

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

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

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1955

PRICE 3d (8 cents)

No. 48 (369)

Triumph of Genuine Democracy and Freedom

On December 5 the Soviet people and the working masses all over the world joyously celebrate Constitution Day, the anniversary of the Constitution of the USSR, which raised the banner of the triumph of freedom and truth, democracy and Socialism, peace and friendship among nations.

Nineteen years have elapsed since the new Constitution of the Soviet Union came into being, the Constitution created by the people and for the people, which consummated the victory of Socialism in the USSR. In the course of nearly two decades this great charter of socialist democracy has played a highly important role both inside and outside the Soviet Union. The Constitution of the USSR, which guarantees to all citizens of the country, irrespective of their sex, nationality or race, equality of rights, the right to work, rest and leisure, education and maintenance in old age, has inspired millions of working people and continues to do so. It became a powerful factor that gave invaluable moral assistance to fighters against fascism and the oppression of peoples.

The great force of socialist democracy, embodied in the Constitution of the USSR, lies in the fact that it does not merely proclaim the rights of citizens but also ensures the exercise of these rights. The peoples of the entire world have seen for themselves and have come to realise that Soviet democracy, socialist democracy, is genuine democracy and that freedom in the Soviet Union is real freedom. On the basis of life itself they are becoming increasingly aware that true freedom is radically different from the sham freedom proclaimed by the bourgeoisie.

What freedom, for instance, can there be where factories, banks and estates are owned by a few, whereas millions live in constant fear that tomorrow they may be deprived of their last crust of bread? What freedom, for instance, have the millions of unemployed in the United States, Italy and other capitalist countries? Such "freedom" Lenin described as the freedom of the rich to amass wealth and of the poor to starve. Real freedom means a society where there is no exploitation of man by man, no unemployment or poverty. It is precisely such real freedom that is enjoyed by the peoples of the Soviet Union. These gains furthered a tremendous upsurge of the creative activity of the masses of the

military blocs. As a result of such "elections" a militarised West German state would take plants and mills away from the working people of Eastern Germany, restore landlord domination in the countryside and re-establish a system of exploitation and oppression in the state which is now building Socialism.

Real freedom has been won by the great Chinese people, who are successfully carrying out a magnificent programme for building a new life. Capitalist enslavement has been thrown off by the peoples of a number of European and Asian countries, who, following the example of the Soviet people, have started to lay the foundations of Socialism. The new constitutions adopted in the people's-democratic countries have set the seal on the achievements of people's power.

Certain reactionary circles dislike the free life of the working people in the People's Democracies and they do a lot of talking about the necessity of "liberating" these countries and of "settling the problem" of the People's Democracies. But this is a problem that these peoples themselves have already settled, and settled correctly. They themselves have chosen their own system and their own people's governments. Not without reason these peoples see in those who are today insisting on their "liberation" their former oppressors and slave drivers. It suffices to cast a glance at the powerful development of the People's Democracies, at their daily successes, to be convinced that the people stand behind the governments of these countries and that the governments work for the people. By their devoted daily labour the masses again and again vote for their government, for their system, and never will they allow anyone to interfere in their internal affairs.

The Communist and Workers' Parties and the governments of the countries belonging to the socialist camp deem it their sacred duty to continue to develop their socialist democracy and raise it to an ever-higher level. They are striving to make the masses still more active, drawing them on an ever-broader scale, into the administration of the state. They mercilessly combat all manifestations of bureaucracy and of an indifferent attitude towards the initiative and criticism from the working people, as being incompatible with socialist democracy and harmful to the cause of building a new life.

The interests of the countries of the socialist camp are inseparable from the cause of peace and international security. The countries exert tremendous efforts to

Stirring Demonstration of Friendship Between Two Great Peoples Bulganin and Khrushchev in India

The peoples of the world have been following with unabating attention the visit to India of N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and N. S. Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. This is quite understandable, for all who cherish peace and friendship among nations regard this visit of the Soviet Union's distinguished leaders as a tremendous contribution to the cause of strengthening international security.

Every day the Soviet guests spent in India was justly looked upon by the world public as a striking and unusually impressive demonstration of growing Soviet-Indian friendship. The cordial warmth and truly fraternal hospitality with which the Indian people welcomed these beloved guests wherever they appeared was an expression of this growing friendship.

Among Close Friends

On the afternoon of November 24 the Soviet delegation visited the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay, which is engaged in the study, among other subjects, of nuclear physics and cosmic rays. In the evening the Soviet guests attended a reception given by M. Desai, Chief Minister of the State of Bombay.

A particularly notable event of that day was the reception given by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society. Greeting the esteemed guests, A. V. Baliga, Chairman of the Society's All-India Council, stressed the great importance of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society in bringing the USSR and India closer together. In a brief answering speech, Bulganin said, to the accompaniment of thunderous applause:

"Having spent a few days in your country, I must say that our meetings with the Indian people and their representatives and with the Indian authorities, and today's meeting with you, have moved us deeply by their cordiality and the friendly feelings shown towards us. We feel at home here, we feel ourselves to be, among close friends."

Classical Example of Coexistence

The next to speak was H. Mehtab, Governor of the State of Bombay, who stressed the fact that India was vitally interested in peace and wished to march

coexistence is wanted it will be found in our relations with India."

Comrade Khrushchev's speech was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

Our Strength Lies in the People

On the morning of November 25 the Soviet delegation arrived in Poona, a city about 100 miles from Bombay. From the airport they drove straight to the Vadgaon rice cultivating centre and then visited the Central Water and Power Research Station, which is studying India's water resources, and the National Defence Academy, one of the most important military training establishments in the country. Major-General Habibullah, Commandant of the Academy, gave a luncheon in the visitors' honour. Following the luncheon, the Soviet guests were shown around the Academy.

In the evening 300,000 people assembled in the University gardens for a meeting in honour of Bulganin and Khrushchev, at which an Address from the Citizens of Poona was read out. N. A. Bulganin then addressed the citizens of Poona. The meeting concluded with a display of fireworks and general festivities.

The leaders of the Soviet state and those accompanying them flew south-east from Poona to Bangalore, the central city of the State of Mysore, on the morning of November 26. The welcome accorded them at the airport and on the streets there was as warm and hospitable as everywhere else in India.

That day the guests visited one of the major scientific institutions in the country, the Indian Institute of Science, and were shown around its departments; there the students and professors greeted the representatives of the land of Socialism with enthusiasm. Professor K. Srinivasan, the Director of the Institute, thanked Khrushchev and Bulganin for their visit and informed them that there were quite a few Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen and Germans on the Institute's teaching staff.

"To our regret", he observed, "we have no one from the Soviet Union among either our students or our lecturers, although we should be most happy to welcome them here."

In his reply, which evoked general approval, Comrade Khrushchev said that in his opinion the gap could be filled with the

Speaking on the five principles which were first proclaimed in the joint declaration signed by Nehru and Chou En-lai, Comrade Khrushchev said:

"We propose to all countries: Let's live in friendship instead of quarrelling and making attacks of all kinds in the press and in speeches. At the same time we say frankly that we don't like the capitalist method of running the economy, just as not everyone likes our methods."

The USSR Will Never Misuse Atomic Weapons

N. S. Khrushchev then dwelt on the questions of reducing armaments and banning atomic weapons. He said:

"We tell the statesmen of the Western powers: If you are afraid of disarming, of destroying your stockpiles of bombs, then let's come to a gentleman's agreement that neither of us will ever use atomic weapons. They cannot do this, they reply, because they claim to need hydrogen and atom bombs for 'equilibrium'. What is meant by this 'equilibrium'? It is the arms race."

If the Western powers, went on Comrade Khrushchev, do not want to ban the production of atomic and hydrogen weapons, if they do not even want to give their word to prohibit their use, then we too are compelled to produce atom and hydrogen bombs, to develop rockets and various other means of annihilation.

Referring to the recent tests of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons in the USSR, N. S. Khrushchev said:

"But I declare, my friends, that the Soviet Union will never misuse this weapon, and we shall be happy if these bombs are never exploded over towns and villages."

"We have been forced to concern ourselves with this terrible type of weapon", he remarked. "We do not revel in this. We get greater satisfaction out of working to produce more machines, tractors and ploughs of all kinds, to raise more wheat, rice and cotton, to provide the population with plenty of meat, vegetables, fish and other produce. That is what we want and what we are working for."

In conclusion, the meeting gave the Soviet visitors a thunderous ovation. In the evening K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of the State, gave a reception, at which he and N. A. Bulganin spoke.

Visit to Plantations on Nilgiri Hills

On the following day the visitors flew to Coimbatore, an important industrial centre in South India. They were met

waging a selfless struggle for their freedom and national independence; but the colonial regime is crumbling and irretrievably passing into oblivion. However, up till now certain European states have been unable to understand that the days of the old colonial regimes have passed and that they will not return. There can be no justification for the fact that a Portuguese colony, Goa, is still preserved on territory that has been Indian from time immemorial. It is a disgrace to civilised nations. The sympathies of the Soviet people have been and always will be on the side of those who fight against colonialism and its survivals."

The meeting was followed by a luncheon given by Governor S. Prakasa. Speaking at the luncheon Khrushchev stressed that in his opinion the stirring manifestation by the Indians of their feelings towards the Soviet Union was aroused primarily by the fact that they perceive the new that has been created in the Soviet land. And the most important point about this, he emphasized, is the fact that in the Soviet Union the ordinary man has been elevated to a height hitherto undreamed of.

Peace to the World!

On November 29 the Soviet guests arrived in Calcutta. The nine-and-a-half mile route from the airport to the Governor's residence was lined on both sides with rows of people greeting their welcome guests and expressing their deep affection for the Soviet people. Everywhere there were slogans saying: "Peace to the world!", "Welcome, dear guests!", "Salute to Bulganin and Khrushchev!"

On this day some three million of the city's five million people came out into the gaily decorated streets to welcome the guests. Never in the history of Calcutta has there been such a tremendous demonstration.

On the following day Comrades Bulganin, Khrushchev and those accompanying them went sight-seeing in Calcutta, the administrative, industrial and cultural centre of West Bengal. They paid a visit to the country's largest port, which annually handles more than 9 million tons of cargo; then, on the vessel *Hugli*, they went to the jute and textile district where they looked over jute factories. Passing through streets teeming with elated people, they made their way with difficulty to the Botanical Gardens for a tour of inspection. This is one of the biggest parks in Asia, with 12,000 specimens of the flora of India and of all the continents.

On the same day a mass meeting attended by over two million people took place in the heart of the city. Premier Jawaharlal Nehru, who had arrived in

The people have seen for themselves and have come to realise that Soviet democracy, socialist democracy, is genuine democracy and that freedom in the Soviet Union is real freedom. On the basis of life itself they are becoming increasingly aware that true freedom is radically different from the sham freedom proclaimed by the bourgeoisie.

What freedom, for instance, can there be where factories, banks and estates are owned by a few, whereas millions live in constant fear that tomorrow they may be deprived of their last crust of bread? What freedom, for instance, have the millions of unemployed in the United States, Italy and other capitalist countries? Such "freedom" Lenin described as the freedom of the rich to amass wealth and of the poor to starve. Real freedom means a society where there is no exploitation of man by man, no unemployment or poverty. It is precisely such real freedom that is enjoyed by the peoples of the Soviet Union. These gains furthered a tremendous upsurge of the creative activity of the masses of the people and an unparalleled development of the productive forces of the country, as a result of which the Soviet Union has achieved striking successes in the development of its economy and culture in an unprecedentedly brief historical period. The greatness of the Soviet Constitution lies precisely in the fact that it has embodied in legal form the gains of the Soviet people and their real freedom.

