller, the outstanding American poet Walt Whitman, the famous Danish storyteller Hans Andersen, Adam Mickiewicz is one of the great writers whose anniversaries the World Peace Council has recommended for commemoration in 1955. All progressive mankind thus joins with the Polish people in paying honour to his memory.

Besides being one of the greatest poets of the Polish people, Adam Mickiewicz was a great progressive personality. He lived in the period of the national liberation struggle of the Polish people, which was marked by such historic events as the Napoleonic wars, the uprising of 1830-1831, the "spring of the peoples" (1848), and the January uprising of 1863. Some of these events were common to the whole of Europe of that day and their ideological meaning was clear not only to the Poles; others, as the November and January uprisings, were important pages in the history of the Polish people alone.

Mickiewicz' life-span coincided with the epoch of the struggle for national liberation which linked the history of the Polish people with that of all the European peoples who were then fighting against the reactionary governments of Europe. The Polish people, who had been deprived of their national independence by partitions of their territory, were particularly active in this struggle, a struggle whose role was progressive and which was evaluated as such by the classic Marxist writers.

Mickiewicz' life falls into two main divisions—his activities as a poet and the much broader division of his activities as an ideologist and public figure. His work as a poet covered a period which extended roughly from 1820 to 1834, when he published his greatest masterpiece, the epic poem *Pan Tadeusz*. Within this span he produced his other major poems: *Ballads and Romances*, *Grazyna*, *Crimean Sonnets*, *Konrad Wallenrod* and *Dziady*, and it was these years that gave to the Polish poetry of the day its distinctive character. By bringing about a romantic revolution in Polish poetry, he made an immortal contribution to the culture and ideological development of the Polish people and their coming generations.

After 1835 Mickiewicz confined his activities to journalism and public affairs. He taught Latin literature in the University of Lausanne and then Slavonic literature in the Collège de France in Paris. He organised a Polish legion which fought in Italy against the Austrian invaders in 1848. In 1848-1849 he was editor of *La Tribune des Peuples*, an international revolutionary-democratic newspaper published in Paris.

Mickiewicz the poet and Mickiewicz the ideologist and public figure were by no means two different persons. As a poet, he also exercised an ideological influence. His poetry aroused patriotic feelings in people and made them conscious, ideologically and morally, of the need to serve the oppressed. It was a sharp weapon in the hands of the Polish insurgents of 1830-31 and subsequently, too, it always served the cause of liberty. When he was

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exiled to the depths of Russia in 1824 for his active part in the "Filomatow Society", a secret patriotic organisation of students of the University of Vilna, he became closely connected with the Decembrists and it was under their influence that his poetry gained its freedom-loving and civic spirit. He preserved the memory of the Decembrists in his heart and cherished the deepest respect for Pushkin, as may be seen from the fine obituary he wrote upon the tragic death of that great Russian poet.

All the fundamental progressive ideas of his epoch, one of struggle for national liberation, found embodiment in his work.

Mickiewicz the poet was the faithful friend and comrade of the Polish masses. The resistance of the masses to feudal oppression, to serfdom and humiliation was mirrored in his poetry. With his *Ballads and Romances*, his *Vilna Dziady* and other works a powerful stream of folk fantasy, folk perception of the world, folk morality, folk themes and idiom flowed into romantic literature.

Mickiewicz the poet was a selfless and unwavering standard-bearer of the struggle for national liberation. He was the first of the Polish romantic poets to record the stages of this struggle in works that kindled patriotic feeling. Such major works as *Grazyna*, *Konrad Wallenrod* and his *Dresden Dziady* all give evidence of this. In *Grazyna* the call to patriotic struggle was presented in the form of a historical narrative about Lithuania's past; a similar call was contained in *Konrad Wallenrod*, with its tragic and sorrowful notes. In his *Dresden Dziady* the poet created a rounded, realistic and at the same time romantic image of a fighting people, an image of its patriotic youth, he depicted the cowardly and venal rulers at the top and portrayed an unusual romantic poet as a leader of the people.

Mickiewicz the poet gave artistic and ideological expression to the changes which were taking place among the Polish people in his time. This was a people that had begun to develop into a modern bourgeois nation and to throw off the shell of feudal stagnation about the middle of the 18th century, that is, much later than other peoples, especially those who had gone through a consistent democratic bourgeois revolution. Mickiewicz' masterpiece *Pan Tadeusz*, which has come to be a national epic, reflects these changes with deep human truth and high poetic artistry.

