

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

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DECLARATION of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it its duty to draw the attention of the peoples and the parliaments of all countries to the situation which is developing in Europe and Asia and in other parts of the world and which greatly increases international tension and the threat to the security of the nations.

Military alignments of certain states, directed against other European states, are being set up in Europe. A dangerous policy is being pursued of reviving German militarism which not so long ago unleashed a world war which brought untold suffering to the peoples.

The danger is arising that Europe might become the arena of another war. Such a war would inevitably turn into another world war.

The situation in Asia and the Far East likewise cannot but arouse concern for the destinies of peace. There too, it is the duty of all peoples to prevent war, to safeguard the national rights of the Asian peoples, their independence and sovereignty.

The arms drive and the establishment of military bases on foreign territories, which accompany the policy of building up military blocs, are continuing, thereby aggravating the tension in the relations between countries.

Atomic war is being prepared in secret from the peoples. This is being done despite the fact that a devastating atomic war would cause colossal destruction and take an immeasurable toll of human lives, especially in countries which have the highest concentration of population and industry on small territories.

Notwithstanding the fact that the United Nations has recognised that propaganda for war is impermissible and condemned it, open and brazen calls for another war, for the use of atomic weapons are being made in certain countries, without encountering any rebuff.

All this demands that the countries striving to maintain and strengthen peace should multiply their efforts aimed at achieving such lofty aims as the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe and the elimination of foreign interference in the internal affairs of other nations, which at present is of particular importance for the maintenance of peace in the Far East.

The Soviet Union holds that the arms drive must be ended. It is necessary to settle without delay the question of a universal reduction of armaments and, in the first place, a considerable reduction of the armaments of the big states. Atomic and all other weapons of mass destruction must be banned. The implementation of appropriate measures should be ensured by effective international control.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it of extreme importance that relations between countries, big and small, should be founded on such international principles as would facilitate the development of friendly co-operation among the nations in conditions of a peaceful, serene life.

It is necessary that relations between countries should be based on principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs, non-aggression and non-violation of the territorial integrity of other states, respect for sovereignty and national independence.

Second Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of Fourth Convocation

Speech Made by Deputy N. A. BULGANIN

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR,
at the Joint Session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities
of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on February 9, 1955

Comrade Deputies,

You have accorded me great honour and trust by appointing me Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. I thank you, comrades, for the honour shown me and I assure you that I will exert all my efforts to justify your confidence. (Applause).

Allow me to dwell on the main questions relating to the forthcoming activities of the Council of Ministers.

First of all I must assure the Supreme Soviet that in all its activities the Council of Ministers will continue to pursue undeviatingly the policy worked out by the Communist Party (applause) and ardently approved by our people—the policy of building Communist society, of further reinforcing the might of the Soviet state, strengthening the alliance of the working class and the collective-farm peasantry, the policy of consolidating peace and security. (Applause).

The implementing of such a policy will ensure the further prosperity of our socialist state and the raising of the level of well-being of the people. And it is to the noble task of improving the life of the working people in every way that all the activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are subordinated.

Heavy industry has always been and remains the basis of the further advance of our national economy. Today, the output of heavy industry is almost three and a half times greater than in the prewar year 1940.

Our highly developed heavy industry represents a great historic victory of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. As is well known, heavy industry has rendered splendid service in building Socialism and consolidating the independence of our homeland. Heavy industry is the foundation of the indestructible defence capacity of our country and the might of our valiant Armed Forces. Recall, comrades, the grim years of the Patriotic War. It is at that time

The accomplishment in 5-6 years of such immense tasks in agriculture is fully practicable and within the powers of our country. But this calls for mobilising the efforts of the collective-farm peasantry, the working

The increase in agricultural raw material resources envisaged by the 1955 plan will ensure further expansion of the production of articles of mass consumption, which will be up 71% compared with 1950.

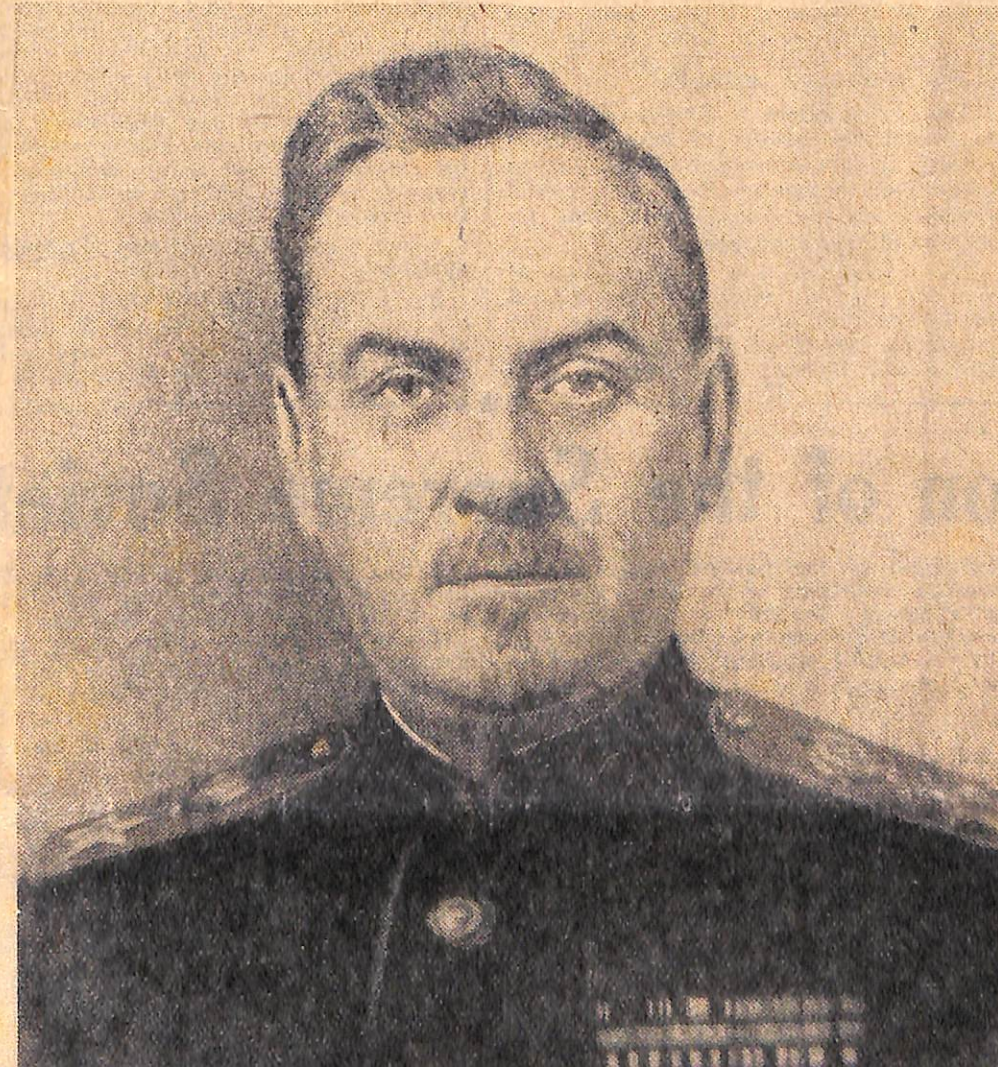
are behind in mastering and extensively introducing them into the national economy. This situation must be remedied. The work of ministries and scientific institutions, of engineers and technicians must be improved in this direction, so that technical progress in our country is accelerated year by year. Ministers and heads of departments must be held responsible for the fulfilment of this requirement as an important state task.

An important prerequisite for successful economic construction are the state material reserves. In reserves lies our might; they strengthen the country's defence capacity. To slacken our attention to this highly important matter or to yield to the temptation to deal with particular, current tasks at the expense of state reserves would therefore be an unforgivable mistake. It is our major task to increase the state reserves of raw materials, supplies, fuel, manufactured goods and food products.

The Party consistently pursues the policy of all-round economic and cultural development of all Republics and districts making up the great Soviet Union. Recently certain all-Union ministries have been made Union-Republican ministries, and consequently a considerable number of enterprises have been transferred from all-Union to Union-Republican jurisdiction. By utilising the new and wider possibilities Soviet and economic organs of the Union Republics should improve their management of economic and cultural construction.

Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1955, which has been endorsed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, requires that all ministries, enterprises, construction sites and economic organisations exercise a regime of strictest economy, of daily attention to lowering production costs and ensuring planned accumulations.

We must achieve a further improvement and reduction in running costs of the state apparatus, to improve its work, rooting out armchair-bureaucratic methods of leadership, raise the level of organisational work and responsibility for the task assigned at all levels of administration. A decisive prerequisite for further improvement in the



All this demands that the countries striving to maintain and strengthen peace should multiply their efforts aimed at achieving such lofty aims as the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe and the elimination of foreign interference in the internal affairs of other nations, which at present is of particular importance for the maintenance of peace in the Far East.

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It is necessary that relations between countries should be based on principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs, non-aggression and non-violation of the territorial integrity of other states, respect for sovereignty and national independence.