Of course, such freedom is not to be the fling of the reactionary forces. Bourgeois propaganda holds forth at length about the delights of the so-called free world, asserting that "genuine freedom" exists only in the Western countries where there are many different parties with their press and members of parliament. But what freedom can there be where printing works, paper mills, radio and TV are, as a rule, in the hands of capitalists? What freedom, what free elections can there be where representatives of the working people, who constitute the best as well as the greater part of the nation, are driven out of active political life by means of all kinds of "legislative" devices, where Communist and Workers' Parties and other democratic organisations are persecuted? How can there be democratic parliaments if the majority of deputies in them are factory-owners, bankers, landlords and their henchmen. For whom does freedom exist in these "free world" answer, and say who is free in such conditions.

In the Soviet Union, printing works, paper mills and all means of propaganda are owned by the people and serve them. It is common knowledge that there are no mill-owners or landlords in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; the entire people are represented there, and in a worthy manner! No wonder that conscious and advanced working people in the capitalist countries are lacking in admiration for the system under which they live, but, on the contrary, admire the genuine freedom which exists in the USSR and in the countries of people's democracy.

What all the verbiage about "freedom" really means is shown by the attitude of the Western powers on the German question. They are zealously advocating "free elections" in Germany. But what kind of "free elections" have they in view? They have in mind such elections as would result in a militarised Western Germany, directed by big capitalists who have in their hands the apparatus of administration and all the means to exert pressure on the people, absorbing the German Democratic Republic and involving it in aggressive

and slave driven men—former oppressors glance at the powerful development of the People's Democracies, at their daily successes, to be convinced that the people stand behind the governments of these countries and that the governments work for the people. By their devoted daily labour the masses again and again vote for their government, for their system, and never will they allow anyone to interfere in their internal affairs.

The Communist and Workers' Parties and the governments of the countries belonging to the socialist camp deem it their sacred duty to continue to develop socialist democracy and raise it to an ever-higher level. They are striving to make the masses still more active, drawing them, on an ever-broader scale, into the administration of the state. They mercilessly combat all manifestations of bureaucracy and of an indifferent attitude towards the initiative of and criticism from the working people, as being incompatible with socialist democracy and harmful to the cause of building a new life.

The interests of the countries of the socialist camp are inseparable from the cause of peace and international security. These countries exert tremendous efforts to secure further relaxation of international tension. However, those Western circles that interpret the consistent struggle of the countries of the socialist camp for peace as a sign of weakness are greatly mistaken. The camp of peace, democracy and Socialism is possessed of tremendous might and can defend its great gains.

The peace and freedom-loving peoples of the globe entertain the deepest and warmest sympathy for the USSR—the bastion of world peace and tireless champion of the peaceful co-operation of states with different social systems. This is illustrated very strikingly, very graphically, by the exceptionally friendly, truly fraternal welcome which the great Indian people have accorded to N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and N. S. Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In honouring the leaders of the Soviet Union the Indian people have expressed their sincere love for and deep gratitude to the Soviet people, heroic builders of a new, free and happy life. The Indian people see that the ordinary man in the Soviet land has been raised to a height he never could have dreamt of before.

The Constitution of the USSR and the manifold activities of the Soviet people are permeated by the ideas of friendship of the peoples, by the ideas of proletarian internationalism. The Soviet people have proved by all their actions that they are the great heralds and champions of world peace, of the friendship and equality of the peoples, that they are the sincere friends of all nations—big and small. It is for this reason that love for the Soviet people is so great, that their prestige and authority are so high and their popularity so boundless.

The example of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies inspires the peoples in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries in their struggle for democratic rights. The defence of democratic rights is the cause of all, and one that can rally people of different opinions and walks of life in the broadest united national front. The Communist Parties in the capitalist countries are always ready to support the efforts of other parties and groups to defend or win democratic rights for the people.

The ideas of Socialism and democracy ever more brightly illuminate the path of the peoples who want peace and freedom. These great ideas are invincible.

Meeting of C.C. of Italian Communist Party

On November 28 a meeting of the C.C. of the Italian Communist Party began in Rome. Comrade Palmiro Togliatti, the Party's General Secretary, delivered the report on the first item on the agenda: "The Communists lead the struggle of the working class and the people

for the freedom and well-being of the working people, for relaxation of international and domestic tension, for peace".

On November 30 the meeting heard a report by Comrade Mario Alicata on the struggle of the Communists for school reform.

in the evening the Soviet guests attended a reception given by M. Desai, Chief Minister of the State of Bombay.

A particularly notable event of that day was the reception given by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society. Greeting the esteemed guests, A. V. Baliga, Chairman of the Society's All-India Council, stressed the great importance of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society in bringing the USSR and India closer together. In a brief answering speech, Bulganin said, to the accompaniment of thunderous applause:

"Having spent a few days in your country, I must say that our meetings with the Indian people and their representatives and with the Indian authorities, and today's meeting with you, have moved us deeply by their cordiality and the friendly feelings shown towards us. We feel at home here, we feel ourselves to be among close friends."

Classical Example of Coexistence

The next to speak was H. Mehtab, Governor of the State of Bombay, who stressed the fact that India was vitally interested in peace and wished to march hand in hand with all countries that were working for peace. He also pointed out that relations between peoples should be based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

N. S. Khrushchev then made an interesting speech devoted to questions of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social and economic systems and to friendship among nations.

"There are different kinds of friendship", said Comrade Khrushchev. "There is the friendship of people living in harmonious concord, but there is also the 'friendship' of people who live next door to each other but are not on visiting terms. So it is with states too. There is no real friendship between some of them, but they all live on the same planet and, whether they like it or not, must get along with each other somehow."

"It is this sort of life that our great Lenin called coexistence. The thesis of coexistence is a very important one."

Comrade Khrushchev stressed that the march of history could not be stopped, nor could the birth of new social forms be prevented. He reminded his audience of the attempts made by reactionary circles to destroy the Soviet state and how those attempts ended. Whether our foes like it or not, he declared, the Soviet Union exists, and not only exists but is successfully growing and developing. Socialism is now being built by the great Chinese people and the peoples of a number of other countries in Europe and Asia.

"Prime Minister Nehru has stated", said Comrade Khrushchev, "that India will also follow the socialist path. That is good. Of course, we have a rather different conception of Socialism. But we welcome such a statement and such a direction."

"And so the socialist system exists and asks no one's permission to do so. Not only do we exist, we can also defend our existence properly."

"Much as our foes would like to see us perish", said Comrade Khrushchev, "they are powerless to do anything about it."

"Hence, willy-nilly, whether one likes it or not, socialist and capitalist states have to live together on one planet. I think", he continued, "that if a classical example of

was read out. N. A. Bulganin then addressed the citizens of Poona. The meeting concluded with a display of fireworks and general festivities.

The leaders of the Soviet state and those accompanying them flew south-east from Poona to Bangalore, the central city of the State of Mysore, on the morning of November 26. The welcome accorded them at the airport and on the streets there was as warm and hospitable as everywhere else in India.

That day the guests visited one of the major scientific institutions in the country, the Indian Institute of Science, and were shown around its departments; there the students and professors greeted the representatives of the land of Socialism with enthusiasm. Professor K. Srinivasan, the Director of the Institute, thanked Khrushchev and Bulganin for their visit and informed them that there were quite a few Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen and Germans on the Institute's teaching staff.

"To our regret", he observed, "we have no one from the Soviet Union among either our students or our lecturers, although we should be most happy to welcome them here."

In his reply, which evoked general approval, Comrade Khrushchev said that in his opinion the gap could be filled with the kind assistance of the heads of the Institute and if an invitation were extended to Soviet teachers and students to work and study in the Bangalore Institute.

The Soviet delegation then visited a new machine-tool factory built entirely at state expense, which recently started production.

In the evening about 200,000 people gathered to greet the guests at a meeting on the city square. Mayor Naidu read out an address of welcome in which the influence of the Great October Revolution upon the development of mankind, and the significance of the Soviet Union's achievements for the whole world were clearly brought out.

The speech Khrushchev made in reply was devoted to problems of international relations and aroused the keen interest of the entire Indian public.

He noted that the friendly feelings and love shown towards the Soviet delegation during its travels through the country were an expression of the Indian people's love and respect for the peoples of the Soviet Union.

"So, wherein does our strength lie?" Comrade Khrushchev asked, and answered: "Our strength lies in the people. The people are our main capital. They are the architects of all that has been created by mankind."

"Let's Live in Friendship"

"You may have your own opinion about our ideas", said Comrade Khrushchev. "Our understanding of a number of questions may differ. Choose the path of development you prefer. Not only shall we not stand in your way, we shall help you in your good work, which is aimed at developing your country and is for the good of your great and noble people."

"We say: Maybe there is something in our practical experience that you can use. If so, use it, if not, don't. We aren't imposing anything on anyone, we are not after any political undertakings. Why do we speak to you so frankly about this? Because we are sincere in our attitude towards you, as towards brothers."

Bulganin and Khrushchev Arrive in Burma

On December 1 Bulganin and Khrushchev arrived in Burma from Calcutta and were met at Rangoon airport by members of the Burmese Government, with Prime Minister U Nu at their head, by representatives of the city authorities, of the public and the press, members of the Diplomatic

Khrushchev, do not want to ban the production of atomic and hydrogen weapons, if they do not even want to give their word to prohibit their use, then we too are compelled to produce atom and hydrogen bombs, to develop rockets and various other means of annihilation.

Referring to the recent tests of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons in the USSR, N. S. Khrushchev said:

"But I declare, my friends, that the Soviet Union will never misuse this weapon, and we shall be happy if these bombs are never exploded over towns and villages."

"We have been forced to concern ourselves with this terrible type of weapon", he remarked. "We do not revel in this. We get greater satisfaction out of working to produce more machines, tractors and ploughs of all kinds, to raise more wheat, rice and cotton, to provide the population with plenty of meat, vegetables, fish and other produce. That is what we want and what we are working for."

In conclusion, the meeting gave the Soviet visitors a thunderous ovation. In the evening K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of the State, gave a reception, at which he and N. A. Bulganin spoke.

Visit to Plantations on Nilgiri Hills

On the following day the visitors flew to Coimbatore, an important industrial centre in South India. They were met at the gaily decorated airport by S. R. Sethupathi, Minister of Public Works of the State of Madras, and representatives of local civil and military authorities and of various sections of the population.

A mass meeting was held in the city in honour of the Soviet leaders. Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev made speeches of greeting on behalf of the Soviet people and expressed their sincere and friendly sentiments to those who had gathered there.

After the meeting the Soviet delegation went to one of the most picturesque regions in India, the Nilgiri Hills, on the slopes of which are rich tea and coffee plantations and groves of olive trees. On their way they visited a number of agricultural enterprises, coconut and banana plantations and paddy fields and talked with the peasants. And no matter where they stopped the Soviet visitors were greeted with hospitality and affection.

The Soviet delegation spent the evening and night in the small town of Ootacamund—a hill station—and in the morning left for Madras.

A Great Turning Point

After lunch the delegation, accompanied by the Governor, left for the Pirambore District to visit one of the city's largest enterprises—a plant for building rolling-stock. Hundreds of people who had gathered at the gates and in the yard warmly welcomed the Soviet leaders.

At the plant the guests visited all the main shops, a school for the technical training of specialists, and the workers' housing estate. Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev praised the modern equipment of the plant, and the spacious shops. There was a lively exchange of opinion between them and the management, particularly on the use of concrete in industrial building, as well as on other questions.