Mickiewicz the poet was a great realist although he wrote in an age of romanticism. He was a realist in many respects, especially in his understanding and representation of the creative activity of his generation. His best drama, the *Dresden Dziady*, he himself looked upon as a piece of realistic poetic reportage. He introduced into it the names of people still living at the time and described real incidents that happened in the period when the young folk of Vilna were persecuted.

Mickiewicz the poet was the great creator of a new poetic language; he wrought Polish into a new poetic language, intelligible to all. And whether he was using this

language to express the most intimate feelings, to depict the landscapes of his native land, to talk about people with the calmness and dignity of an epic poet or to fight his ideological opponents with the pen of a publicist—he always wrote with high artistry and in an idiom comprehensible to every reader.

As an ideologist, Mickiewicz always sided with the people, while in the most mature period of his ideological activity, in the period of the "spring of the peoples", together with the finest representatives of his generation, he took the position of a revolutionary democrat. All the main features of this ideological position were embodied in the revolutionary democratic views of Mickiewicz the ideologist. He regarded the people as a historical and revolutionary force, as an independent, social factor. For him, the peasant and worker constituted the people. From his knowledge of the position in Poland he described the worker as the urban peasant, the peasant's brother. He realised that it was only by way of revolution, and not by way of reform, that the people would take power into their hands.

The path followed by Mickiewicz led from an understanding of the true interests of his own people to a knowledge of those of the whole of mankind, to a recognition of the justice of the struggle for progress. This most popular and national poet, indissolubly bound up with his people, is, at the same time, a most international poet.

The Polish people long ago rendered the highest homage to their poet of genius. In 1891 his remains were removed from the Paris cemetery where they had been interred for many decades to his homeland, then still groaning in slavery, and placed in the Polish National Pantheon—in the royal burial place in the Wawelsk Castle in Cracow. In 1948 the Polish people widely commemorated the 150th anniversary of Mickiewicz' birth, while this year they are marking the 100th anniversary of his death. In People's Poland the poet is revered by the people, who have taken the path of Socialism, who are in the front ranks of the peoples blazing for mankind the road to peace, justice and international brotherhood of working people and are worthy of inheriting, understanding and augmenting the slogans and ideas of the great poet with the new truth of their time.

One hundred years ago, an eye-witness of the funeral of Adam Mickiewicz in Constantinople wrote: "We thought that only we Poles were present. But it appears that we were mistaken. Following us like a river flowing through the streets, was a crowd of people in black turbans. The eye could not take them all in. The head of this column was just behind us, its tail end was not to be seen; the people walked in silence, deep in thought, full of grief and sorrow... Representatives of all nationalities were in the funeral procession. Among them I saw Serbs, Dalmatians, Montenegrins, Albanians, Greeks, Italians and Bulgarians, of whom there were most of all."

This was remarkable and striking evidence of the international nature of the ideological and political work of Adam Mickiewicz. In him these people honoured, as we are now doing a hundred years later, the great symbol of the fraternity of the peoples in the struggle for freedom and progress.

Save Morteza Yazdi's Life!

In the middle of November a Teheran Military Appeal Tribunal upheld the death sentence passed on Professor Morteza Yazdi, former Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran, well-known public figure and peace fighter, falsely convicted of high treason.

Many political and religious personalities in Iran have asked the Shah to mitigate Comrade Yazdi's sentence.

The fierce anger and burning indignation of the world democratic public has been aroused by the news of the punishment reactionary elements in Teheran are preparing to mete out to this prominent Iranian patriot.

The Central Council of Polish Trade Unions has sent a cable of protest to the Shah. The Polish working class, it states, which has always entertained sentiments of sincere friendship towards the Iranian people, regards the verdict of the Tribunal as an act of violence against the elementary principles of humanism, and hopes that this sentence, which has shocked public opinion, will be revoked in the name of justice.

The movement in protest against the death sentence on Morteza Yazdi is gaining momentum in other countries too. Wide sections of the world public demand: annul the death sentence and save the life of this well-known public figure and fighter for peace.

Never Again!

A few days ago a protest meeting against the revival of German militarism, sponsored by the Ex-Service Movement for Peace, was held in Trafalgar Square, London. Addressing the meeting, ex-servicemen of the second world war recalled the military alliance between Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States in their joint struggle against German fascism and appealed to their audience to consolidate this alliance by struggling for a lasting peace and for the preservation of the "spirit of Geneva".