The observance of these principles, which already underlie the relations of such states as the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, India and a whole number of other countries, ensures the peaceful co-existence of states, irrespective of their social and state systems.

The peoples are vitally interested in strengthening world peace. They have the full possibility of preventing another war, as the forces of peace are growing steadily and are already more powerful than the forces of aggression and war.

The Soviet Union, relying on the indestructible unity of its peoples, on its inexhaustible resources, is fully resolved to safeguard the peaceful labour of its citizens and to protect them from all encroachments from without. The other peoples, as hitherto, will find in the Soviet state a solid, indestructible bulwark in the struggle for peace and progress.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recognises that parliaments bear a great responsibility for the preservation and consolidation of peace. It is they that adopt legislative acts on questions of war and peace.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics holds that the establishment of direct contact between parliaments, the exchange of parliamentary delegations, addresses by parliamentary delegations of one country in the parliament of another country will conform to the desire of the peoples to promote friendly relations and for co-operation.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will sincerely welcome any steps by the parliaments of other states designed to strengthen peace among the nations.

Moscow, the Kremlin, February 9, 1955.

Speech by Deputy

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV

at the Joint Session of the Soviet of the Union
and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet
of the USSR on February 8, 1955

Comrade Deputies, on the instruction of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Elders, I wish to propose as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Comrade Nikolai Alexandrovich Bulganin. (Stormy, prolonged applause).

All of us know Nikolai Alexandrovich Bulganin as a loyal son of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who devotes all his energies to the service of the Soviet people. A worthy disciple of the great Lenin and one of the closest comrades-in-arms of J. V. Stalin, the continuer of Lenin's cause, Comrade Bulganin is an outstanding Party worker and statesman. (Prolonged applause).

As Chairman of the Moscow Soviet, as Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Federation, as one holding responsible military posts during the Great Patriotic War, as Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and during the past few years as First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of

Defence, Comrade Bulganin has shown himself to be a great and talented organiser. He has a rich experience of political, state, economic and military work.

All this shows that Comrade Bulganin will successfully fulfil the duties of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

We are convinced that the Government of the Soviet Union, headed by Nikolai Alexandrovich Bulganin, will successfully carry out the tasks for the further strengthening of the power of our socialist homeland, ensure the continued advance of heavy industry and, on this basis, a new upsurge of light and food industries, the development of agriculture and the raising of the living and cultural standards of the Soviet people.

Let me express confidence that the nomination of Comrade Bulganin as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR will receive the unanimous support and approval of all deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (Stormy, prolonged applause).

The implementing of such a policy will ensure the further prosperity of our socialist state and the raising of the level of well-being of the people. And it is to the noble task of improving the life of the working people in every way that all the activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are subordinated.

Heavy industry has always been and remains the basis of the further advance of our national economy. Today, the output of heavy industry is almost three and a half times greater than in the prewar year 1940.

Our highly developed heavy industry represents a great historic victory of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. As is well known, heavy industry has rendered splendid service in building Socialism and consolidating the independence of our homeland. Heavy industry is the foundation of the indestructible defence capacity of our country and the might of our valiant Armed Forces. Recall, comrades, the grim years of the Great Patriotic War. If at that time our country had not possessed that powerful economic base—our heavy industry—we could not have achieved victory over an enemy armed to the teeth. Heavy industry has ensured the freedom and independence of our homeland.

Heavy industry ensures the development of all branches of our national economy: agriculture, light industry and the food industry, and thereby constitutes the source of the continued rise in the well-being of the Soviet people.

In order that agriculture should advance and thus provide raw materials for light industry, it must be supplied in sufficient quantities with tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery. Only heavy industry is able to give us all this.

In the development of heavy industry we always followed and will continue to follow the directives of the great Lenin and the faithful continuer of his cause J. V. Stalin. The policy of preferential development of heavy industry, which our Party upheld in fierce struggle against the class enemies and their agents, has been justified by the entire course of socialist construction in our country. It conforms to the vital interests of the Soviet state and of our people.

Therefore in the economic sphere the Government will continue firmly to carry out the general line of the Communist Party, which provides for the all-round development of heavy industry. (Prolonged applause).

A highly important task of the Government is to carry out the measures which the Communist Party has worked out for the development of socialist agriculture and which are designed to ensure the satisfaction of the constantly rising requirements of the population in foodstuffs and of industry in raw materials.

Of great importance in this connection is the decision of the recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which set the task of raising in the next 5-6 years the annual grain yield to not less than ten thousand million poods, and of increasing the output of major livestock products twofold or even more.

The meeting of the Central Committee of the Party has indicated the ways and means of solving this task of nation-wide importance. Among these means, together with raising yields and cutting down losses during the harvest, the development of virgin and fallow lands represents the most readily accessible and swiftest method. By 1956 the sown area on these lands will amount to not less than 28-30 million hectares. The expansion of the area sown to maize from 3.5 million to 28 million hectares also represents a major reserve for the production of grain. An increase in the production of grain and especially of such a high yielding crop as maize will make it possible to radically solve the problem of establishing a fodder base for animal husbandry.



class and the whole Soviet people in order to raise to a new, higher level the efficiency of agricultural production based on the latest technique and the advanced, highly productive work methods which our foremost agriculturists have mastered to perfection.

Reports from all parts of the country show that the working people of town and country wholeheartedly approve the decision of the meeting of the Central Committee and are ready to carry it out. The Party and Soviet bodies must stand at the head of the struggle for the implementation of the national task set by the meeting of the Central Committee and, on their part, do everything necessary to fulfil it.

On the basis of the further development of heavy industry and the upsurge of agriculture, the production of consumer goods—clothing, footwear, foodstuffs, household goods and articles serving the cultural needs of the population—will be expanded.

We must devote special attention to the further development of Soviet science, bring it still closer to solving the urgent problems of Communist construction and enhance still further its part in promoting technical progress and the advance of socialist culture.

All the aforesaid tasks in the sphere of the national economy as well as such important tasks as the further development of rail, water and other modes of transport, expansion of housing, all-round development of trade, improvement of public health services and the development of public education will find their concrete expression in the sixth Five-Year Plan which must be drawn up this year.

Comrade Deputies,

Our immediate task in guiding the national economy is to fulfil the state plan for the current year, the last year of the fifth Five-Year Plan.

The State Plan for the development of the national economy for 1955 envisages an increase of more than 9% in the volume of gross industrial output compared with last year. The output of industry this year will be 80% higher than in 1950. This means that the Five-Year Plan in industry will be completed ahead of time.

The output of heavy industry will increase to a still greater extent. It will rise by 84% during the five-year period. Freight turnover of the railways, motor transport, river-borne transport and the merchant marine will increase compared with last year.

In agriculture important work must be carried out this year for fulfilment of the decision of the January meeting of the Central Committee of the Party. The plan envisages a substantial increase in the production of grain, industrial crops, potatoes and other vegetables, meat, milk, eggs and wool.

1955 will be a year of further advancement of the material well-being and cultural standard of the people. The national income will increase by 10% compared with last year. The wage fund of industrial and office workers will go up, as will peasants' incomes in cash and kind and housing construction will be expanded.

Fulfilment of the plan for the development of the national economy for the current year will require maximum mobilisation and better utilisation of the available economic reserves and of the strenuous labour of our people.

Of very great importance for the fulfilment of the tasks set by the plan is the continued increase in labour productivity. Higher labour productivity is a major factor for increased output by the national economy, lower production costs and greater accumulation. However it must be admitted forthrightly that we have serious shortcomings in this important field. The increase in labour productivity is lagging behind the Five-Year Plan targets.

Comrades, we must not forget the teaching of Lenin to the effect that productivity of labour is of decisive importance in the building of the new society. It should be borne in mind that we can increase popular consumption only to the extent that the productivity of all social labour is increased.

Much has been done in our country for the technical equipping and the lightening of labour, and for raising the skill of the working people. This work must be continued. The organisation of labour in industry must be improved so as to ensure fulfilment and overfulfilment of the 1955 target for increasing labour productivity, bearing in mind that this target is a minimum one.

Fulfilment of the economic tasks confronting us depends to a great extent on the introduction of advanced technique on a wide scale in all branches of the national economy. Our achievements in the sphere of technique are incontrovertible. With the commissioning of the first industrial electric power station operating on atomic energy, designed and built by the efforts of Soviet scientists and engineers, our country has made a real step forward in the utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. As has been reported, work is being carried on in our country for setting up considerably more powerful electric stations operating on atomic energy.

But however great our achievements in the sphere of technical progress, there are still grave shortcomings in this respect in a number of branches of the national economy. Many scientific research and designing organisations are behind in working out highly productive machines and methods of production that would correspond to the level of the latest world technique, and plants

of all-round economic and cultural development of all Republics and districts making up the great Soviet Union. Recently certain all-Union ministries have been made Union-Republican ministries, and consequently a considerable number of enterprises have been transferred from all-Union to Union-Republican jurisdiction. By utilising the new and wider possibilities Soviet and economic organs of the Union Republics should improve their management of economic and cultural construction.

Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1955, which has been endorsed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, requires that all ministries, enterprises, construction sites and economic organisations exercise a regime of strictest economy, of daily attention to lowering production costs and ensuring planned accumulations.

We must achieve a further improvement and reduction in running costs of the state apparatus, to improve its work, rooting out armchair-bureaucratic methods of leadership, raise the level of organisational work and responsibility for the task assigned at all levels of administration. A decisive prerequisite for further improvement in the work of the apparatus is the instilling in all executives, large and small, of an appreciation of the new, advanced and progressive, extensive utilisation of the initiative of the working masses, and utmost development of criticism and self-criticism.

There are still many shortcomings in all fields of our state activities, economic and cultural construction, and their elimination will require the exertion of considerable efforts on our part. The deputies who have spoken here in the discussion on the State Budget made a number of well-founded critical remarks in relation to the work of the ministries and departments. The Government will study the speeches of the deputies and take the measures necessary for eliminating the shortcomings referred to.

Comrade Deputies,
Yesterday Comrade Molotov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, reported to you. His report contains a correct analysis of the present international situation and an exhaustive exposition of the foreign policy of the Soviet Government.

The unanimous approval of the foreign policy of the Soviet Government by the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR once again confirms the fact that it expresses the fundamental interests of our people. At the same time this policy corresponds to the desires and aspirations not only of our people but of the peoples of other countries too.

The peoples have no more powerful longing than the longing for peace.

By all its activities the Soviet Government has proved, and is proving, that it stands for peace and upholds the cause of peace, that it makes one contribution after another to the cause of easing international tension and of consolidating normal relations with all peoples.

In developing our relations with other states we are guided by the desire to strengthen peace, while observing the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. We stand for such negotiations and strive for such agreements with other countries as would ease international tension. It goes without saying that any negotiations can be successful provided the other side participating in them will likewise strive for success. We hold that this is the only real path that in present-day conditions can yield positive results.

The Soviet Government will continue to pursue consistently the policy—which has justified itself and been tested in practice—of strengthening peace and general security, the policy of friendly relations with all peoples.

Normalisation of the international situation and an improvement in relations among countries would be promoted by the establishment of equal and mutually advantageous trade relations between the states concerned. Each country should be

(Continued on page 2)

Second Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of Fourth Convocation

Speech Made by Deputy N. A. BULGANIN

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR,

at the Joint Session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on February 9, 1955

(Continued from page 1)

able freely to sell what it can and buy what it needs from other countries without any discrimination whatsoever.

As for our country, we stand for extensive trade with all countries, irrespective of their state and social system. It is clear to everyone that without trade which takes mutual interests into account there can be no normal relations between countries. The expansion of international trade and the elimination of barriers to businesslike economic co-operation could greatly facilitate an improvement in relations between states.

We believe that healthy elements are to be found in the capitalist countries, who will find the means of improving relations between countries in the interests of upholding peace and the security of the peoples.

The Soviet Union is a peaceable country. It does not threaten anyone and does not intend to attack anyone. We are striving to develop political, economic and cultural relations with all countries that want to have similar relations with the Soviet Union.

During the war against fascist Germany close co-operation existed between the USSR, the United States and Britain, in which France later joined. This co-operation, as is well known, yielded positive results. It could be continued now too, in peace time. It is not our fault that the situation has changed. At the present time the Government of the United States is trying to develop its relations with us not on the basis of mutual understanding but on the basis of the "positions of strength" policy. Such a policy is a dangerous one. It leads not to co-operation but to the aggravation of relations, not to a reduction of armaments but to the arms drive; it is fraught with the danger of unleashing another war.

We cannot underestimate the aggressive policy of the United States and their preparations for unleashing another war. Reactionary circles in the United States and the countries dependent upon them are

seeking to revive German militarism and to integrate a remilitarised Western Germany in the aggressive military groupings of the Western powers. In Asia too, they are knocking together military blocs, and are organising military provocations against the People's Republic of China and interfering in her internal affairs.

The American Government has embarked on the dangerous course of aggravating the situation in the Taiwan area. It has been reinforcing its military, naval and air forces there, and continues to pursue a policy of provoking war. Disregarding the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China and trampling international agreements underfoot, the United States has seized the Island of Taiwan — Chinese territory from time immemorial — and has made it a hotbed of war provocation in the Far East.

The stand taken by the United Nations Organisation in this matter is astonishing. To this day it has not condemned the aggressive actions of the United States against China, has not demanded of the United States the immediate withdrawal of its armed forces from Taiwan, and the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China.

The policy of the Chinese Government in this matter has our full approval and support. (Applause). The People's Republic of China enjoys the sympathy of the Soviet peoples and of all progressive mankind, because it is waging a struggle for a just cause, for the honour and independence of its country. In this noble cause the Chinese people can count on the help of their true friend — the great Soviet people. (Prolonged applause).

The United States of America continues to extend its network of military bases around the peace-loving countries and to intensify its armaments drive with special emphasis on the development of its air forces and atomic weapons.

For a long time now an atmosphere of war hysteria has reigned in the United States. Political and military leaders are repeatedly coming out with bellicose statements and threats; and some of them

have gone so far as to openly call for the use of atomic weapons in war against the states that are striving for peace.

It is necessary to call to order the madmen who are brandishing atomic bombs. That is the demand of the peoples and no government of any country can afford to ignore it. (Applause).

The policy of the aggressive forces of the capitalist camp will not catch our peoples unawares. Evidently the aggressors seriously believe that the more they threaten, the more they scare us. We have had occasion to hear plenty of threats of all sorts, but the Soviet people are not the kind that can be scared, and no one will succeed in intimidating them. (Prolonged applause).

In the situation which has developed the Soviet Union will continue to stand guard over peace and increase its defence capacity. The Government of the Soviet Union will strengthen its co-operation and fraternal friendship with the People's Republic of China and all the People's Democracies; it will endeavour to bring about the re-establishment of the unity of Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis; and it will expand and consolidate business relations and cultural exchange with the countries maintaining normal relations with the Soviet Union.

What is to be said of those short-sighted political leaders who regard the peaceableness of the Soviet state as little else than a demonstration of our weakness? They should first of all be reminded of the recent lessons of history, of the fate of the Hitlerite invaders. As is well known there were also other adventurists who encroached on the soil of our homeland. All of them came to a shameful end. (Applause). Our people have always been able to stand up for themselves and have delivered a crushing rebuff to whoever encroached on their freedom and independence.

So will it be in the future also. (Prolonged applause).

As in the past, our task must be firmly and undeviatingly to carry out the behest of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin — always to be vigilant, and to guard the armed forces of

our country and its defence capacity like the apple of our eye. (Stormy applause).

In the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet Army demonstrated its superiority over the army of our enemy; and our armament was better than that of the German army, which at that time was regarded as the best armed of all the armies of the capitalist states.

In order to maintain in the future the superiority achieved by Soviet arms over those of the capitalist armies, the Central Committee of the Party and the Government have done tremendous work in the postwar period, and have registered great success in equipping our Armed Forces with new and completely up-to-date weapons and fighting technique. (Prolonged applause).

We now have a first-class, well-equipped Army, Air Force and Navy, in fighting trim and ready to carry out any assignment set by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for ensuring the firm security of our country. (Stormy applause).

The strengthening of the defensive power of the state, and the maintenance of the fighting capacity of our valiant Armed Forces on a level dictated by the interests of our homeland, the international situation and the present development of military technique will, in the future likewise, be one of the main concerns of our Party and Government. (Applause).

Comrade Deputies, A mighty source of the strength of the Soviet state has always been the inviolable unity of the people, the Government and the Communist Party, the moral and political unity of Soviet society, the friendship of our peoples and the readiness of the Soviet people to work heroically for the good of the socialist homeland.

There can be no doubt that in the future, too, the working class, the collective-farm peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia of our country will spare no effort to enhance still further the might of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and achieve new successes in the building of Communism! (Stormy, prolonged applause. All rise).

AGAINST RESURGENCE OF GERMAN MILITARISM, AGAINST THREAT OF ATOMIC WAR**Further Step in Struggle of the French People**

Another step has been taken in the struggle of the French people against the resurrection of the aggressive Wehrmacht.

There was a great deal of activity on February 6, prior to the week of struggle scheduled to take place between February 14 and 20 against ratification of the London and Paris agreements.

A 5,000-strong meeting, called by over 400 municipal councillors of the Charente and Basse Charente Departments, took place in Château-Gaillard where the Hitlerites murdered 13 patriots in April 1944.

In Tours, (Indre-et-Loire Department) 34 deputations were sent to the mayor with 11,500 signatures; 23 of them were sent from enterprises. A mass demonstration was held in Ivry (Seine Department).

At the call of 162 workers of various political views, 3,000 workers at the Fives-Lille plant (Nord Department) held a 45-minute strike in protest against the London and Paris agreements.

While the debates in the Council of the Republic on ratification of the agreements have again been postponed and their date remains indefinite, the French patriots are continuing to exert pressure upon the senators. More than 150 mayors and 700 municipal councillors of the Dordogne Department have called on their senators not to vote for the ratification of the Paris agreements. Three general councillors, 56 mayors and 700 municipal councillors of the Eastern Pyrénées Department signed a letter to their senators demanding that they oppose the military agreements.