There was a meeting of the townspeople on the shores of the Bay of Bengal, at which Bulganin and Khrushchev made speeches. They warmly thanked their Indian friends for their cordial reception.

Comrade Bulganin emphasized that the peoples of Asia are at a great turning point in their history.

"For many decades and even centuries", he said, "the peoples of Asia have been languishing under foreign oppression and

On November 29 the Soviet guests arrived in Calcutta. The nine-and-a-half mile route from the airport to the Governor's residence was lined on both sides with rows of people greeting their welcome guests and expressing their deep affection for the Soviet people. Everywhere there were slogans saying: "Peace to the world!", "Welcome, dear guests!", "Salute to Bulganin and Khrushchev!"

On this day some three million of the city's five million people came out into the gaily decorated streets to welcome the guests. Never in the history of Calcutta has there been such a tremendous demonstration.

On the following day Comrades Bulganin, Khrushchev and those accompanying them went sight-seeing in Calcutta, the administrative, industrial and cultural centre of West Bengal. They paid a visit to the country's largest port, which annually handles more than 9 million tons of cargo; then, on the vessel *Hughli*, they went to the jute and textile district where they looked over jute factories. Passing through streets teeming with elated people, they made their way with difficulty to the Botanical Gardens for a tour of inspection. This is one of the biggest parks in Asia, with 12,000 specimens of the flora of India and of all the continents.

On the same day a mass meeting attended by over two million people took place in the heart of the city. Premier Jawaharlal Nehru, who had arrived in Calcutta, opened the meeting. He stressed that Calcutta had never before witnessed such a huge public meeting.

S. Ch. Ghosh, Mayor of the city, read out the address of welcome to Comrades N. A. Bulganin and N. S. Khrushchev.

N. S. Khrushchev then took the floor. Having expressed his thanks for the exceptionally cordial and friendly welcome the residents of Calcutta had accorded their Soviet guests, he pointed out that there was much in common in the historic destinies of the Indian and Soviet peoples, and that splendid vistas for independent national development and for building a new life had opened up before the peoples of India, who had thrown off the age-old colonial yoke.

"The solidarity of the peoples of Asia", said Khrushchev, "is a fatal blow to the world colonial system."

He wished his Indian friends success in developing their own powerful industry. Khrushchev was followed by Nehru, who devoted his speech to the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

"We are happy", he concluded, "that India and the Soviet Union have come closer together as a result of this historic visit by the Soviet leaders, and we are striving for fruitful co-operation in the cause of peace and the well-being of mankind. This friendship and co-operation is not directed against any nation or people. We trust that the area of friendship and co-operation will extend until it ultimately embraces the whole world. It is to this that we dedicate ourselves."

In the evening Governor Mookerjee of the State of West Bengal gave a supper in honour of the Soviet delegation, at which Jawaharlal Nehru, B. Ch. Roy, the Chief Minister of the State, members of the Government of West Bengal and other officials were present.

On the morning of December 1 Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev and their party left Calcutta for Rangoon, capital of Burma.

Despite the early hour the route from the residency of the West Bengal Government to the airport was lined with hundreds of thousands of townspeople who gave a warm send-off to the honoured Soviet guests.

Corps and several thousands of local residents. At the airport U Nu and Bulganin made statements.

Vast masses of Rangoon people carrying flowers and flags lined the route from the airport to the capital and warmly greeted the welcome guests.

FORTHCOMING SECOND CONGRESS OF THE RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY

All working people in the Rumanian People's Republic met with great enthusiasm the decision to convene the Second Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party, which is due to open on December 23, 1955.

An outstanding event in the life of our Party, the Second Congress of the RWP will be held in quite different political, economic and social conditions from the Party's Unity Congress which took place in 1948.

Suffice it to say that at that time the monarchy had just been abolished, industry was not nationalised and the socialist sector in agriculture consisted only of state farms.

In the years since the Unity Congress, thanks to the correct policy of our Party and the people's government, Rumania has become a country with a constantly developing and flourishing economy.

Guided by the all-conquering principles of Marxism-Leninism, our Party has based its economic policy upon socialist industrialisation of the country, attaching special importance to the priority development of heavy industry and to machine building, its very core. The extreme economic backwardness characteristic of bourgeois-landlord Rumania, which for decades had been fostered by imperialist circles in the West, has been successfully eradicated. Our country has made a great leap forward; within a comparatively brief space of time it has become a land of diversified industry, and of an agriculture which is rapidly being mechanised. With every day that passes Rumania becomes richer and more beautiful.

By the end of the first Five-Year Plan the volume of gross industrial output was 2.9 times as great as in 1938. In the seven years since industry was nationalised, 96 new factories, plants and other enterprises and 15 thermo and hydro-electric stations have been built in the RPR; almost 200 enterprises have been reconstructed or enlarged.

Our working class is enthusiastically labouring to fulfil the plan targets. In such industries as oil, gas, the extraction of iron ore and non-ferrous metals, the machine building, metal working, chemical and electrical equipment industries as well as others, the targets were fulfilled before the date set.

In 1955 the productivity of labour in industry was 40% higher than in 1950. Through the efforts of our industrious peasantry the task set at the National Conference of Leading Agricultural Workers, to harvest 10 million tons of grain this year, was overfulfilled.

The toiling peasantry, having become convinced of the advantages of agricultural producer co-operatives, see more and more clearly that co-operation in agriculture is the only path forward to a prosperous life. Today there are 6,000 collective farms and associations in our country, uniting over 366,000 families. Almost 35% of the farm land, including pastures, meadows, vineyards and orchards, belongs to the socialist sector.

The Party and the Government display much concern for the life and recreation of the working people. Big sums are allocated for education, culture, public health and sport, the total amount for 1955 alone being 6,700 million lei.

★
Ianoş Fazekas
Secretary, C.C., Rumanian
Workers' Party

★ ★
planned figure. By November 28 miners in the Jiu Valley had produced 10,000 tons of coal over and above the plan; socialist accumulation at the mines amounted to 14 million lei. In honour of the Party Congress the workers of the Ernst Thaelmann Tractor Works are sending into the fields of our country several hundred tractors in excess of the planned assignment for 1955. Workers, engineers and technicians on the building sites of Rumania have shown their ardent love for the Party by increasing their efforts tenfold to put new industrial, agricultural and public projects into commission ahead of schedule. The country's biggest thermo-electric power plant with a capacity of 150,000 kilowatts in Paroseni, Jiu Valley, will begin to generate electricity in honour of the Congress. A penicillin factory in Jassy will be put into commission early in December.

Thanks to the emulation that has developed in honour of the Congress, and in which the working peasantry, MTS and state farm workers are taking part, 3,380,000 hectares were sown to seed this autumn as against 3,068,000 hectares last year, thus making possible a bumper harvest next year.

On the eve of the Congress an ever-increasing number of working peasants are stepping out onto the path of socialist agriculture, forming new collective farms and agricultural associations.

Inner-Party life has become considerably livelier during the period of preparation for the Congress. The draft of the new, amended Party Rules has been brought up for discussion by all Party members. Particularly heated discussion developed around the rules which deal with the conditions for accepting members into the Party, the rights and duties of Party members, Party discipline, criticism and self-criticism, collective leadership and check-up on Party decisions, and with raising the political and ideological level of Party members.

These discussions helped Party members to analyse their activities in a self-critical way, to bring to light shortcomings in the work of branches and of each Party member, and also to take measures to raise the entire Party work to a higher level. The fact that the C.C. of the RWP has received more than 50,000 comments and proposals from Party members is evidence of their great activity during the discussion of the Draft Rules which will become the fundamental law governing the life of our Party after they have been endorsed by the Congress. The proposals, which are now being studied by the Central Committee, will undoubtedly contribute to the improvement of this highly important Party document.

The scale of Party agitation and propaganda has grown extensively. Reports and talks are taking place in Party consultation centres of the regional and district committees, at the permanent seminars for propagandists and in Party organisations on diverse Party themes, as, for instance: "The RWP—the Leading and Guiding Force of the People's Democratic

leading Party bodies were able to get a better knowledge of the work of each member, which has made it easier for them to allocate concrete assignments among Party members.

Our Party pays great attention to the admission of probationers and full Party members. Thousands of working people—front-rank industrial workers, leading peasants who are raising bumper yields, fighters for the socialist transformation of agriculture, and progressive intellectuals truly and devotedly serving the interests of the people—are applying for admission to the Party, knowing that Party membership brings them not personal advantage but even greater obligations in the struggle for the triumph of Socialism in our country. Observing the Leninist principle of admission into the Party on a strictly individual basis, Party organisations attentively see to it that their ranks increase and the social composition of the Party improves.

The pre-Congress election meetings, district and regional conferences, district and city meetings of Party activists have been an important means for all-round checking up on the activity of Party organisations, for the promotion of self-criticism and criticism from below, a tribune for the generalisation of advanced experience in Party work.

Pre-Congress meetings have helped to make Party members more active, to strengthen Party organisations, to enhance the Communist's sense of responsibility for the task assigned to him and to consolidate collective leadership in the Party. The election to Party committees and Party bureaus of foremost Communists—the best workers, technicians, engineers and production organisers—has stimulated the activity of Party branches and linked them up more closely with production.

Party bodies and branches are making efforts to raise the level of mass political work and the propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory, combating with increasing irreconcilability all ideological distortions and ideological confusion; they are working to link up propaganda directly with the practical tasks of building Socialism. A number of the classics of Marxism-Leninism in Rumanian translations, documents of the history of the Rumanian Workers' Party and other Party documents are now being published in our country.

★
On the eve of the Second Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the masses of working people are rallying still more closely around the Party, their beloved and tested leader. The workers, working peasants and intellectuals are multiplying their efforts to put the Party's policy into practice, seeing it as the expression of their vital interests and most cherished aspirations. The working people of our country, inspired by the progress that has been made during the first Five-Year Plan, are preparing enthusiastically to carry out the assignments of the second Five-Year Plan, the directives for which will be outlined by the Party Congress. They gather strength from the profound conviction that the second Five-Year Plan period will be one of still more rapid progress in all spheres of the national economy and culture, of improvement in the

Republic Day

Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia

The peoples of Yugoslavia and the working people of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies have widely celebrated Yugoslavia's national holiday—Republic Day.

Festivities in Yugoslavia

These past few days have been days of joyous festivity in Yugoslavia. Belgrade arrayed itself in bright holiday garb. Tricolour state flags and red Party banners fly from all the houses.

Everywhere—in the factories and offices, in the towns and villages—meetings and lectures have been held. The peoples of Yugoslavia have summed up the results of their social, economic, scientific and cultural achievements, and expressed their warm approval of their country's growing friendship with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

On November 28 salves in honour of Republic Day were fired in Belgrade and the capitals of the constituent republics. In the evening boys and girls marched through the streets of Belgrade in a torchlight parade and the people of the capital poured outdoors to watch the festive procession of the younger generation. A big celebration concert was given in the Belgrade People's Theatre.

Torchlight parades and displays of fireworks were also organised in Zagreb, Ljubljana and other cities.

On November 29 the Federal Executive Council held a celebration meeting, with Josip Broz Tito presiding. In his speech, Comrade Tito stressed that the events which had taken place in the ten years of the Republic's existence and development made those years comparable to a whole epoch in the life of the people.

"We must always see to the happiness of our confederacy", said Comrade Tito, "and work tirelessly to realise the ideals we fought for and for which hundreds of thousands of the best sons of our country laid down their lives, to build Socialism as a form of society under which the noblest

aspirations of the working people of our country can be and are being brought to fruition."