The meeting was followed by a poster parade with the slogans: "Down with War!", "No Revival of the Nazi Army!", "Houses, Not Bombs!" On leaving Trafalgar Square the demonstrators went to the Cenotaph and laid a wreath which bore the inscription: "Never Again!"

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In deliberately gloomy comments on the results of the Geneva Foreign Ministers' Conference, some reactionary Western newspapers, among them the British Daily Mirror and the French Figaro, urge the continuation of the bankrupt cold war policy.

(Press Item)



ILL-STARRED RENOVATORS

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

Foreign "Visitors" in Nepal

In Nepal the people are disturbed at the influx of a queer type of American "mountaineer".

Recently these "mountaineers" have been displaying an added interest in this small state bordering on China and India, and they are not the only travellers from overseas to do so. Numbers of American "experts", "missionaries", "doctors", "teachers" and "research workers" have settled themselves nicely in Nepal.

What are these lovers of the exotic up to? Some time back the Indian newspaper *Statesman* threw some light on the matter. Many mountaineering expeditions, it writes, occupy themselves more with espionage than with mountain climbing. While as for the various foreign "aid" missions, their main job is to incite one section of the population against the other.

The Indian newspaper *Blitz* also comments on the unsavoury activities of these "visitors", stating that U.S. representatives and their yes-men from the Gurkha Parishad Party, the Nepalese Congress and other parties have stepped up their efforts to undermine friendly relations with Nepal.

Nepal's southern border in the Terai area, where they are trying to stir up anti-Indian feeling among the local population.

The fact that the Government of Nepal is on good terms with the Indian Government is obviously looked upon with disfavour by these travellers from overseas. That is why the envoys of the U.S. monopolies, in the guise of mountaineers, experts and missionaries, are hatching their schemes and weaving a web of intrigues against those personalities in Nepal who refuse to dance to the dollar tune. All this is done to "create anxiety and problems for India", to put their yes-men in power in Nepal, who would proceed to sever the traditional friendly ties which have existed between Nepal and India for ages.

The U.S. monopolies are not mean with their money where these undermining operations are concerned. According to the *Delhi Times*, anti-Indian propaganda and the support of pro-American groups and organisations of various kinds—there are now some two dozens of these in Nepal—cost the U.S. more than 1,500,000 dollars a year.

organised a Polish legion which fought in Italy against the Austrian invaders in 1848. In 1848-1849 he was editor of *La Tribune des Peuples*, an international revolutionary-democratic newspaper published in Paris.

Mickiewicz the poet and Mickiewicz the ideologist and public figure were by no means two different persons. As a poet, he also exercised an ideological influence. His poetry aroused patriotic feelings in people and made them conscious, ideologically and morally, of the need to serve the oppressed. It was a sharp weapon in the hands of the Polish insurgents of 1830-31 and subsequently, too, it always served the cause of liberty. When he was

epic, reflects these changes with deep human truth and high poetic artistry.

Mickiewicz the poet was a great realist although he wrote in an age of romanticism. He was a realist in many respects, especially in his understanding and representation of the creative activity of his generation. His best drama, the *Dresden Dziady*, he himself looked upon as a piece of realistic poetic reportage. He introduced into it the names of people still living at the time and described real incidents that happened in the period when the young folk of Vilna were persecuted.

Mickiewicz the poet was the great creator of a new poetic language; he wrought Polish into a new poetic language, intelligible to all. And whether he was using this

a crowd of people in black turbans. The eye could not take them all in. The head of this column was just behind us, its tail end was not to be seen; the people walked in silence, deep in thought, full of grief and sorrow... Representatives of all nationalities were in the funeral procession. Among them I saw Serbs, Dalmatians, Montenegrins, Albanians, Greeks, Italians and Bulgarians, of whom there were most of all."

This was remarkable and striking evidence of the international nature of the ideological and political work of Adam Mickiewicz. In him these people honoured, as we are now doing a hundred years later, the great symbol of the fraternity of the peoples in the struggle for freedom and progress.

Appeal by C.C., Communist Party of Indonesia

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia has published an appeal in connection with the forthcoming elections to the Constituent Assembly. Addressing the Indonesian people, the C.C. stresses the importance of these elections. "Our people", it says, "face an important historic event—the elections to the Constituent Assembly to be held on December 15. The Communist Party's slogan in these elections is struggle for firm national unity, for co-operation

among all national forces." It is common knowledge that after the parliamentary elections the Communist Party spoke in favour of setting up a national coalition government on a broad basis, headed by the Nationalist, Communist, Nahdatul Ulama, and Masjumi parties. However, says the appeal, the Masjumi leadership rejects the idea of establishing a government of this type.