Beginning of Nation-Wide Signature Campaign in Italy

The meeting of the National Peace Committee held in Rome on February 3 was the beginning of a large-scale campaign for the collection of signatures to the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council.

The meeting was opened by Socialist R. Lombardi, member of the Bureau of the World Peace Council and Deputy to Parliament. Senator Emilio Sereni, General Secretary of the Italian Peace Committee, stressed that there was every possibility "of achieving a great success for the signature campaign". The Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council was supported on behalf of 2,300,000 democratic women of the country; by L. Longo, Assistant General Secretary of the Communist Party, on behalf of the Italian Communists; by G. Di Vittorio, on behalf of 5 million working people belonging to the General Italian Confederation of Labour and by E. Mole, Vice-Chairman of the Senate, on behalf of the independents.

In conclusion, Senator Donini proposed that a telegram be sent to the World Peace Council, in which the Italian supporters of peace pledged "to take the Vienna Appeal to plants, factories and offices, to every village, city block, house and

The struggle against the rearming of Western Germany and for prohibiting atomic weapons has, since February 4, developed in Italy with renewed force. Numerous deputations have been continuously going to the Senate. More than 200 delegations of Rome residents visited the Senate in the course of last week. In Tivoli, of citizens gathered around big fires and burnt wooden swastikas. In Reggio Emilia, Chairman of the Senate, a protest petition against the rearming of Western Germany. Over 7,000 signatures of young boys and girls were collected to this petition. In Milan, there were mass youth demonstrations, in which factory and office workers took part.

The National Committee of Associations of Partisans organised a meeting of many thousands in Carrara on February 6. Speaking at the meeting, L. Longo and E. Lussu, Socialist Deputy, declared that the threat to peace arose from American imperialism and that the consolidation of all forces of the Resistance Movement was necessary to uphold peace and freedom and avert the menace of an atomic war.

Second Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

A joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR took place in the Grand Kremlin Palace on February 3. Among the many guests present were foremost workers from Moscow factories, representatives of the intelligentsia of the capital, and representatives of the Soviet Army. The boxes of the diplomatic corps and of the Soviet and foreign press were full.

The leaders of the Party and the Government, members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and ministers took seats in the government boxes.

Deputy A. G. Zverev, Minister of Finance, delivered a report on the State Budget of the USSR for 1955 and the fulfilment of the State Budget for 1954.

The State Budget for 1955 said Comrade Zverev, takes into account the tasks set by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for developing the national

expansion of the national economy, the material well-being of the working people, at enhancing the defence capacity of the country. At the same time they drew attention to the unused economic reserves, and, in a sharp and businesslike way criticised shortcomings in the activities of the ministries and departments, and the local Soviet and economic organisations.

A joint Session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities opened at 1 p.m. on February 8.

Comrades N. A. Bulganin, K. E. Voroshilov, L. M. Kaganovich, G. M. Malenkov, A. I. Mikoyan, V. M. Molotov, M. G. Pervukhin, M. Z. Saburov, N. S. Khrushchev, A. I. Kirichenko, P. K. Ponomarenko, N. M. Shvernik, P. N. Pospelov, M. A. Suslov, N. N. Shatalin, members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and ministers took their seats in the government boxes. The deputies

and guests greeted the leaders of the Party and the Government with stormy, prolonged applause.

Deputy A. P. Volkov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union, opened the Session and reported that a statement had been received from Comrade G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, addressed to the Chairman at the joint Session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Chairman then read as follows:

USSR and Foreign Minister, who was met with prolonged applause, to make the report on "The International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Government of the USSR."

On February 9 a joint Session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities discussed V. M. Molotov's report.

Deputies from the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, and the Republics of Central Asia, Baltic and Transcaucasus took part in the discussion. They wholeheartedly approved the wise foreign policy of the Soviet Government, which expresses the interests of all the Soviet people. They pointed out that the statement of the Soviet Government on the German question made on January 15 indicated the correct path towards establishing lasting peace and security in Europe. The deputies of the

"TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT SESSION OF THE SOVIET

Second Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

A joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR took place in the Grand Kremlin Palace on February 3. Among the many guests present were foremost workers from Moscow factories, representatives of the intelligentsia of the capital, and representatives of the Soviet Army. The boxes of the diplomatic corps and of the Soviet and foreign press were full.

The leaders of the Party and the Government, members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and ministers took seats in the government boxes.

Deputy A. G. Zverev, Minister of Finance, delivered a report on the State Budget of the USSR for 1955 and the fulfilment of the State Budget for 1953.

The State Budget for 1955, said Comrade Zverev, takes into account the tasks set by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for developing the national economy, improving the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people and strengthening the economic might and defence capacity of our socialist state.

The State Budget of the USSR for 1953 has been fulfilled, with income exceeding expenditure by 25,100 million roubles, and so, according to preliminary data, has the 1954 budget, with income exceeding expenditure by 4,700 million roubles.

The speaker then went on to give a summary of the 1955 State Budget. Submitted for the endorsement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the budget provides for an income of 589,600 million roubles and an expenditure of 562,900 million roubles, income exceeding expenditure by 26,700 million roubles.

A considerable portion of the 1955 State Budget funds will be used for financing the national economy and social and cultural undertakings.

222,400 million roubles are allocated for the national economy and 146,900 million roubles for social and cultural measures. All state expenditure for the national economy, taking into account the funds of enterprises and economic organisations, will total 335,300 million roubles. The major part of the funds for the development of the national economy will go to heavy industry. This makes it possible to increase considerably the output of the metallurgical, coal, oil, power, chemical, machine-building and other branches of heavy industry.

65,200 million roubles are allocated for agriculture, including 55,100 million roubles from the budget. The funds allocated by the state ensure the supply of up-to-date machinery and implements to agriculture, the expansion of the area under crops by means of the further cultivation of virgin and unused lands, and the creation of a firm fodder base for animal husbandry.

He spoke of the necessity to strengthen the defence capacity of the country, and the 1955 State Budget envisages an expenditure of 112,100 million roubles for this purpose.

At separate meetings of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities held on February 4, 5 and 7, reports of the Budget Commissions were given and the 1955 State Budget of the USSR was then discussed.

The deputies unanimously approved the draft State Budget aimed at the further

expansion of the national economy, the material well-being of the working people, at enhancing the defence capacity of the country. At the same time they drew attention to the unused economic reserves, and, in a sharp and businesslike way criticised shortcomings in the activities of the ministries and departments, and the local Soviet and economic organisations.

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★ ★ ★ "TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT SESSION OF THE SOVIET OF THE UNION AND THE SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES

I would request you to inform the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of my request to be released from the post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

My request is prompted by businesslike considerations of the need to strengthen the leadership of the Council of Ministers and the expediency of having a comrade with more experience of statesmanship occupying the post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. I clearly see that my insufficient experience of local work and the fact that I did not have direct charge of individual branches of the national economy in a ministry or any economic body, adversely affect my satisfactorily discharging the complex and responsible duties of Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

I feel it my duty to declare in my statement that now, when the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the working people of our country are exerting special efforts for the most rapid advance of agriculture, I very clearly realise my guilt and responsibility for the unsatisfactory state of affairs in agriculture, because over a number of years I was entrusted with the responsibility of controlling and directing the work of the central agricultural bodies and the work of the local Party and Soviet organisations in the field of agriculture. On the initiative and under the leadership of the Central Committee, the Communist Party has worked out and is putting into practice a number of extensive measures to overcome the lag in agriculture. These important measures undoubtedly include the reform of agricultural

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Deputy A. M. Puzanov who then took the floor said that he considered the reasons set out in Comrade Malenkov's statement to be quite correct and proposed that his resignation be accepted and that he be released from the duties of Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR then adopted a decision:

"To accept Comrade G. M. Malenkov's request and release him from the duties of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR."

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After an interval the Session of the Supreme Soviet resumed its work at 4 p.m. Deputy A. P. Volkov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union, presided.

On the question of the candidate for the post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Deputy N. S. Khrushchev

At the conclusion of the discussion the Law on the State Budget of the USSR for 1955 was unanimously adopted.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR then unanimously endorsed the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted between the period of the First and the Second Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

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ties and guests greeted the leaders of the Party and the Government with stormy, prolonged applause.

Deputy A. P. Volkov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union, opened the Session and reported that a statement had been received from Comrade G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, addressed to the Chairman at the joint Session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Chairman then read as follows:

taxation which, I should like to say, was carried out on the initiative and on the proposal of the C.C. of the CPSU. It is clear now what an important part this reform has played in the development of agriculture. Now, as is known, on the initiative and under the leadership of the Central Committee, a general programme has been drafted for overcoming the lagging behind of agriculture and for its speediest possible development. This programme is based upon the only correct foundation—the further all-round development of heavy industry—and only the realisation of this programme will provide the necessary conditions for a real increase in the production of all necessary consumer goods.

It is to be expected that various bourgeois neurotics will fabricate slanders about the present statement and the very fact of my resignation from the post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. But we Communists and Soviet people will disregard such lies and slanders. The interests of the homeland, the people and the Communist Party are above everything for everyone of us.