Demonstration of Friendly Feelings

The people of the Soviet Union widely marked the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. An anniversary meeting held in the Grand Hall of the Chaikovsky Conservatoire in Moscow was attended by representatives of mass organisations, scientists, masters of culture, representatives of factories and mills, students and Soviet Army men.

The report on the tenth anniversary of the FPRY was made by A. P. Volkov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The vivid facts he cited showed how the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was forged in the flames of the bitter struggle waged by the Yugoslav people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, against the Nazi invaders and the enemies within the country. Putting into effect far-reaching revolutionary changes, noted A. P. Volkov, the young Republic quickly healed the serious wounds inflicted by the war and fascist occupation. Having forever put an end to capitalist oppression, Yugoslavia took the socialist path of development. It established itself as an independent, sovereign state where power is in the hands of the workers and the working peasantry.

"The Soviet people", said Volkov, "rejoice at the successes of the fraternal Yugoslav people and cherish the sincerest feelings of friendship for them."

The speaker noted the successful development of economic, scientific and cultural relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

When D. Vidic, the Yugoslav Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, rose to speak he was heartily greeted by all present. He reviewed the history of the development of the FPRY.

"In the fact that the national holiday of the Yugoslav people is being celebrated here", he said, "we see a demonstration of the friendly feelings of the peoples of the Soviet Union towards our country and our peoples."

Ambassador Vidic then cited facts showing how the people of Yugoslavia were successfully building their economy and culture. He spoke of the peaceful aspirations of the Yugoslav people and their desire for close co-operation among all peoples. His concluding words: "Long live fraternal friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the USSR and may they grow ever stronger!" were met with loud applause.

Ambassador Vidic held a reception in honour of his country's national holiday which was attended by A. I. Mikoyan, V. M. Molotov, M. Z. Saburov, M. A. Suslov, A. B. Aristov, P. N. Pospelov, Ministers and Marshals of the Soviet Union, representatives of mass and economic organisations. A warm friendly atmosphere prevailed.

★
The occasion was also widely marked in the People's Democracies. Newspapers in these countries commented editorially on the achievements of the Yugoslav people in building a new life and on the significance of the Soviet-Yugoslav Declaration on the normalisation of relations between the USSR and the FPRY, as also on the significance of the normalisation of the relations between the FPRY and all the people's-democratic countries.

In joining with the Yugoslav people in celebrating this notable anniversary, the people of the Soviet Union and the working people in the People's Democracies have again conveyed warm fraternal congratulations and sincerest wishes to the working people of Yugoslavia for fresh success in their efforts to further develop their economy and culture, improve their welfare and strengthen co-operation between countries.

Bright and Joyous Holiday of the Albanian People

On November 29 the Albanian people, and with them progressive people throughout the world, celebrated the 11th anniversary of Albania's liberation from the fascist yoke and from feudal-bourgeois oppression.

Along the Path of Socialism

It was with sincere joy that the Albanian working people celebrated their liberation holiday. At an anniversary meeting held in Tirana, workers renowned for their labour in industry and agriculture, people prominent in science, culture and the arts and representatives of mass organisations assembled in the People's Theatre. Seated in the presidium were Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Albanian Party of Labour, Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, Haxhi Lleshi, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, members of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Albanian Party of Labour, of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and of the Government.

The development and strengthening of fraternal relations with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the countries of people's democracy, noted Comrade Balluku, was the outstanding achievement of Albania's foreign policy. The Party and the Government attach great importance to the improvement of relations with Yugoslavia on the basis of the Soviet-Yugoslav Declaration.

Amidst great enthusiasm the meeting adopted a telegram of greetings to the C.C. of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Under the Banner of Inviolable Friendship

In Moscow, public figures and writers, factory workers, students and art workers, as well as officers and men of the Soviet Army, gathered in the Chaikovsky Hall. The Albanian parliamentary delegation, members of the staff of the Albanian Embassy and Albanian students studying in the Moscow higher schools were also present.

For this the Albanian people will always be grateful to their liberator—the great Soviet Union."

Stormy applause broke out when Gogo Nushi, head of the Albanian parliamentary delegation, ascended the rostrum. He spoke of the wholehearted way in which the parliamentary delegation had everywhere been received by the Soviet people.

K. E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received the delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania in the Kremlin. He heartily congratulated the representatives of People's Albania on their national holiday.

"It is not only your holiday, it is ours as well", said K. E. Voroshilov. In conclusion he wished the Albanian working people success and happiness in all spheres of their life and spoke of the high esteem in which the Soviet people hold the people of Albania.

For a Policy Conforming to the Will of the People

Statement of Political Bureau of French Communist Party

In connection with the government crisis and the dissolution of the National Assembly of France, the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party has published a statement which reads:

The fundamental reason for the ministerial crisis is the keen desire of the people for a rapid and complete change of the policy pursued since the beginning of 1947.

This desire is so strong that it has caused the collapse of the parliamentary majority in the National Assembly that was elected in 1951 on the basis of the bloc vote system. The differences between the Radicals, the MRP, the "Independents" who follow Pinay, and the Gaullists, and the differences within all parties but the Communist Party, are the result of broad currents that are rocking the country. Because of the movement of the masses, the Socialist Party has had to break away from its partners of 1951.

Now that the Faure government has dissolved the National Assembly, the crisis will be resolved by the people at the next elections.

For the left forces to be victorious, these elections must be held under the banner of unification of working-class and democratic forces. The forces needed to bring about a change of policy exist in France. The task of the moment is to ensure the unification of all these forces, including their unity in the election campaign that has already begun. Joint action by the Communist and Socialist Parties is the primary condition for this.

The positions of the Communist and Socialist Parties have drawn nearer together on such basic questions as negotiations in North Africa, disarmament and the relaxation of international tension, higher wages, salaries, pensions and allowances, defence of the working peasantry and secular education.

On this basis it is possible to work out a programme for the working class and democratic forces, a programme of the left based on national independence, peace, secular education, liberties and social progress, a programme acceptable to all democrats.

It is not enough to pronounce oneself an adherent of a left policy. One must also desire to ensure such means of putting it into effect as unification of all left forces, of which an indispensable part are those forces represented by the Communist Party.

We urge the Socialist working people and all republicans to ensure that this attitude prevails within their parties.

As for the Communist Party, which has made a powerful contribution to bringing about the changes which have taken place in the country, it repeats its previous declarations:

"For the realisation of a policy conforming to the will of the people we are prepared to come to an agreement with the Socialist Party and with representatives of other groups that favour such a policy."

The Communist Party did everything it could to the end that the future National Assembly be composed of deputies representing exactly the number of men and women voting for each party. That is why it fought for proportional representation and against the bloc system and small polling districts. It is not the Party's fault that the bloc system has been preserved.

In view of this state of affairs the Communist Party repeats that it is resolved to do everything to turn this system of voting against reaction. It solemnly proposes to the Socialist Party, and to all republicans desirous of pursuing a policy conforming to the will of the people, the establishment on this basis of a bloc that would enable the left forces to be successful in the majority of departments and after the elections to form a government that would put this policy into effect.

Electoral victory will make it possible to recall to France the conscripts for whom death is being prepared in North Africa; to return to their homes soldiers due for release but retained in the army; to satisfy the demands of the working people, repeal the measures directed against secular education and pursue a policy of peace and of lessening international tension in the spirit of the Geneva Conference held last July.

The Communist Party, which can proudly claim the honour of having advanced the ideas of workers' unity and a new Popular Front, demands that all its members and organisations throw all their forces into the electoral battle on which future policy depends.

It addresses an ardent call to all working people in town and countryside and all democrats to vote for the Communist candidates and to get others to do the same. A strong representation of the Communist Party in the future National Assembly will be the surest guarantee of implementing the programme, which will be victorious as a result of the unification of all progressive forces.

From tomorrow the Communists will arrange increasing numbers of meetings, which will make it possible to embrace every enterprise, every locality and every village. For the purpose of explaining our solutions and the means for accomplishing them, the Communists will go from door to door to ensure that there is not a single French man or woman who is unaware of these solutions and means and so that many of these in their turn become passionate propagandists of the new policy that will triumph in the near future.

In recruiting new members to the Party, winning readers for *L'Humanité* and the entire Communist and democratic press, collecting funds necessary for the campaign, strengthening more and more the united front with the Socialist working people and striving to ensure a mass vote for the Communist candidates, every Party member will consider it a point of honour to be a real creator of the great popular victory which will crown the next general election.

Our Party has decided to launch a great campaign, under the slogan "THE PEOPLE WILL DECIDE", in preparation for our 24th National Congress to be held at the end of March. In launching the campaign Comrade Harry Pollitt called on the Party "to rouse the working people to every conceivable form of mass action in defence of their living standards and for peace".

This is the main aim of our campaign. We are convinced that there are greater possibilities for developing mass united action by the working people of Britain than have existed for many years. The Tories and right-wing Labour leaders, who at home and abroad are pursuing a policy hostile to the best interests of the British people, miscalculate the mood of the workers if they think that this policy will be accepted without opposition. On the contrary, all the signs point to a new awakening, and to the beginning of a new stage in the struggle for a progressive policy.

The Party campaign will also show our Party as the only force capable of cutting through the fog of Tory and right-wing Labour propaganda and mobilising and inspiring all sections of the people for the struggle.

Our campaign is launched at an important moment in the international situation. The meeting of the heads of state at Geneva last July received an enthusiastic welcome in Britain, as elsewhere in the world. But we warned that the enemies of peace would intensify their efforts to prevent a successful continuation of the discussions begun in July. We called on the British people to show their determination that the Foreign Ministers' meeting should succeed.

Our Party gave full support to the call of the British Peace Committee for a National Day of Deputations to Parliament on October 25, the day on which Parliament reopened and two days before the Foreign Secretaries' Conference began. There was a tremendous response to the call of the British Peace Committee. Hundreds of working-class organisations elected delegates to go to Parliament. Delegates were elected in the factories and streets. Church people, members of the Labour Party, trade unionists, co-operators, ex-servicemen, women and young people converged on the House of Commons. Altogether about 10,000 people took part in the Day of Deputations, and in the great march and demonstration which concluded it. Over 3,000, according to official figures, were actually admitted into the House of Commons building by the authorities, and scores of Members of Parliament were interviewed.

This was a remarkable demonstration of the people's readiness to act for peace. But now there is the urgent need to follow this up by still more powerful expressions of public opinion.

The course of events at the Foreign Ministers' Conference has shown how vital it is for British public opinion to make itself felt. The British Foreign Secretary on many issues, instead of acting in the spirit of Geneva, has seemed to be more concerned with preventing agreement between the Great Powers. He even went so far as to declare, in November 9, that the Soviet

forces by 640,000 men and to evacuate the Porkkala-Udd base. It is the Soviet Union which has put forward constructive and realistic proposals on the problems of European security, German unification and disarmament.

But from the West there have been no concrete deeds in the spirit of Geneva, and many speeches which are in direct conflict with the Geneva spirit.

Was the speech of Lord Montgomery on October 12, in which he outlined his plans for a global East-West war and opposed cutting the period of conscription, in the spirit of Geneva?

Was the speech of U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff General Twining on October 11, in which he boasted of "our bases strategically placed around the globe", in the spirit of Geneva?

Was the speech of U.S. Air Force Secretary Donald Quarles in September, in which he said that United States' policy was based not on disarmament but on the "retention of overwhelming air atomic power", in the spirit of Geneva?

The fact is that powerful forces in the West have been and are bitterly opposed to any relaxation of international tension. They want to continue the cold war and prepare for a hot war.