The entire Indonesian people, the appeal goes on to say, must actively take part in the

elections and elect their own genuine representatives to the Constituent Assembly. They must elect such people's representatives as would draw up a constitution guaranteeing "full freedom and sovereignty to the Republic, and democratic rights to the people".

It makes a passionate call to all Indonesians to vote for the candidates put forward by the Communist Party and the other national parties which are fighting for the country's full independence.

Political Situation in Argentina

(Continued from page 5)

The workers immediately rebuffed any attempts in this direction. The fact that the working masses still under Peronist influence have not been demoralised by the treachery of the majority of their leaders and that, while gaining faith in their own organisation and their own strength, they do not intend to give up a single one of their social gains or to allow state interference in their trade union organisations, testifies to the success of the policy pursued by our Party and the Movement for the Democratisation and Independence of the Trade Unions, that is, to work in close contact with the Peronist workers and also in trade unions in the hands of Peronist leaders, so as to preserve unity in the CGT whatever happens.

III.

The CGT bosses, who immediately after the fall of the Peron government offered their services to the new government, have been trying to retain the leadership of the trade unions in order to continue their old policy, that is, to keep in check the struggle of the working class for its social and economic demands. At the same time, the former reformist trade union leaders—right-wing Socialists, anarcho-sindicalists and others—who have been demanding that the government interfere in CGT affairs and hand over to them the leadership of the unions, and who at the beginning organised, with the assistance of the police, armed attacks on the premises of certain trade unions, intend to continue the same policy as the former Peronist trade union bosses, but in a different form.

The masses have taken as their own the slogans put forward by our Party and the Movement for the Democratisation and Independence of the Trade Unions: "Do

not allow the trade union bosses put in by the Peron regime to remain in office, prevent the former trade union leaders—who are partisans of the 'free' unions and are backed by the new government—from being thrust upon the unions" and "Democratic elections for a new leadership in all trade unions".

This persistently democratic line—that of unity—soon won the support of the majority of factory and office workers and forced the provisional government to reckon with it.

At the same time the Movement for the Democratisation and Independence of the Trade Unions called upon the workers to elect temporary commissions to ensure that trade union activity proceeds along democratic lines in the interim until the meetings and congresses to elect permanent leaderships take place.

This appeal has met with a lively response from the working masses. Everywhere—in union premises, factories and other places of work—these commissions are already being elected.

In addition, trade union meetings are demanding the reinstatement of workers who were victimised during the Peronist regime for their participation in strikes or in the struggle for trade union democracy—this has already been achieved in certain enterprises, particularly in state enterprises—and also, pending discussion on the collective labour agreements which expire in March next year, are demanding an average wage increase of 25% without delay.

It is clear that trade union unity can be preserved and consolidated only if the Communist workers continue to strengthen their ties with the Peronist workers—for these still constitute the majority of the working people—and if they endeavour to enhance their political class consciousness. And

this is possible, for the Communist influence among the Peronist masses has of late been growing at a tremendous rate. This is because in the past, even in periods of the most brutal repression, the Communists worked in trade unions that were in the grip of leading Peronist circles, and even when they were driven out of them they maintained close contact with the Peronist workers in factories and other places of work.

IV.

Although the aim of the military-clerical coup d'etat of September was to keep in check the growing militancy of the working class and the people in the struggle for their socio-economic demands, land, democracy and national independence—and this still remains the aim—nevertheless, by shattering the Peronist corporative-fascist state apparatus, it made a breach in the dyke built by Peron to hold back the masses. There are sufficient forces in the country to widen the breach made by the coup d'etat and to bring about the formation of a democratic coalition and of a government that would, by basing itself upon the people, be able to solve the great economic, social and political problems facing the country.

The Peron-influenced masses are imbued with militancy for the fight for their social and economic demands and against the oligarchy and the imperialist monopolies. As to those sections of the people who supported the coup and who now support the provisional government, they do this in the belief that the government will introduce a democratic regime in Argentina.

Our people are becoming increasingly convinced that it is possible to find a way out of the state of crisis which grips Argentina's foreign trade, and consequently to mitigate the developing economic crisis, by increasing trade with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other People's Democracies. The Soviet indus-

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The Social Democratic Party of Iceland has raised in Parliament the question of a revision of the agreement concluded with the United States in May 1951 giving the latter the right to set up military bases in the country. The Socialist Unity Party has appealed to members of parliament to demand that the Government inform the NATO Council that Iceland intends to terminate this agreement without delay.