In asking you to free me from the post of Chairman, I want to assure the Supreme Soviet of the USSR that whatever new sector of work may be entrusted to me, under the leadership of the Central Committee, which is monolithic in its unity and singleness of purpose, and the Soviet Government, I shall honestly fulfil my duty and responsibilities.

G. MALENKOV, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.
February 8, 1955"

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rose to speak and was received with prolonged applause.

On the instructions of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Elders of the Supreme Soviet, Deputy N. S. Khrushchev proposed the appointment of Comrade Nikolai Alexandrovich Bulganin as Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Comrade Khrushchev described him as an outstanding Party worker and statesman.

On putting Deputy N. S. Khrushchev's proposal to the vote the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics unanimously agreed:

"To appoint Comrade Nikolai Alexandrovich Bulganin Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR."

The Supreme Soviet went on to discuss the next question on the agenda and called on Deputy V. M. Molotov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the

USSR and Foreign Minister, who was met with prolonged applause, to make the report on "The International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Government of the USSR."

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On February 9 a joint Session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities discussed V. M. Molotov's report.

Deputies from the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, and the Republics of Central Asia, Baltic and Transcaucasus took part in the discussion. They wholeheartedly approved the wise foreign policy of the Soviet Government, which expresses the interests of all the Soviet people. They pointed out that the statement of the Soviet Government on the German question made on January 15 indicated the correct path towards establishing lasting peace and security in Europe. The deputies declared that all sincere people throughout the world supported the Soviet proposal to prohibit atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass extermination.

The deputies denounced the aggressive policy of the U.S.A. towards People's China and exposed the U.S. attempts, with the help of the UN Security Council, to legalise the seizure of Taiwan which is an integral part of Chinese territory.

At the conclusion of the debate the Chairman announced that Deputy V. M. Molotov would not sum up the discussion.

The Chairman then called upon Deputy N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who was greeted with prolonged applause by delegates and guests.

Deputy M. A. Suslov, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union, spoke on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union and the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities. On his proposal the Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously decided:

To endorse the foreign policy of the Soviet Government.

On the proposal of Deputy N. M. Pegov, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Supreme Soviet approved the Presidium's decree of January 25, 1955, on "The termination of the state of war between the Soviet Union and Germany."

Then, on the proposal of Deputy D. T. Shepilov, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, the Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Chairman of the joint Session reported that he had received a request from Comrade N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to release him from the duties of Minister of Defence and a proposal to appoint Marshal of the Soviet Union G. K. Zhukov Minister of Defence.

The Supreme Soviet decided to meet the request of Comrade N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to release him from the duties of Minister of Defence, and appoint Marshal G. K. Zhukov Minister of Defence.

Then, on Comrade N. A. Bulganin's proposal, the Supreme Soviet decided:

To appoint Comrade G. M. Malenkov Minister of Power Stations and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and to release Comrade A. S. Pavlenko from the duties of Minister of Power Stations.

The Second Session of the Supreme Soviet completed its work.

Polish Public Wholeheartedly Support Decisions of Bureau of World Peace Council

At a recent joint meeting of the Polish Committee of the National Front and the Polish Peace Committee prominent representatives of the public discussed the decisions of the Vienna Session of the Bureau of the World Peace Council and worked out a plan of action for carrying out these important decisions. The resolution adopted by the meeting says: The Polish people will make their contribution to the great campaign of the peoples of the world against the threat of an atomic war. They are convinced that this campaign, like the successful campaign for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, will

knock atomic weapons out of the hands of the madmen.

Mass meetings are taking place throughout the country. Workers, peasants and working intellectuals resolutely denounce the aggressive plans of the atomic maniacs. A mass meeting has been held at the FINDER Nitric Plant in Chorzow. Those present enthusiastically approved the statement of Karol Szot, a worker, who said: In the name of the defence of the whole of mankind we wholeheartedly support the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council, which demands the destruction of stockpiles of atomic weapons and an immediate end to their production.

Protests in Western Germany Against Paris Agreements

More and more working people in Western Germany are joining the national movement of protest against ratification of the military Paris agreements and for the quickest possible peaceful settlement of the German question. A large protest meeting held the other day in Dortmund was attended by some 25,000 people, representatives of various sections of the population. Ollenhauer, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party, called on the people of Dortmund to struggle together for unity, freedom and peace. This meeting was the beginning of a mass campaign to carry out a referendum among the residents of the city against the Paris agreements. The next day 3,000 volunteers began to collect signatures.

In Frankfurt on Main a delegate conference of the Communal and Transport Workers' Union adopted a resolution against the Paris agreements on behalf of 24,000 union members. The resolution demands the holding of a referendum against the rearm-

ing of Western Germany and urges the trade union committee to develop extensive work to explain to the working people the anti-national policy of remilitarisation.

The association of West German scientists and cultural figures organised the collection of signatures to a petition to the foreign ministries of the Four Big Powers. The petition asks them to help the German people to reunify their country by means of Four-Power negotiations on the German question. The petition was signed by 1,200 people prominent in science and culture.

Young people of Germany are waging a vigorous struggle against the remilitarisation of Western Germany. A mass youth demonstration took place in Neuköln (District of West Berlin). The demonstrators carried posters bearing the slogans: "Down with the Paris agreements!", "Launch a referendum in West Berlin against the Paris agreements!"



In Hungary the campaign for the collection of signatures to the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council to the Peoples of the World is developing in a big way. Photo: Workers at the "Ganz" wagon-building plant (Budapest) signing the Appeal.

On Increasing the Output of Animal Husbandry Products

Comrade N. S. KHRUSHCHEV'S Report at a Meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU on January 25, 1955

On February 3, Pravda and other Soviet newspapers carried Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report "On increasing the output of animal husbandry products" made at a meeting of the C.C. of the CPSU on January 25, 1955. Below we publish an abridged version of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report.

Comrades, carrying out the policy laid down by the Communist Party our country has registered a fresh advance over the recent period in developing the national economy and improving the well-being of the working people. Progress was particularly marked in our socialist industry.

As in the past, the Party holds that the development of heavy industry is the primary task, since it is only on this basis that we can advance the national economy as a whole, including light industry, food and other branches of industry and agriculture. Output of metal, machinery and power is rising year by year, as well as that of coal and oil. Expanding heavy industry provides the basis for raising the production of fabrics, clothing, footwear and other consumer goods. Industrial building, housing and the construction of cultural establishments and enterprises serving the everyday needs of the population are proceeding on a wider scale.

In the first four years of the fifth Five-Year Plan the volume of state investments in industry was twice as much as in the corresponding period of the fourth Five-Year Plan. Last year all branches of the national economy made considerable progress. Proof of this is the figures in the recently published statement of the Central Statistical Board.

The Soviet Union has made great strides in the development of industry and the national economy as a whole as a result of the selfless labour of the heroic working class, the glorious collective-farm peasantry and our people's intelligentsia who, under the guidance of the Communist Party, unflinchingly carry out the instructions of the great Lenin and the true continuer of his cause Stalin on the development of heavy industry as the basis of the might of the Soviet state.

V. I. Lenin taught that "the material base of Socialism can only be a heavy engineering industry capable of reorganising agriculture", that without heavy industry "we shall not be able to build up any industry; and without that we shall be doomed as an independent country".

Developing these teachings of Lenin, J. V. Stalin stressed that to hold back the rate of development of heavy industry "would be suicidal; it would mean undermining our whole industry, including light industry. It would mean abandoning the slogan of industrialising our country, and the conversion of our country into an appendage of the world capitalist system of economy."

Under the leadership of Stalin our Party steadfastly carried through the only correct line, that of the all-round development of heavy industry, which was charted by the great Lenin. It is consistently carrying out this line now and will firmly carry it out in the future!

In connection with recent measures for increasing the output of consumer goods some comrades are confused on the question of the rate of development of heavy and light industry in our country. These unhappy theoreticians, by making references to the basic economic law of Socialism

pects and capable of producing as much food and agricultural raw materials as is necessary for regular supplies to the population and for other needs of the country. However, in the past few years the development of a number of important branches of agriculture has seriously lagged behind.

The September meeting of the C.C. of the CPSU, pointing out that it was impossible to tolerate a position in which a number of branches of agricultural production continued to lag behind, stressed that the most vital and important national task at the present stage is, by further developing heavy industry in every way, to achieve a steep advance in all branches of agriculture.

The decisions of the September, February-March, and June meetings of the C.C. of the CPSU set out the principal ways forward for the further advance of agriculture. Let me give you a report on how these important decisions are being carried out.

In spite of the bad weather in some areas and the drought which meant a sharp drop in the gross output of farm produce in the Southern Ukraine and the Volga area last year, the country received more grain, potatoes, meat, butter and other products than in 1953. This made it possible to increase the volume of obligatory deliveries and state purchases of agricultural products.

This is the first result achieved in carrying out the decisions of the previous meetings of the C.C. on agriculture.