This is why the just and reasonable proposals of the Soviet Union on European collective security have been turned down. This is why on the German question the Western powers continue to insist that a reunited Germany must be part of NATO. Their proposals on European security specifically stated that the final stage of their plan would only "become effective when a reunified Germany decides to enter NATO and the West European Union".

Even sections of the British press normally favourable to the British Government's foreign policy have been forced to protest against the attitude taken up by the Western powers at Geneva.

The *Manchester Guardian* called the Western proposals "cynical and hypocritical".

The *News Chronicle* said: "the Western proposals are admittedly no more than an outline; but the outline will have to become a good deal less blurred before they can be expected to make sense to the Russians, or indeed, to anyone else".

The *Daily Express* said of the Western plan: "The Russians know very well that this would soon come to mean a rearmed Germany standing on the frontiers of Poland—that is to say, on Russia's doorstep..."

The Western attitude is against the interests of the British and other peoples. Our people need peace and security. They have an interest in agreement being reached on a European collective security system.

They will not tolerate a position in which the British Government's insistence on remilitarising Germany as part of NATO stands in the way of agreement on European security and Germany.

They are getting tired of the Western propaganda which tries to put all the blame for difficulties on the Soviet Union, because

The People Will Decide!

★
George Matthews
Assistant General Secretary,
British Communist Party

★ ★
Part of the Western tactic to conceal their real policy from the people is the attempt of British spokesmen and the British press to create anti-Soviet feeling in

relation to the Middle East. For years the Western powers have poured arms into the Middle East, both to Israel and the Arab states. They have pursued a policy aimed at maintaining the imperialist grip on the Middle East, and especially its oil resources, and at turning it into a base for anti-Soviet war.

In order to try to bring Egypt into line with their policy, after its refusal to join a Middle East pact and after its participation in the Bandung Conference, they cut off the supply of arms to Egypt.

Egypt then approached Czechoslovakia, which agreed to supply arms in exchange for cotton and rice. Now all those who remained silent when the West was supplying arms are attacking Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

This is unprecedented hypocrisy on the part of the imperialists. If Egypt would carry out their policy and consent to surrender its national independence they would pour arms into Egypt.

They are angry because a heavy blow has been struck at imperialist domination in the Middle East. The Arab-Israel difficulties are a reflection of the policy of imperialism in the region. They could be settled if the Western powers would cease their interference in the Middle East, and allow its peoples to decide their own destinies.

★
The policy of the Tory Government on foreign affairs is closely linked with its home policy. The recent Autumn Budget introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is directly related to the Government's foreign policy and its refusal to cut armaments. The budget imposes new heavy burdens on the working people. It increases the price of almost all household necessities by an increase in the Purchase Tax. It proposes to cut housing subsidies by half, and abolish them altogether within a short period. Together with increased interest rates on housing loans to local authorities, these measures will add up to £1 per week to the rents of new council houses.

Yet, at the same time as imposing these new burdens on the working people, the Tory Government has actually reduced taxation on certain luxury items which only the rich can afford to buy.

The blatant class character of the budget and its attacks on the people have already led to the beginning of a great protest campaign. Scores of thousands of tenants are in action against increased rents. Recently in the "new town" of Crawley the factory workers stopped work and joined housewives and others in a 7,000-strong demonstration against rent increases. The workers are also replying by intensifying their struggle for wage increases. Over 7 million workers now have wage claims in, and the budget has increased their determination to act to win their demands.

In this situation the role of the right-

kind in the circumstances, and the need for cuts of this kind".

In fact the Tories were encouraged to go ahead with their attack on the workers because the right-wing Labour leaders made clear at the Margate Labour Party Conference in October that they had no intention of really fighting the Tories.

The right-wing Labour leaders do not want to fight the Tories, and cannot do so because they have no alternative programme and policy.

It is the Communist Party which advances such an alternative policy. We believe, in the words of the slogan of our campaign, that "The People Will Decide". Everywhere there are issues on which the people feel deeply and can be organised and led into action. Every Party organisation has great opportunities in the present situation.

The main issues on which the fight will develop are:

The fight for peace, for European collective security, disarmament and East-West trade. Of importance at the present moment is the campaign to cut the period of military service from two years to one year.

The fight for increased wages.

The fight against increased rents.

The fight for increased pensions.

All these issues are linked with the fight to make it impossible for the Tory Government to continue in office and to end the domination of the right-wing policy in the Labour Movement. The widest sections of the people can be brought into action in this fight—trade unionists, women, tenants, old age pensioners, young people, professional people and small shopkeepers.

In helping to lead and organise these great mass actions of the people, our Party will make a new, powerful effort to win new members for the Party and the Young Communist League, and an increased circulation for the *Daily Worker*.

One of the principal lessons of the Margate Labour Party Conference was the demonstration it provided of the need for a stronger Communist Party and for unity between the forces of the Left. Our Party has the only constructive policy on the vital current issues of the day. In our Programme, **The British Road to Socialism**, we have the only clear perspective for the advance to Socialism in Britain.

We shall put our policy and programme before the British people in a series of great public meetings during the coming months, together with hundreds of factory-gate meetings, increased sales of the *Daily Worker* and of our Party pamphlets and other literature.

In all this work we shall endeavour to bring about the maximum degree of unity amongst all sections of the working class and the Labour Movement behind a common policy, because working-class unity is the key to success in the fight for peace and for better conditions.

In the period since our last Congress there has been some increase in our Party membership, our votes increased in the local elections and the General Election, and we have made an important contribution in the fight for peace and for a new policy for the Labour Movement. But we are still only on the verge of the big possibilities for advance which now exist. In the months before the National Party Congress such great opportunities open up in this

PARTY EDUCATION IN HUNGARY

time been arranged for the study of the... of Marxism-Leninism. At these...

It is not enough to pronounce oneself an adherent of a left policy. One must also desire to ensure such means of putting it into effect as unification of all left forces, of which an indispensable part are those forces represented by the Communist Party.

We urge the Socialist working people and all republicans to ensure that this attitude prevails within their parties.

As for the Communist Party, which has made a powerful contribution to bringing about the changes which have taken place in the country, it repeats its previous declarations:

"For the realisation of a policy conforming to the will of the people we are prepared to come to an agreement with the Socialist Party and with representatives of other groups that favour such a policy."

PARTY EDUCATION IN HUNGARY

This year tens of thousands more comrades are engaged in study in the education network of the Hungarian Working People's Party. Comrades who for the first time have begun a systematic study of the basic elements of the policy of the Hungarian Working People's Party will familiarise themselves with the Party's struggle for the liberation of the working people and with questions of the building of Socialism, and will acquire some basic political knowledge.

This year in the Party education network courses have for the first

time been arranged for the study of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism. At these, Party and non-party people will be taught the main principles of Marxist-Leninist theory and so prepare themselves for further and deeper study of the subject. Very many comrades, far more than ever before, have begun to study political economy, the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and dialectical and historical materialism. Tens of thousands of people are studying the history of the HWPP.

For the purpose of explaining our solutions and the means for accomplishing them, the Communists will go from door to door to ensure that there is not a single Frenchman or woman who is unaware of these solutions and means and so that many of these in their turn become passionate propagandists of the new policy that will triumph in the near future.

In recruiting new members to the Party, winning readers for *L'Humanité* and the entire Communist and democratic press, collecting funds necessary for the campaign, strengthening more and more the united front with the Socialist working people and striving to ensure a mass vote for the Communist candidates, every Party member will consider it a point of honour to be a real creator of the great popular victory which will crown the next general election.

delegates were elected in the factories and streets. Church people, members of the Labour Party, trade unionists, co-operators, ex-servicemen, women and young people converged on the House of Commons. Altogether about 10,000 people took part in the Day of Deputations, and in the great march and demonstration which concluded it. Over 3,000, according to official figures, were actually admitted into the House of Commons building by the authorities, and scores of Members of Parliament were interviewed.

This was a remarkable demonstration of the people's readiness to act for peace. But now there is the urgent need to follow this up by still more powerful expressions of public opinion.

The course of events at the Foreign Ministers' Conference has shown how vital it is for British public opinion to make itself felt. The British Foreign Secretary on many issues, instead of acting in the spirit of Geneva, has seemed to be more concerned with preventing agreement between the Great Powers. He even went so far as to declare, in his speech on November 9, that the Soviet Union was acting against the spirit of Geneva.

But we are entitled to ask Mr. Macmillan what the British Government has done to carry out the spirit of Geneva, compared with the deeds of the Soviet Union.

It is the Soviet Union which has announced the decision to cut its armed

Western proposals "cynical and hypocritical".

The *News Chronicle* said: "The Western proposals are admittedly no more than an outline; but the outline will have to become a good deal less blurred before they can be expected to make sense to the Russians, or indeed, to anyone else".

The *Daily Express* said of the Western plan: "The Russians know very well that this would soon come to mean a rearméd Germany standing on the frontiers of Poland—that is to say, on Russia's doorstep..."

The Western attitude is against the interests of the British and other peoples. Our people need peace and security. They have an interest in agreement being reached on a European collective security system.

They will not tolerate a position in which the British Government's insistence on remilitarising Germany as part of NATO stands in the way of agreement on European security and Germany.

They are getting tired of the Western propaganda which tries to put all the blame for difficulties on the Soviet Union, because they have seen that whenever the Soviet Union accepts Western proposals in order to get agreement (as, for example, on disarmament), those proposals then become unacceptable to the Western powers themselves.

have the only constructive policy on the vital current issues of the day. In our Programme, *The British Road to Socialism*, we have the only clear perspective for the advance to Socialism in Britain.

Yet, at the same time as imposing these new burdens on the working people, the Tory Government has actually reduced taxation on certain luxury items which only the rich can afford to buy.

The blatant class character of the budget and its attacks on the people have already led to the beginning of a great protest campaign. Scores of thousands of tenants are in action against increased rents. Recently in the "new town" of Crawley the factory workers stopped work and joined housewives and others in a 7,000-strong demonstration against rent increases. The workers are also replying by intensifying their struggle for wage increases. Over 7 million workers now have wage claims in, and the budget has increased their determination to act to win their demands.

In this situation the role of the right-wing Labour leaders is shameful. On both home and foreign policy, they conduct no real fight against the Tories. In the debate on the budget the spokesman for Labour, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, declared that he accepted the need for a budget of this

have the only constructive policy on the vital current issues of the day. In our Programme, *The British Road to Socialism*, we have the only clear perspective for the advance to Socialism in Britain.

We shall put our policy and programme before the British people in a series of great public meetings during the coming months, together with hundreds of factory-gate meetings, increased sales of the *Daily Worker* and of our Party pamphlets and other literature.

In all this work we shall endeavour to bring about the maximum degree of unity amongst all sections of the working class and the Labour Movement behind a common policy, because working-class unity is the key to success in the fight for peace and for better conditions.

In the period since our last Congress there has been some increase in our Party membership, our votes increased in the local elections and the General Election, and we have made an important contribution in the fight for peace and for a new policy for the Labour Movement. But we are still only on the verge of the big possibilities for advance which now exist. In the months before the National Party Congress such great opportunities open up in this new situation that if we plunge in with all our strength our campaign can result in the winning of many new readers for the *Daily Worker*, in a serious strengthening of the Party and the YCL and in increasing their influence among the masses of the people.