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and missionaries, are hatching their schemes and weaving a web of intrigues against those personalities in Nepal who refuse to dance to the dollar tune. All this is done to "create anxiety and problems for India", to put their yes-men in power in Nepal, who would proceed to sever the traditional friendly ties which have existed between Nepal and India for ages.

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Everything these overseas visitors do is subordinated to the far-reaching aim of utilising Nepal, in addition to Pakistan, in order to exert direct pressure on India, to weaken the increasingly important role she is playing in international life, in the consolidation of universal security and peace. It can be said with certainty, however, that all the U.S. monopolies will get out of these activities of their agents will be the failure of their crafty intrigues.

Jan MAREK

trial exhibition held in Buenos Aires in May and June this year and attended by over 2 million people was largely responsible for this conviction.

The new government, however, which took over the reins in Argentina at a moment when the crisis was deepening and affecting the whole economic structure of our country, is trying to "solve" the crisis by the old methods, which only serve to keep the country backward and to make it more dependent upon the imperialist states.

With this aim in mind a number of economists, led by Dr. Raul Prebisch, secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and agent of U.S. financial circles, drew up an "emergency" economic plan designed to save the present backward economic structure of the country and mitigate the crisis at the expense of the blood and tears of the working people.

Financial circles in the U.S.A. and Britain, who are constantly professing their "good will", have also stated their opinions as to Argentina's way out of the crisis.

Financial groups in Britain, traditionally the main buyer of Argentina's agricultural produce, advise the development of agricultural production, abandonment of the dream of building an independent industry and the purchase of the necessary manufactured goods from Britain.

Financial groups in the U.S.A., a country which competes with Argentina's agricultural products on the world capitalist market, advise a certain degree of industrialisation in the country, but that this should be done on the basis of foreign (U.S.) capital investments and mainly for the purpose of obtaining raw materials for export.

The aims of the imperialists are clear: they want to prevent the independent development of the country and to turn it either into an agrarian appendage (of British imperialism) or into a source

of raw materials and fuel (for U.S. imperialism).

The "new" economic policy which the provisional government is thinking of carrying out will not only fail to solve the developing crisis but will still further aggravate it. That is why our Party, supporting the struggle of the working class, the peasant masses and the people as a whole for their immediate social and economic demands, points out to them at the same time that they must fight for a fundamental solution to the problems presented by the whole course of development of the productive forces.

V.

Under the new conditions, which are characterised by a great political awakening of the masses, the activity of our Party is, more than ever before, aimed at strengthening unity of action from below on the basis of demands that are of common interest, so that joint action from below forces the leaders of the democratic parties to put them forward at top level too.

Our Party realises that intensification of the efforts to strengthen unity from below also involves the consolidation of existing Party branches and the formation of many new ones, above all in the countryside, where steps so far taken to get rid of organisational backwardness have been insignificant. This also presupposes recruiting new members to the Party and training the cadres necessary for effective leadership of the Party branches—in factories and localities—and for intensification of the work carried out by Communists in the trade unions and peasant and all other mass organisations.

With this in view, the Communist Party has already worked out a plan to recruit 15,000 new members by January 6—the

38th anniversary of its foundation—and intends to surpass this figure.

At the present moment, when the broad masses are coming into action and joining in the struggle for democracy, social welfare, national independence and peace, our Party (taking account of the possibilities available) is working to step up the propaganda campaign through the press and by oral means to tell our people about the life and activity of the builders of Communism and Socialism and to show how the Argentine nation, carrying out a home and foreign policy that is in keeping with the spirit of the Geneva Conference, can create a flourishing and happy life.



In present conditions our Party is waging a dual struggle: against those who are trying to postpone the elections in order to consolidate the reactionary corporative-clerical state—which would preserve Argentina's subordination to foreign plunderers and national exploiters—and against those who are attempting to instigate uprisings and actions in order to restore a corporative fascist-type state.

The restoration of Peron to power would be a retrograde step in the process of democratisation, which, despite all its contradictions, has already begun in the country.

That is why our Party is fighting for a democratic coalition government, one that would hold immediate elections, guaranteeing the full participation of all parties and social forces so that they would be able to put forward their points of view during the election campaign; the elections should be based on proportional representation. It is only in this way that a democratic regime can be realised.

Buenos Aires, November 7

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