The second, no less important result, is that the necessary production facilities have been provided for a powerful advance of agriculture in the near future. The winter crop sowing programme has been over-fulfilled. The collective farms, MTS and state farms have sown winter crops over an area of 40.9 million hectares, including grain over an area of more than 20 million hectares, or 1.6 million hectares more than in 1953. Compared with 1953 the area ploughed in the autumn for spring crops on collective and state farms increased by more than 12 million hectares.

These successes, of course, did not come of themselves. There had to be a great deal of organisational and political work by the Party and considerable help from the state to increase the output of agricultural products in the course of one year.

To carry out the tasks of the further advance of agriculture the Party and the Government have mobilised the tremendous forces and means our country has at its disposal. Without slackening its attention to the development of industry the state increased its help to agriculture. Additional state appropriations made it possible to supply the MTS and state farms with considerable quantities of new machinery. Last year our industry supplied agriculture with 137,000 universal tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units) and 46,000 tractor-drawn cultivators, 37,000 grain harvester combines and a great deal of other agricultural machinery. The MTS now have permanent cadres. The total number of permanently employed workers in the MTS, including combine drivers, machine operators, truck drivers and repair workers, is about 2 million, or more than 200 people

for each MTS. The staff of leading cadres and engineers and technicians in agriculture has been considerably improved. In accordance with the decisions of the September meeting of the C.C. it was necessary to send to the machine and tractor stations for work on the collective farms 100,000 agronomists and vets. Now about 120,000 such specialists work on the collective farms. Every collective farm now has an agronomist or a vet, and in many cases both.

The reinforcement of cadres in the MTS is a big achievement which has enabled us to enhance the role of the MTS and improve their work. Last year the MTS carried out agricultural work over an area which, in terms of land ploughed, was equivalent to 75 million more hectares than in 1953.

In the recent period a number of measures have been taken to strengthen the leading cadres of the collective farms. Thousands of Party and Soviet workers and executives from economic bodies and advanced workers in agriculture have been elected chairmen of collective farms. Many of them have already proved in practice that even the most backward collective farm can be transformed within a short period into an advanced and prosperous farm.

The growth in the output of marketable agricultural produce and the increase in prices for obligatory deliveries and state purchases of agricultural produce effected in the second half of 1953 have led to a considerable rise in the cash incomes of collective farms and their members. Compared with 1952, the collective farms and their members received 12,000 million roubles more for deliveries and sales to the state in 1953 and 25,000 million roubles more in 1954.

The great help given by the towns and industrial centres to agriculture in the form of machinery and cadres, and the joint struggle of the working people of town and countryside for an advance of agricultural production ensured the further strengthening of the alliance of the working class and collective farm peasantry under the leadership of the working class.

In working to carry out the decisions of the Party on the advance of agriculture the links of Party organisations with collective farmers and MTS and state farm workers have strengthened, and the level of political and organisational work among the masses has risen. This has assisted the development of emulation in the countryside on a broader scale, it has helped to bring to the fore more specialists in crop-raising and animal husbandry, many of whom have achieved outstanding success and demonstrated their achievements at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition.

The results of the past year show that this is only the beginning of the immense work that must be done to accomplish the tasks involved in the further development of agriculture. We cannot tolerate an atmosphere of unconcern, complacency and self-satisfaction with the initial results. The Party programme for the advance of agriculture must be put into practice with untiring energy.

increased from 36.4% to 44% over the same period. As regards the gross output of wheat our country leads the world. She has outstripped the U.S.A. both as regards gross output and output per head of the population. Ever-increasing yields per hectare and the development of virgin and fallow lands will mean that we can continue to increase wheat yields. With regard to fodder crops, however, the position is not nearly so good.

What sources can enable us to achieve the necessary level of grain production within the next five or six years?

An increase in grain output on the old arable lands (by reducing losses during harvesting and ensuring higher yields per hectare);

a further expansion of areas under grain crops on virgin and fallow lands;

a considerable increase in the area sown to maize.

Comrade Khrushchev then went into details on each of the sources mentioned above.

Referring to the further increasing of grain output on the old arable lands, Comrade Khrushchev pointed out that in this respect it is necessary, above all, to reduce the impermissibly great losses of grain during harvesting. It is necessary considerably to increase the output of combines, to use them in a much more effective way and to ensure that the harvesting is carried out within ten working days, at the most, on every farm.

The primary task in the struggle for an advance of agriculture will continue to be the struggle for higher yields per hectare. It is necessary to work persistently to introduce higher agrotechnique in crop-raising, to carry out agricultural work in the best times in accordance with agrotechnique, to apply on a wide scale the advanced experience and the achievements of science.

The easiest and swiftest source for ensuring a further increase in grain production is the development of virgin and fallow lands. The experience of the past year, when a great deal was done to bring virgin land under the plough, has convincingly proved the correctness of this directive. Grain output in regions of Western Siberia was 100% and in the Kazakh SSR 35% more than in 1953. Altai increased its grain output almost fourfold. It is precisely the higher yields per hectare and the development of virgin lands in these areas that have compensated for the drop in the country's grain output as a result of the drought that affected some southern areas of the country.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers decided that by 1956 the areas under grain crops on the new lands will cover not less than 28-30 million hectares. Provided the average yield is at least one ton per hectare, we shall obtain nearly 1,800 million poods of grain.

Going further into the question of ensuring an expansion of the areas under maize, Comrade Khrushchev pointed out that the U.S.A. had increased the gross output of grain mainly by extending the area sown to maize, that maize was the most highly productive crop in the U.S.A. In the U.S.A. in 1953, 35% of the total area under grain crops—nearly 30 million hectares (1 hectare equals 2.471 acres), that is, as big an area as that under wheat—was sown to maize.

The task of sharply raising the production of grain, pointed out Comrade Khrushchev, is of particular importance for carrying out the great plans of Communist construction. The struggle for ensuring greater grain production is a struggle to strengthen the economic might of our homeland, to ensure a further advance in the well-being of the people.

In setting the task of considerably increasing the gross output of grain the Party bases itself on the successes achieved in the development of heavy industry, on the ad-

vantages of our large-scale socialist agricultural production, on the rich experience of advanced workers in agriculture, who, working hand in hand with science, have shown the way to obtain heavy yields.

There is no doubt that if we rally the efforts of the collective-farm peasantry, the working class and the Soviet people as a whole for the struggle to ensure an advance in crop-raising, the task of obtaining 10,000 million poods of grain within the next five or six years, a task of national importance, will be successfully fulfilled!

Main Tasks in Increasing Output of Meat, Milk, Eggs, Wool and Other Products of Animal Husbandry

Comrades, after the September meeting of the C.C. of the CPSU, Party and Soviet organisations, collective farmers and workers in the MTS and state farms did quite a lot of work in carrying out the measures laid down by the Party for developing animal husbandry. This work, as was noted at the beginning of the report, was carried out under difficult conditions. The drought, which occurred in a number of districts in the country, and also the severe winter in distant pastures created great difficulties for animal husbandry and caused it considerable damage. Despite this, however, the head of cattle rose by 1.9 million between October 1, 1953 and October 1, 1954, including cows by 1.5 million, hogs by 3.4 million and sheep by 2.6 million. The productivity of cattle increased somewhat.

In analysing the state of animal husbandry, we should particularly note the significance and role of socially-owned animal husbandry in providing the working people with food and industry with raw materials. Socially-owned animal husbandry is the base, by relying on which, we can solve the task of fully satisfying the needs of the country in animal husbandry products. That is why the Party attached and continues to attach priority to developing animal husbandry on collective and state farms.

Certain achievements have been attained in the postwar years in developing socially-owned animal husbandry. The proportion of animal husbandry products from collective farms, state farms and other state enterprises in general procurements last year were as follows: meat about 78%, milk 77%, eggs 54% and wool 92%.

These data testify to the fact that collective farms and state farms provide many goods for the market and they fulfil the main, leading role in supplying the country with animal husbandry products. This constitutes the great victory of our collective and state farm production. However collective farms and state farms are still making insufficient use of the available opportunities for increasing the output of animal husbandry products.

In developing socially-owned animal husbandry we must not underrate the significance of that section of animal husbandry that is personally owned by the collective farmers, factory and office workers and is run within the limits of the Rules of the Agricultural Artel, within the limits of the personal consumer household. The Party and the Government have encouraged and will continue to encourage collective farmers, workers and office workers to acquire cattle, having in view that this will con-

The draft Decision submitted for the consideration of the meeting of the Central Committee puts forward as an important national economic task an increased output of the major products of animal husbandry between 1954 and 1960, as follows:

Meat and fat (all kinds)—twofold
Milk—twofold
Eggs—2.2 times
Wool (all kinds)—1.8 times.

In order to ensure the proposed steep upsurge in animal husbandry, it is necessary to focus the attention of the Party as a whole and the entire country on this sphere of the economy.

It should be said that some Party organisations have still not realised the extent of our lag in animal husbandry and are carrying out the decisions of the September meeting of the C.C. in an unsatisfactory way. What, otherwise, is the explanation for the fact that in spite of the grave warnings on the part of the Central Committee, last year the head of cattle and its productivity not only failed to increase in a number of Republics, territories and regions, but actually dropped.