ITALIAN CULTURE AND THE MONOPOLIES

Mario Alicata
Member, Central Committee,
Italian Communist Party

For ten years now, since the victorious conclusion of the war of national liberation, the Italian working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party, have been fighting to imbue all sections of the population with a conviction of the necessity for a radical transformation of the country's structure and have been urging the masses of the people to struggle against the forces opposing such a transformation. It was thanks to these efforts that Italy received a Constitution envisaging the nationalisation of the big monopoly combines and the achievement of structural reforms of a progressive democratic nature. This struggle at the same time helped to increase still more the political influence of those forces (in the first place the Communists) which are fighting for the translation into reality, at long last, of the principles of the Constitution. Political circles connected with the dominant economic groups are consequently coming up against ever-greater difficulties in defending the interests of the monopolist groups, while the traditional ideologies—clerical obscurantism and bourgeois idealism—are becoming increasingly inadequate to combat the propaganda of the democratic forces and the spread of an advanced culture based on the theoretical positions of Marxism-Leninism.

The advance of the masses and the weakening of the political and ideological positions of the bourgeois parties have finally compelled the big monopolist groups to come out directly on the ideological front also. They have, furthermore, been attracted by the hope of Italian capitalism being able to utilise the same methods as those used by the American bourgeoisie in the exercise of its class rule.

Thus we have recently seen attempts to elaborate theories designed to justify and laud the role of the monopolies as the typical expression of the "modern world". We have observed, too, intense activity to disseminate these theories, above all within the plants and factories—among the workers and technicians, and also outside the enterprises—among the intellectuals and

the general public, activity conducted by special organs (newspapers, journals, institutes and groups) created and financed by the monopolies.

Certain changes in the economic sphere are at the root of this ideological activity. The government's anti-popular policy has, in fact, stimulated a process of further concentration of production in some industries. In view of the monopolist structure of our economy and also of the fact that the nationalisation and social reforms envisaged by the Constitution have not been carried out, this process has resulted in a considerable strengthening of the economic and political power of the monopolies.

The government's repressive and discriminatory measures against the trade unions have enabled the monopolies to bring increasing pressure to bear on the working class, with the result that in some cases labour productivity has increased. Thanks to this, the monopolies have succeeded in accumulating vast super-profits, part of which is now being spent on establishing a system of so-called "human relations" between employers and workers in the factories and on launching intensive propaganda campaigns with the primary object of putting over the idea that the increase in labour productivity and in the profits of the monopolist groups is the result of technical progress, which, it is alleged, only the monopolies are capable of engendering and carrying out.

In reality, new technical methods of production and particularly those connected with the automation of production processes are being introduced in our country on a still very limited scale and increased production has been achieved almost exclusively by means of intensified

exploitation of manpower. This has by no means prevented the monopolist groups, on the orders of those bodies financed by American imperialism, from extolling successes on the labour productivity front and urging the need to put an end to the class struggle and establish collaboration between workers and employers in order together to build a new "way of life".

The initial results of the ideological activities of the monopolies were examined at a recent conference of political and trade union leaders and Communist intellectuals from the so-called industrial triangle (Milan, Turin and Genoa), i.e., from the three major industrial centres of the country, where the strongest detachments of workers, the main monopoly enterprises and the most powerful financial groupings are concentrated.

After the conference a Party resolution was published outlining the Communists' tasks in the struggle "against the ideology of the monopolies, against cosmopolitanism, the cult of technology, and sociologism, for the further development of a free, contemporary and national culture in the light of humanism and Marxist understanding of history".

The first section of the resolution examines certain theories spread by the monopolies such as, for instance, that of the "community of the enterprise", i.e., the community of interests of workers and employers at the plants and factories, or the myth of the technology cult, according to which modern technique can solve all problems confronting man, regardless of the relations between classes and of activities designed to change them. Theories of this kind, from which, in the main, stems the so-called theory of "human relations" (in fact nothing but a development of and improvement on "Fordism"), tend to place the monopolist enterprise in the centre of social development and to imbue all working people in the factories, and even a broader circle of people, with a "company consciousness" which, it is alleged, should replace class and political consciousness.

By means of such theories the monopolies are trying to persuade technicians to be-

come bureaucrats, to serve as an instrument for controlling and bringing pressure to bear on the working class. But these theories are above all designed to prevent the workers and working people in general from realising not only the essence of the exploitation to which they are subjected, but also the conditions of the "alienation of man".

How the invasion of Italy by the cult of technology in its various forms helps the ever-wider diffusion of the philosophical conceptions of neo-positivism and sociologism in the sphere of culture, must, however, be emphasized.

Such philosophical conceptions do not shrink from being confronted with the reality of the contemporary world, with the problems brought to the fore by technical development and scientific research. On the contrary, they are pictured as ideological trends typical of the "modern world", closely connected with productive life and ready to employ new methods of research. And yet, the refusal to subject the world to any examination from the historical and dialectical point of view, which is characteristic of these conceptions, prevents correct evaluation of technical progress within the framework of real historical development, and thus leads to mystifying obscurities of an idealist type or to mechanistic views tending to justify and preserve the present bourgeois relations of production, which are pictured as immutable and eternal.

It is at this point that the neo-positivist and sociological trends in philosophy become interwoven with clerical obscurantism which, it is stated in the resolution, like those trends, "resists the great tradition of modern democratic and progressive European and national thought, to say nothing of Marxist thought, and seeks to disseminate cosmopolitanism, and, in the final analysis, to kill man's faith in his ability to know and change the world and the course of history".

The dissemination of the ideological trends of Americanism is taking place at a moment when Italian culture is passing through a deep crisis, which is characterised by

ideological trends connected with the historical and dialectical traditions of modern thought progressively giving way to Catholic spiritualism. Nevertheless, the existence in our national life of a mass workers' democratic movement, which is the protagonist of the renaissance of the country, has resulted in a marked increase in the influence of Marxism; and this, in face of the joint offensive of clerical obscurantism and the ideology of the monopolies, is more and more revealing itself to be the only ideological trend capable of taking the best heritage of our national culture into its hands and carrying it forward, linking it organically with the most vital elements of modern European and world thought, constantly enriching it with new contributions to technical, scientific and social progress.

But Communist intellectuals and indeed the entire Party cannot now restrict themselves to a statement of the headway made to date by Marxist thought, thanks above all to the influence exercised over the past ten years by the thinking of the greatest Italian Marxist, Antonio Gramsci.

They must also analyse in a self-critical manner the deficiencies still to be observed in the Party's policy on the ideological front. First of all, it must be admitted that in Italy Marxist culture has not yet sufficiently reached out to certain fields, and this applies particularly to the study of the problems most closely connected with the development of the economy and of production. It must also be admitted that it still offers but weak opposition to the penetration of Italian society by philosophical trends connected with the ideology of the monopolies.

The resolution notes in this regard that "a study of the capitalist organisation of production and its links with the entire life of the country, and a knowledge of the progress of technique and scientific research in relation to the development of production, are traditionally the fundamental elements of Marxism for Italy as well", and warns that "cultural activities in which economic questions, questions of production and of technological and scientific research are not broadly reflected

would be far from sufficient to renew Italian culture and rid it of provincialism and academism".

In conducting this ideological struggle, which must in each sphere counter the actions of the monopolies with increasingly precise and trenchant criticism and arguments, based on the specific conditions obtaining in the monopoly enterprises, study of the experience of the countries of Socialism and of the progress achieved in the Soviet Union in different spheres can be of decisive assistance to the Italian Communists. It is therefore underlined in the resolution that, as the example of the Soviet Union shows, only a socialist society can correctly solve problems of technical development. "The new production techniques", it is stated in the resolution, "must be used, as is the case in the socialist countries, to promote the development of the individual, so as to progressively release man from physical labour and increasingly foster the development of the intellectual rather than the purely physical aspects of labour." In view of the temptation offered by the false cult of technology, which serves the interests of the monopolies, in certain fields of Italian culture, and in view of the pseudo-scientific wrappings in which this cult is presented, it is strongly reaffirmed that "the solution Socialism has found for the ideological and practical problems of modern industrial production and economic development gives the most effective proof of the scientific accuracy of the Marxist analysis of society and of Marxism's ability to provide exhaustive answers to the most urgent questions facing modern man".

The precise elucidation of these aspects of the ideological struggle will unquestionably help to give greater breadth and sharpness to the struggle of the Party and of all Communist intellectuals on the ideological front, helping to link it more closely with the general political activity of the working class and of all democratic forces, who are opposing the efforts of the big monopolies to establish their domination, and who are fighting to thwart their reactionary plans and to take Italy forward along the road of democracy and Socialism.

Bulgaria's Academy of Sciences on a New Path

The people of Bulgaria are justifiably proud of their cultural and scientific achievements over the centuries as notable contributions to man's treasure house of culture and science. They are proud of the great work done by the brothers Cyril and Methodius of Salonika and their disciple Clement of Ohrida. They are proud of the popular Bogumil movement, a progressive one for its time, and of the powerful resistance to the Turkish and Phanariot assimilators. They are proud of the popular haiduti movement, of the many peasant uprisings against the feudal lords, of their splendid linguistic and poetical creations, of their architecture, folklore, art and music. And they take particular pride in the heroic exploits and achievements of the working peasants, handicraftsmen and people's intelligentsia during the National Revival which gave birth to such popular educators as Paisii of Hilendar, Sofronii of Vratsa and Neophit of Ryl and, later, during the revolutionary struggle against the Turkish feudal yoke, to great revolutionary democrats such as G. S. Rakovski, Lyuben Karavelov, Vasilii Levski, Khristo Botev and others.

During the National Revival the Bulgarian people, in the persons of Khristo Botev and Lyuben Karavelov particularly, demonstrated their creative abilities in literature, art and philosophical and scientific thought. In the sphere of philosophy Khristo Botev, Lyuben Karavelov and others upheld the basic principles of materialism and certain of the elements of dialectics. The first Bulgarian scientific society was formed in Brailov in 1869 with Marin Drinov at its head. In its *Periodical Journal*, it began to elaborate a number of important questions of history, ethnography, linguistics and literary criticism and thus laid the foundations of Bulgarian scientific thought. In 1911 this society became the Bulgarian Academy of Arts and Sciences which, with the Sofia State University (founded in 1888), made a contribution to the further development of Bulgarian science.

The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences of those days was, however, a typically scholastic scientific society, narrowly absorbed in its own affairs and having practically no research institutes, laboratories or museums; it did not work systematically and had no contact with the broad masses. Nor did it apply the materialist scientific method in its research. Most of its members adopted idealistic, positivist and eclectic positions. It was only here and there that individual scientists came anywhere near scientific materialism and even they did not apply it fully and consistently in their research. This was particularly true of the social sciences. And in this connection D. Blagoyev, the founder of the Marxist party in Bulgaria, and his followers subjected bourgeois idealistic, positivist and eclectic thought and reactionary ideology to sharp scientific criticism. This did not, however, mean that Bulgarian scientists did not produce valuable scientific works in which the facts of natural science and history were collected, described and classified; nor did it detract from the importance of the individual research work that was done.

After September 9, 1944, the people's government and the Communist Party appraised on their merits the services of these scientists. Not only was this reflected in the fact that the majority of the old scientists were drawn into the activities of the newly-established institutes of higher learning and the new Academy of Sciences, but also in many of them being decorated with the Dimitrov prize and other high awards. At the same time it was clear to the Party and the government that the old "scholastic" Academy of Sciences had to be thoroughly reorganised or, more precisely, that a new, socialist type of Academy of Sciences had to be established, one

The main tasks of the Academy of Sciences were clearly defined in the reports and resolutions of the Vth and VIth Congresses of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and in the decisions adopted by the C.C. of the CPB and the Council of Ministers. Bulgarian science was set the main task of assimilating and creatively applying the achievements of Soviet and world science and thereby keeping in close touch with socialist construction, of helping to put into practice all the achievements of science, and drawing general lessons from this experience in a scientific way, so that science might rise to an ever-higher theoretical and methodological Marxist-Leninist level.