One of the reasons for the lag in the output of animal husbandry products is the great shortcomings in planning the herd. The heads of the Ministries of Agriculture and State Farms based their planning in practice on the incorrect assumption that the animal husbandry problem could be solved only by increasing the number of cattle.

This could not but result, and in certain districts actually did result, in reducing the output of animal husbandry products from year to year, despite the fulfilment of the assignments for an increase in the herd.

Animal husbandry, said Comrade Khrushchev, is not a zoo in which a good manager acquires all kinds of animals. No kinds of animals are needed for themselves alone, but in order to obtain products of animal husbandry. The plan must envisage the main goal—to obtain the necessary quantity of animal husbandry products within the time periods set by the state. It is to the benefit of the state and the people to receive the assigned quantity of milk, meat and butter from the lowest number of cattle.

The participants in the meeting know that, beginning from this year, we must go over to a new way of planning the

dustry; and without that we shall be developed as an independent country".

Developing these teachings of Lenin, J. V. Stalin stressed that to hold back the rate of development of heavy industry "would be suicidal; it would mean undermining our whole industry, including light industry. It would mean abandoning the slogan of industrialising our country, and the conversion of our country into an appendage of the world capitalist system of economy."

Under the leadership of Stalin our Party steadfastly carried through the only correct line, that of the all-round development of heavy industry, which was charted by the great Lenin. It is consistently carrying out this line now and will firmly carry it out in the future!

In connection with recent measures for increasing the output of consumer goods some comrades are confused on the question of the rate of development of heavy and light industry in our country. These unhappy theoreticians, by making references to the basic economic law of Socialism, which they misunderstand and vulgarise, have been trying to prove that the development of heavy industry ceases to be the main task of socialist upbuilding at a certain stage and that it is light industry that can and must outstrip all other industries. These are highly erroneous views, alien to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and nothing but a slander of the Party. This is a throwback to right-wing deviation, a throwback to conceptions hostile to Leninism, to the conceptions once advocated by Rykov, Bukharin and company.

The main task to which all the energies of the Party are devoted has been and remains the strengthening of the might of the Soviet state and consequently the accelerated development of heavy industry, which constitutes the firm foundation of the national economy as a whole and of the indestructible defensive might of the country, the source of the steady rise in the standard of living. Only on the basis of expanding heavy industry and the electrification of the country can we ensure the wide-scale introduction of up-to-date technique into all branches of the national economy and a systematic increase in the productivity of labour. It is only on the basis of a highly developed heavy industry that agriculture can be supplied with modern machinery at an increasing rate. Only on the basis of an advance in heavy industry can we ensure the continued development of light industry, the food and other industries and the advance of agriculture.

It is amazing that some of our economists still cannot understand these well-known principles of Marxism-Leninism, the correctness of which has been borne out by the whole course of socialist upbuilding in our country. We must wage a fight against those who believe that we can now be satisfied with the rate achieved in the development of heavy industry and concentrate on advancing light industry and the food industry. One must understand that the dissemination of such anti-Leninist views is particularly inadmissible today when our Party is directing all the efforts of the Soviet people towards the fulfilment of the great tasks of Communist construction, in conditions when the imperialist states are stepping up their frantic war preparations.

Displaying constant concern for the well-being of the working people the Communist Party has never forgotten about the development of the consumer-goods industries. On the basis of the powerful advance of heavy industry the Party has developed light industry and agriculture and will continue to do so. The measures taken by the Party and the Government for increasing the production of mass-consumption goods prove this very point. The greater and more appreciable our achievements in the development of heavy industry, the more successful will these measures be.

The all-round development of socialist industry in general and heavy industry in particular is the main task in creating the material and production basis for Communism. If we are to accomplish the tasks of Communist construction successfully, we must have, alongside a powerful industry, an agriculture that is developed in all res-

These measures, of course, did not come of themselves. There had to be a great deal of organisational and political work by the Party and considerable help from the state to increase the output of agricultural products in the course of one year.

To carry out the tasks of the further advance of agriculture the Party and the Government have mobilised the tremendous forces and means our country has at its disposal. Without slackening its attention to the development of industry the state increased its help to agriculture. Additional state appropriations made it possible to supply the MTS and state farms with considerable quantities of new machinery. Last year our industry supplied agriculture with 137,000 universal tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units) and 46,000 tractor-drawn cultivators, 37,000 grain harvester combines and a great deal of other agricultural machinery. The MTS now have permanent cadres. The total number of permanently employed workers in the MTS, including combine drivers, machine operators, truck drivers and repair workers, is about 2 million, or more than 200 people

Increase in Grain Production—Decisive Prerequisite for Ensuring an Advance in Animal Husbandry

Comrades, the earlier C.C. meetings thoroughly discussed questions related to an increase in grain production. Today, in discussing the tasks of ensuring a further advance in animal husbandry we must base ourselves on the fact that the expansion of grain production is the decisive prerequisite for ensuring an advance in all branches of agriculture and first and foremost in such an important branch as animal husbandry.

The February-March meeting of the C.C. pointed out that the existing level of grain production, both as regards gross output and output for the market, did not meet the growing needs of the national economy. If we had had plenty of grain not only for the needs of the population but also for animal husbandry, the country would not have been short of animal husbandry products.

One may ask—why, only a few years ago, was it considered that we had enough grain, while today the task of sharply raising grain production is urgently posed? For an answer to this question we must have a look at the changes that have taken place in our country since the war and are still going on. I'd like to touch on the most important of these changes.

Firstly, as a result of the steps taken by the Party and the Government the well-being of the people greatly improved and continues to improve steadily. In the early postwar years when prices were high many people had to limit their consumption. At that time it might have seemed that we had enough grain and other products to meet the country's needs. With the continual price cuts the demand of the population for foodstuffs and manufactured goods has grown a great deal and continues to grow from year to year.

Secondly, thanks to the high birthrate and reduced mortality rate the population has grown by more than 3 million a year. As a result of this increase the need for grain and other agricultural products is growing.

Thirdly, the population of towns and industrial centres is rising from year to year. In the past five years the urban population has grown by approximately 17 million. This is mainly due to the fact that part of the rural population shifts to the towns. Thus, in these years over 9 million have moved from the countryside to the towns. At first sight this might appear to be a mere shift in consumption, that either way the population needs the same amount of foodstuffs. In fact things are somewhat different, since the former collective farmer who has come to town is no longer an agricultural producer but a consumer of commodity foodstuffs.

These changes, of course, did not come of themselves. There had to be a great deal of organisational and political work by the Party and considerable help from the state to increase the output of agricultural products in the course of one year.

The results of the past year show that this is only the beginning of the immense work that must be done to accomplish the tasks involved in the further development of agriculture. We cannot tolerate an atmosphere of unconcern, complacency and self-satisfaction with the initial results. The Party programme for the advance of agriculture must be put into practice with untiring energy.

Fourthly, we need powerful state reserves of grain, which must be replenished annually. The country cannot do without proper reserves—this is clear to everybody and there is no need to provide evidence of the fact.

Fifthly, we must have enough grain for foreign trade.

Sixthly, we must sharply increase the output of fodder for animal husbandry; and this is the main reason why we need additional grain.

These are the main factors that have led to a considerable growth in our country's grain requirements. It is hardly necessary to prove that, as time goes by, not only will the majority of these factors not disappear but they will even operate on an increasing scale. This means that we must do everything in our power to raise grain production higher and higher each year until we have an abundance of grain.

In 1954 the country produced more grain than in 1953. In 1955 our grain production will be still bigger, owing to the development of new lands and the higher yields per hectare on the old arable lands. This will be sufficient to meet the needs of the population. However, with the present yields per hectare and the structure of the arable area, the collective and state farms will not be in a position to satisfy to the full the fodder requirements of animal husbandry. And it is precisely these requirements that hitherto were practically left out of account. It goes without saying that there must be a radical change in our attitude to the question of ensuring fodder for animal husbandry. For this purpose it is necessary to increase grain production considerably within a short period of time.

According to the estimates of a group of workers from the State Planning Commission of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Central Statistical Board, the gross output of grain must be brought up to 10,000 million poods, which will make it possible not only to satisfy to the full the needs of the people for grain but also to ensure the fodder requirements of animal husbandry and the necessary reserve.

Can we carry out this task within the next few years? We can. There are all the necessary conditions and immense reserves inherent in our socialist economy for this purpose. We have registered definite successes in the production of such a highly valuable grain crop as wheat, haven't we? The area sown to wheat has grown from 40,300 thousand hectares in 1940 to 49,300 thousand hectares in 1954, while the proportion of wheat among the grain crops

in the Kazakh SSR 35% more than in 1953. Алтай increased its grain output almost fourfold. It is precisely the higher yields per hectare and the development of virgin lands in these areas that have compensated for the drop in the country's grain output as a result of the drought that affected some southern areas of the country.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers decided that by 1956 the areas under grain crops on the new lands will cover not less than 28-30 million hectares. Provided the average yield is at least one ton per hectare, we shall obtain nearly 1,800 million poods of grain.