Since 1947—and particularly since 1949—the research and practical work of the Academy of Sciences, for the first time in the history of Bulgarian science, have been conducted within the framework of annual and five-year scientific plans. That, however, by no means negates but presupposes individual creative initiative on the part of scientific workers. Utilising the knowledge and experience of the older scientific cadres, the Academy of Sciences sees as one of its principal tasks the creation, training and education, in a Communist spirit, of new cadres of scientists from the working class, the working peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, and it has achieved a large measure of success in this respect in less than ten years. It cannot be said, however, that we have solved this task completely. The work of reorganising the Academy is continuing and all the essential objective conditions obtain to warrant our saying that it will be crowned with success in the not too distant future. A guarantee of this is, first of all, the immense and all-round fraternal assistance our Academy and our science and technology in general receive from the Soviet academies of sciences, particularly from the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and from Soviet science and technology as a whole. A further guarantee is the correct policy pursued by our people's government and the Communist Party of Bulgaria, which spare no expense to secure the rapid and all-round development of Bulgarian science.

Never before in the history of Bulgaria have the working masses displayed such an interest in culture, science and technology as they are now doing, under the conditions of socialist construction. Innovators, rationalisers, inventors and shock workers are taking an increasingly active part in scientific and technical conferences, meetings and sessions. In the past few years the Academy of Sciences has organised more than 100 scientific sessions, conferences, meetings and expeditions, and more and more scientists and technical workers, workers in research institutes, socialist industrial enterprises and agriculture are coming to take an active part in these.

Broad opportunities are now open to Bulgarian science, such as did not exist and could not have existed prior to September 9, 1944, and which are out of the question in countries with militarist, anti-democratic regimes.

This is borne out by the achievements of our Academy of Sciences. Here are just a few typical examples from the field of natural, technical and social sciences:

In biology and agrobiolgy, the respective institutes of the Academy of Sciences, working in close contact with the Ministry of Agriculture and the institutes and enterprises under it, have important achievements to their credit in stimulating the germination of seeds of various cultivated

★
Todor Pavlov
President of the Bulgarian
Academy of Sciences
★ ★

Council of Ministers, he was given the opportunity to test and put his scientific achievements into effect—initially over an area of several hundred thousand decares and subsequently over an area covering more than one million decares in various farms throughout the country. The great majority of these tests proved successful, with the result that various crop yields per hectare rose between 5 and 20%. The Academy has decided to elaborate thoroughly Popov's theoretical conclusions and practical methods of seed stimulation. It will also go into the question of the practical application of these conclusions and methods in other branches of science, for instance in medicine.

The institutes of plant breeding, stock-raising, forestry and technique have had considerable successes. Having studied the phenomenon of heterosis in tomatoes and other plants, for instance, the Institute of Plant Breeding has, through heterosis, succeeded in obtaining record yields of fine tomatoes—up to 24-25 tons per decare. These results will be studied in all their aspects and widely applied in our socialist agriculture. Tests are also under way in the application of heterosis methods for increasing yields of maize and other crops.

Alongside its work on hydro-melioration, the Technical Institute has begun tests and has already made good progress in developing a system of irrigating rice fields and bringing new types of rice into cultivation which grow and bear yields with only periodical watering or without any watering at all. For this purpose, certain Chinese and Soviet types of rice are used.

Agricultural institutes are working better, one reason being that a special Agricultural Department and a Council of Scientific Co-ordination have been set up this year. This Council combines, co-ordinates and generalises the work not only of the Academy's institutes and laboratories, but also of the dozens coming under the Ministries of Agriculture, Public Health, Heavy and Light Industries, Transport and Building.

The Institute of Experimental Medicine and the Institute of Clinical and Social Medicine are also successfully broadening the range of their work, particularly in connection with the creative assimilation and introduction of I. P. Pavlov's teaching, with the fight against silicosis and other occupational diseases, and obtaining new medicines from domestic raw materials.

The Geological Institute, in close contact with various geological establishments, is working on problems of constructing large hydro-technical projects and utilising minerals—copper, iron, lead and zinc ores, phosphorus and other raw materials, coal and black non-metallic minerals. In co-operation with our best geologists, petrographers and mining engineers, and with the assistance of Soviet experts, this Institute is also successfully working at problems of oil prospecting and at charting a geological map of Bulgaria which will be of great help in developing the mining of ore and non-metallic minerals.

The Chemical Institute is successfully working out methods of obtaining benzaldehyde, vanillin and various metal, organic and other compounds. It is also doing research in the technology of the production of rose oil, tanning substances, in-

to the test and to apply it in practice. After that date, by a special decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the

The Institute of Town Development and Architecture, in accordance with government decisions, is preparing standard plans for dwellings and is working on the application of industrial methods of building.

The Academy's Institutes of Physics, Geography, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Soil Science and Forestry are doing large-scale research.

The Soviet Government has decided to help the People's Republic of Bulgaria to develop and use atomic energy for peaceful socialist construction. The Academy's leadership, expressing its deep-felt gratitude to the Soviet Government, is taking the necessary steps to make the speediest and fullest use of this great fraternal help for the good of our people, for the triumph of the great cause of peace and of cultural and technical co-operation between the peoples—a cause to which our Academy has always paid the greatest attention. This can also be seen from the fact that our country's most prominent scientists are leading figures and active fighters in the national and world peace movement.

On the recommendation of Academician Skriabin, eminent Soviet scientist, a special helminthological laboratory has been set up in the biomedical department of the Academy of Sciences; we have been continually expanding museums of natural science, ethnography, archeology, etc., botanical and zoological gardens, experimental plots, farms and shops of various kinds.

The departments and institutes of the Academy of Sciences which engage in research in history, economics, philosophy, linguistics, ethnography, literature and the arts have also made good progress. For instance, for the first time in Bulgarian historiography, and as a result of collective endeavour, a two-volume Marxist *History of Bulgaria* covering the period since the origin of the Bulgarian people and the establishment of a Bulgarian state to the present day has been completed by the Institute of Bulgarian History.

Of great value is the two-volume academic *Dictionary of the Bulgarian Literary Language*. Several sections of the first volume have already been published, and the second volume is ready for the press.

All the Academy's institutes and departments publish their own bulletins. A number of other journals are published too: *Philosophical Thought*, *Historical Review*, *The Bulgarian Language*, *Nature*, *Papers of the BAS* (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences). A special department has been set up, directly responsible to the President of the Academy, to compile and publish a two-volume *Concise Bulgarian Encyclopaedia*, to be followed later by an unabridged edition. Our country could not even have dreamt of this before September 9, 1944.

In all its organisational and creative work the Academy of Sciences is given invaluable help, both by scientific circles and by the people's government and the Central Committee of the Party, who follow its work carefully, note in good time all its weaknesses, shortcomings and errors. The Academy's budget is scores of times greater than that of the Academy of Sciences prior to liberation. Of exceptionally great importance for the rapid, correct and all-round development of Bulgarian science, and in particular, of the Academy of Sciences, is the immense and invaluable fraternal help accorded by Soviet science and Soviet scientists.

Bulgarian scientists can justifiably say that their efforts to place science at the

Certain reactionary newspapers in the West that advocate a "positions of strength" policy continue to affirm that "the spirit of Geneva has faded away", that it has "died a sudden death" and so on and so forth.

(Press item)



YOU NEEDN'T TRY SO HARD, SIR, TO HIDE THE "GENEVA SPIRIT". IT HAS ALREADY SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

(After the cartoon by Camerini, published in the Italian progressive newspaper *Il Paese*)

POLITICAL NOTES

Iran and the Bagdad Pact

A rather long and noisy campaign preceded Iran's accession to the Bagdad Pact. In defiance of common sense, political high-ups in Teheran and their yes-men of the reactionary press went all out to prove that Iran had now chosen a "new path", one that promised her "development and progress, security and prosperity". The Bagdad Pact, they asserted, "will exclusively serve the cause of peace".

A short time passed and the first meeting of the permanent council of the Bagdad Pact was held in the Palace of Roses in Bagdad. All these cock-and-bull stories about the "peace-loving" aims of the Bagdad Pact, were, it turned out, not worth a farthing. The very people taking part in the Bagdad gathering were unable to hide the fact that they had arrived there with anything but peaceful intentions.

With its accession to the Bagdad Pact, Iran assumed a burden of additional obligations quite beyond her strength, the fulfilment of which will only result in the country (like the other members of this pact) being subordinated still more to the policy of the imperialist powers. It was just this that the Iranian Prime Minister himself admitted when he stated that the implementation of the "new" policy would entail expenditure quite beyond Iran's means, if one considered the critical state of the country's economy over the past few years.

And indeed, Iran's budget deficit has become quite substantial. The Teheran authorities decided to print more paper currency, which carries with it the threat of further inflation. At the same time the Iranian Government began negotiations with its overseas patrons with the object of getting them to increase their aid.

Of late the U.S.A. has been interfering in Iran's domestic affairs to an ever-increasing extent. The newspaper *Parcheme Havare miyane* recently stated that the U.S. Government was demanding increased appropriations for military purposes on the part of the Iranian authorities. U.S. officials, officers and military advisers—whose visits to Iran are becoming much more frequent—are insisting on the construction of strategic projects being speeded up. General Cook, chief of the U.S. missions of military advisers in the countries of Africa and the Middle East, recently arrived in Iran with his entourage. In connection with all these numerous visits the Egyptian journal *Rosa El-Youssef* has pointed out that the strategists of the West regard the vast area embracing the member-states of the Bagdad Pact as the field of future battles and as a firing-ground for foreign armies.

With a view to strengthening the Iranian sector of the "Northern Tier", "co-ordinated military plans" are being drawn up in Iran; "the duties of the military, gendarme and police authorities are being defined" separately in each province of the country; all kinds of meetings are taking place of "representatives of bodies concerned with maintaining order", with the object of preventing "subversive activities by Communists". All this is being done in fulfilment of the decisions of the recent meeting of the council of the Bagdad Pact member-states and under the guise of creating a "permanent and effective organisation" to forestall a mythical threat of "aggression" on the part of the Soviet Union. Yet the whole world knows that Iran has not been threatened.

scientific criticism. This did not, however, mean that Bulgarian scientists did not produce valuable scientific works in which the facts of natural science and history were collected, described and classified; nor did it detract from the importance of the individual research work that was done.

After September 9, 1944, the people's government and the Communist Party appraised on their merits the services of these scientists. Not only was this reflected in the fact that the majority of the old scientists were drawn into the activities of the newly-established institutes of higher learning and the new Academy of Sciences, but also in many of them being decorated with the Dimitrov prize and other high awards. At the same time it was clear to the Party and the government that the old "scholastic" Academy of Sciences had to be thoroughly reorganised or, more precisely, that a new, socialist type of Academy of Sciences had to be established, one that would place science in the service of the people, of socialist construction, peace, friendship and co-operation among nations, and, first and foremost, in the service of friendship and co-operation between the Bulgarian people and their liberator, the Soviet people, and all the countries of people's democracy.

...meetings and expeditions, and more and more scientists and technical workers, workers in research institutes, socialist industrial enterprises and agriculture are coming to take an active part in these.

Broad opportunities are now open to Bulgarian science, such as did not exist and could not have existed prior to September 9, 1944, and which are out of the question in countries with militarist, anti-democratic regimes.

This is borne out by the achievements of our Academy of Sciences. Here are just a few typical examples from the field of natural, technical and social sciences:

In biology and agrobiolgy, the respective institutes of the Academy of Sciences, working in close contact with the Ministry of Agriculture and the institutes and enterprises under it, have important achievements to their credit in stimulating the germination of seeds of various cultivated plants, to the theoretical study and practical application of which the late Academician Methodius Popov, eminent scientist and public figure, devoted his nearly 50 years of scientific activity. Before September 9, 1944, this scientist was given no help or funds by the government to enable him to put the theory of stimulation

...the Geological Institute, in close contact with various geological establishments, is working on problems of constructing large hydro-technical projects and utilising minerals—copper, iron, lead and zinc ores, phosphorus and other raw materials, coal and black non-metallic minerals. In co-operation with our best geologists, petrographers and mining engineers, and with the assistance of Soviet experts, this Institute is also successfully working at problems of oil prospecting and at charting a geological map of Bulgaria which will be of great help in developing the mining of ore and non-metallic minerals.

The Chemical Institute is successfully working out methods of obtaining benzaldehyde, vanillin and various metal, organic and other compounds. It is also doing research in the technology of the production of rose oil, tanning substances, industrial tar of different kinds, drying-oil substitutes, of metal casting, etc.

The Institute of Morphology is making good progress in the application of radioactive radiation, as, for instance, in the application of radio-cobalt in biology, and also in using luminescent analysis in histology and haematology.

...unabridged edition. Even had dreamt of this before September 9, 1944.

In all its organisational and creative work the Academy of Sciences is given invaluable help, both by scientific circles and by the people's government and the Central Committee of the Party, who follow its work carefully, note in good time all its weaknesses, shortcomings and errors. The Academy's budget is scores of times greater than that of the Academy of Sciences prior to liberation. Of exceptional importance for the rapid, correct and all-round development of Bulgarian science, and in particular, of the Academy of Sciences, is the immense and invaluable fraternal help accorded by Soviet science and Soviet scientists.

Bulgarian scientists can justifiably say that their efforts to place science at the service of the people, at the service of socialist construction, are already yielding fruit; what is still more important, there are opening up before them objective and subjective opportunities for the speedy and complete transformation of the Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria into an academy of a truly new, socialist type.

Iran assumed a burden beyond her strength, the result of which will only result in the country (like the other members of this pact) being subordinated still more to the policy of the imperialist powers. It was just this that the Iranian Prime Minister himself admitted when he stated that the implementation of the "new" policy would entail expenditure quite beyond Iran's means, if one considered the critical state of the country's economy over the past few years. And indeed, Iran's budget deficit has become quite substantial. The Teheran authorities decided to print more paper currency, which carries with it the threat of further inflation. At the same time the Iranian Government began negotiations with its overseas patrons with the object of getting them to increase their "aid" and of obtaining new loans. As reported in the press, however, the State Department's reply has up to now been confined to something like: Help yourselves, and then America will help you.

By joining the Bagdad Pact, the present rulers of Iran have decided to take the dangerous and anti-national path of militarising the country. According to the weekly **Tarakki**, new military units, equipped with American arms, are to be formed. Plans have been drawn up for a rapid increase in the numerical strength of the army; in the northern, central and western mountainous regions of the country new fortifications will be built and it is intended to construct large military airfields. The Teheran authorities are calling upon the population "to make every sacrifice". Meanwhile in Baluchistan, for instance, thousands of children are now reduced to eating grass, while in most parts of Iran the people are without a crust of bread.

Iran; and police authorities are being set up separately in each province of the country. All kinds of meetings are taking place of "representatives of bodies concerned with maintaining order", with the object of inventing "subversive activities" by Communists. All this is being done in the name of the decisions of the recent meeting of the council of the Bagdad Pact states and under the guise of creating a "permanent and effective organisation" to forestall a mythical threat of "aggression" on the part of the Soviet Union. The whole world knows that Iran has not been threatened by anyone, nor is its independence being menaced, the danger emanates, above all, from the powers which are building aggressive blocs.

The setting up of the Bagdad Pact bloc runs counter to the spirit of the Bagdad Pact. It serves the aims of the imperialist powers which are striving to consolidate their domination in the Near and Middle East, to suppress the national liberation movements and to establish a jumping-off ground for use against the Soviet Union and the people's Democracies. It is an aggressive bloc, one that at the same time threatens the national interests of the Arab peoples.

Iranian patriots, like broad sections of the Arab public, realise very well the danger behind the Bagdad Pact, they well understand who are its real sponsors. That is why they repudiate this aggressive pact and consider it their duty to fight against it with even greater determination.

Jan MAREK

A FEW AMONG THE MANY

The power and effectiveness of the struggle waged by the peace forces of France find their fullest expression in the Peace Movement, which now unites men and women of all walks of life, of all political, philosophical and religious views. It is not uncommon to see side by side at the same meeting arranged by the Peace Movement a technician and a worker, a Communist and a priest. This unity in the struggle against the menace of war enables ever-broader sections of the working class, intelligentsia and the whole population to demonstrate on an ever-growing scale their desire to see the triumph and consolidation of peace. Talks with certain people, among whom are some who only a few years back "had nothing to do with politics" show clearly that the peace forces have grown and will go on growing still more.

★ André Bricard is nearly 30. The son of a merchant, he had a life free from material cares. Now he is a photographer in Paris. Up to the age of 25 he absolutely refused to have "anything to do with politics" and then in 1950 he made the acquaintance of some young people belonging to the Youth Hostels Association (les Auberges de la Jeunesse) who talked a lot about events taking place at that time and gave their opinions about the policy of the government on the questions of war and peace. In 1951 he went to Berlin for the youth festival.

Bricard lives in what is essentially a working-class neighbourhood, in which a Communist Party branch is active. There he met Communists, sellers of *l'Humanité-Dimanche* and the leader of the Party section.

Asked by some active members of the Peace Movement to support a petition for the conclusion of a peace pact between the Big Five he gave his signature but refused to do more. After this his contacts with the Peace Movement became more frequent.

Events moved fast: the government intended to get Parliament to vote for the rearmament of Western Germany and for

its inclusion in the Atlantic pact. It was at this time that Bricard realised the necessity for action by the masses in order to ensure the triumph of the cause of peace, and he took an active part in this struggle, side by side with Communists, without entirely sharing their views. Bricard canvassed his neighbourhood from door to door, collected signatures against EDC and took his place in delegations to deputies, senators and to the government. Having grown up in a Catholic family, he knows the parishioners in his neighbourhood very well. He succeeded in getting several active Catholics to collect signatures to the Vienna Appeal, among them a seminarist. Recently, after organising a small meeting, the peace council of the neighbourhood in which Bricard is active collected some 600 signatures, in the market place and outside St. Hippolyte's Church, to a letter addressed to the Prime Minister. This letter demanded a negotiated settlement of all questions in connection with the tragic events in North Africa and the abrogation of the Government's partial mobilisation. André Bricard is now an active fighter for peace, fully conscious of his responsibilities and the importance of his actions.

★ One of the most active members of the communal peace council of Bagnolet, in the Paris district, is Jean Coulon. Of Bagnolet's 27,000 inhabitants, 25,000 have signed the Vienna Appeal. Jean Coulon, who works as a teacher in a technical college, is 65 years old. It often happens that he meets his former students at peace meetings or during house-to-house signature collections.

★ G. Baillard French Journalist

★ ★ There is another reason why the inhabitants of this locality know Jean Coulon well: he is a militant worker of long standing there. He joined the Socialist Party in 1919 and became a municipal councillor at the same time as Communist Paul Coudert, who is now Mayor of the locality.

Since then, Jean Coulon has repeatedly been re-elected municipal councillor on the Socialist ticket. He is a councillor still. For many years secretary of the Socialist Party section in Bagnolet, he occupies that post no longer. A convinced supporter of the united front of Communist and Socialist working people, about a year ago he was expelled from the Socialist Party. "Guilty" of upholding a position conforming to the aspirations and interests of the working class, Coulon has not lost the confidence of his comrades in the Socialist Party or of the working masses influenced by it.

In the communal council, which has registered such notable successes in the signature campaign, in sending delegations to Geneva during the Four Power heads of government Conference and in the struggle against the rebirth of German militarism, Jean Coulon, in company with men and women of diverse views, is actively fighting in defence of peace.

★ For many millions of French people agreement with the objectives of the Peace Movement and participation in it have represented their first contact with the struggle of the working class and the people of France. They correctly considered that their place was in the Peace Movement. And it is in this movement that they have become acquainted with militant

workers and with the most conscious of them—the Communists.

Take the statement made by a Paris worker named André Fernandez. He lives in Chevaleret Street in the XIIIth district, in a working-class area where there is a great deal of poverty. He works as a cabinet-maker in the nearby suburb of Ivry in a radio works employing 500 workers. Up to the age of 25, he said, I had absolutely no interest in political questions and even avoided speaking about them with my friends or neighbours, believing them to be a subject on which there could only be discord.

One day, he went on, a neighbour invited me to attend a small meeting to be held in the building I live in. There were about ten people present who were discussing a petition that had just been launched by the Peace Movement calling for the conclusion of a peace pact between the Five Great Powers.

I had gone along more out of curiosity than with any idea of doing anything. But soon I, too, was taking part in the discussion, giving my opinion and making some suggestions. The meeting elected me as a delegate to a peace meeting which was to take place a few days later.

The next day I took the initiative of collecting signatures in the factory in which I was working at the time. All the workers signed for a Five-Power Pact. Encouraged by these results, I continued my activities in the Peace Movement, organising meetings, collecting signatures and so forth.

It was in this way that the residents of the locality I live in got to know me. And it was thus that I made the acquaintance of Communists, the most courageous and clear-sighted of all the people I met.

In 1951, he concluded, I joined the French Communist Party.

★ These are some of the many Frenchmen who are persistently fighting for peace among the peoples.

In Defence of Claudia Jones

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF U.S.A.

A month ago Claudia Jones, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., was released from jail, after serving a sentence on a trumped-up charge of "advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence". Broad sections of the progressive American public know Claudia Jones as a fighter for peace, as a true daughter of the Negro people and champion of their rights, as a fighter for social progress and against racism and reaction. Despite the fact that her health has been ruined by imprisonment and persecution and that she is now in hospital, the Government of the U.S.A. has decided to deport her. This news has angered all honest Americans.

The National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. has published a statement calling for action in defence of Claudia Jones, signed by Comrade William

Z. Foster, Chairman of the National Committee, which reads: "We believe that the present climate of renewed struggle to restore the Bill of Rights this deportation can be stopped. No overt criminal action was ever charged or proved against Claudia Jones. Hysteria and the testimony of informers was substituted for the due process constitutionally guaranteed."

Miss Jones, continues the statement, the victim of an attack upon the constitutional liberties, civil rights and dignity of every American, regardless of colour, creed or political belief. The statement demands that Attorney-General Brownell stop the persecution of Claudia Jones, that the immigration authorities grant her an indefinite stay of deportation, that the Department of Justice stop its persecution of fighters for the rights of Negroes and prosecute the lynchers of the Negro people.

Facts Expose...

Who Owns Land in Uruguay In Uruguay big landlords possess vast areas of land. In 18 departments 57% of the arable land is owned by latifundists. In such departments as Artigas, Salto, Paysandu, Rio Negro, Rivera,

Tacuarembó and Cerro Largo, 247 estates account for 6,349,000 hectares, or 73% all the land cultivated in these departments.

EDITORIAL BOARD