Going further into the question of ensuring an expansion of the areas under maize, Comrade Khrushchev pointed out that the U.S.A. had increased the gross output of grain mainly by extending the area sown to maize, that maize was the most highly productive crop in the U.S.A. In the U.S.A. in 1953, 35% of the total area under grain crops—nearly 30 million hectares (1 hectare equals 2.471 acres), that is, as big an area as that under wheat—was sown to maize, yields of maize grain totalling 4,500 million poods (1 pood equals 35.274 lbs) or 55% of the gross grain output. In the U.S.A. nearly all the maize grain is used for fodder. In addition 3 or 4 million hectares are sown to maize for silo and green fodder. It is precisely on account of maize that the Americans have succeeded in ensuring a high level of development of stock-raising.

In 1953 the areas sown to maize in the Soviet Union was only 3.5 million hectares, or 3.3% of the overall area under grain crops, and the maize harvest was only 230 million poods.

The expansion of the areas under maize, said Comrade Khrushchev, is our biggest reserve for increasing grain output. If we increase them from 3.5 million hectares in 1953 to at least 28 million hectares by 1960, this will make it possible to achieve a considerable rise in the grain output of the country. We have great potentialities for growing a considerable amount of maize, and it would be unreasonable if we did not seize the advantages we would get from an expansion of the area sown to this crop.

Maize is a valuable crop, since this crop itself serves two purposes: it provides greater grain resources and good silage can be made from its stems. All the areas sown to maize and harvested in the proper time and in a proper way provide grain in the cob and succulent fodder in the form of maize stems cut up small and siloed. The separately harvested corn-cobs must be turned into silage and used as grain-feed for hogs and other animals, as well as for poultry; the maize stems must be siloed separately and used as succulent fodder for dairy and other cattle.

In the past few years and particularly last year, Comrade Khrushchev went on to say, attempts were made to grow maize in different parts of the Soviet Union and the result was that even in northern areas bumper yields were obtained wherever the maize was properly looked after.

During the first year of the large-scale extension of maize-growing to central and northern areas, not only individual collective farms but whole districts and even regions obtained excellent yields. The work of extending maize-growing to different parts of the country must be carried out on a much wider scale.

Comrades, when the gross grain output reaches 10,000 million poods, Comrade Khrushchev went on to say, it will be possible to satisfy fully all the country's requirements for grain, to create more powerful reserves and at the same time to provide animal husbandry with more than 4,000 million poods of grain and, in addition, with a considerable amount of bran, oil cake and various types of combined fodders. As a result of improving the cultivation of land the gross output of other crops which are highly important for animal husbandry such as potatoes, fodder carrots, fodder beet and sugar-beet will also increase, as will hay yields. Thus, animal husbandry will have a stable fodder base for its development; it will become highly productive and highly profitable.

enterprises in general procurements last year were as follows: meat about 78%, milk 77%, eggs 54% and wool 92%.

These data testify to the fact that collective farms and state farms provide many goods for the market and they fulfil the main, leading role in supplying the country with animal husbandry products. This constitutes the great victory of our collective and state farm production. However collective farms and state farms are still making insufficient use of the available opportunities for increasing the output of animal husbandry products.

In developing socially-owned animal husbandry we must not underrate the significance of that section of animal husbandry that is personally owned by the collective farmers, factory and office workers and is run within the limits of the Rules of the Agricultural Artel, within the limits of the personal consumer household. The Party and the Government have encouraged and will continue to encourage collective farmers, workers and office workers to acquire cattle, having in view that this will contribute to improving the well-being of the people. But the main emphasis should be laid on advancing socially-owned animal husbandry, for this must play a decisive role in achieving an abundance of agricultural products and consumer goods.

I have already mentioned figures which show that our head of cattle has risen and as a result procurements of meat, milk, butter and eggs have increased. Nevertheless we are still short of animal husbandry products. What's the explanation of this? First and foremost the enormous increase in consumption. After repeated price reductions the demand for animal husbandry products has become substantially greater. Compared with 1940, the sale of meat to the population in 1954 increased 2.8 times, butter 2.6 times, eggs 1.4 times and woollen fabrics nearly three times. The demand for animal husbandry products will continue to rise. We must take all steps to satisfy this demand, remembering that the Communist Party and the Soviet Government concern themselves with the well-being of the people above all else.

In the light of the increased demand for animal husbandry products the level of their production has clearly turned out to be insufficient. And from this arises the task of considerably increasing the output of meat, milk, butter, eggs, wool and other products.

In determining the abilities of the collective and state farms to produce animal husbandry products, we must proceed from the amount and quality of the lands attached to them, bearing in mind that an increase in animal husbandry is directly dependent on the land available and on its proper use. That is why the production estimates of butter and milk should be based on 100 hectares of arable land, meadows and pastures, the production of pork—on 100 hectares of arable land, and the production of poultry—on 100 hectares of land sown to grain crops.

The planning of the development of socially-owned animal husbandry must be based on this principle. In order to ensure food for the whole population according to scientifically established standards, there must be average annual yields throughout the Soviet Union of 2.7 tons of meat and 26 tons of milk from every 100 hectares of arable land, meadows and pastures, not less than 3 tons of pork from every 100 hectares of arable land and not less than 74,000 eggs from every 100 hectares of land under grain crops. At the same time it should be stated that the scientifically established standards taken as the basis for these calculations must not be regarded as exact and unalterable. Life, obviously, will introduce corrections and add clarity to them.

At present we are still lagging seriously behind the level needed to satisfy the requirements of the country. But this lag can be made good in a brief space of time.

For this we require, first and foremost, substantially to raise the productivity of cattle and increase their number.

practice on the incorrect assumption that the animal husbandry problem could be solved only by increasing the number of cattle.

This could not but result, and in certain districts actually did result, in reducing the output of animal husbandry products from year to year, despite the fulfilment of the assignments for an increase in the herd.

Animal husbandry, said Comrade Khrushchev, is not a zoo in which a good manager acquires all kinds of animals. No kinds of animals are needed for themselves alone, but in order to obtain products of animal husbandry. The plan must envisage the main goal—to obtain the necessary quantity of animal husbandry products within the time periods set by the state. It is to the benefit of the state and the people to receive the assigned quantity of milk, meat and butter from the lowest number of cattle.

The participants in the meeting know that, beginning from this year, we must go over to a new way of planning the sown area and of developing animal husbandry. This is an extremely important measure in developing all branches of agricultural production.

The old way of planning from above when, without due consideration being given to the soil and climate, every district was given a plan as to what crops it should sow and another for the development of animal husbandry according to the breed of cattle, did not help to give scope to the initiative and creative forces of the workers of the MTS, agricultural specialists, collective-farm managers and the masses of the collective farmers. Such a method of planning led to directives from above being carried out in a formal way.

The new way of planning means that a fixed volume of marketable produce will be the starting point for collective farms and state farms. At the same time an account should not be kept of the number of hectares that have been ploughed and sown to any particular crop or of the number of cattle in the herd, but of the number of centners of grain, potatoes and other vegetables and crops harvested from one hectare, of the quantity of meat, milk and other produce of animal husbandry that has been obtained. This will contribute to workers in agriculture showing more interest in raising crop yields and the productivity of socially-owned animal husbandry.

The draft Decision of the meeting of the C.C. of the CPSU envisages a sharp increase in the output of animal husbandry products. Some people might ask: Is this task a practical one? There can only be one answer to this question: Yes, it is quite a practical task and we possess all the necessary conditions to solve it successfully. It is only necessary for the available reserves to be properly utilised and brought into action.

Just think it over, comrades, what really infinite opportunities our country possesses. In 1954 the advanced collective and state farms in the most varied zones of the country obtained average milk yields per cow that were three times above the all-Union indices, from four to five times more pork per 100 hectares of arable land, and from two to three times more wool per sheep than the average yield of all the collective and state farms.

And cannot the majority of collective and state farms come up to the level of the advanced farms and achieve similar results? They certainly can if we go about developing animal husbandry properly.

Comrade Khrushchev further devoted a considerable part of this section of his report to the examination of concrete questions for increasing the production of pork, beef and other meat, eggs, poultry, milk and wool.

Comrade Khrushchev pointed out that the Central Committees of the Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, territorial and regional

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On Increasing the Output of Animal Husbandry Products

Comrade N. S. KHRUSHCHEV'S Report at a Meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU on January 25, 1955

(Continued from page 3)

committees of the Party, the executive committees of the territorial and regional Soviets will have to work out measures for a sharp upsurge in animal husbandry between 1955 and 1960 in their Republic, territory and region, and to submit these measures for the examination of the C.C. of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR by May 1, 1955. This work must be begun from below. On every collective farm and state farm, with the participation of the broad masses of collective farmers, workers and specialists of MTS and state farms, the local possibilities must be studied thoroughly and deeply, the available experience summed up and con-

Expand Fodder Production

Comrades, in order to increase the output of animal husbandry products it is essential vigorously to go about creating a firm fodder base. It must be admitted that the fodder situation has been extremely unsatisfactory for many years on end. Neither has the past year seen any radical changes. It is true that the collective and state farms have extended the areas sown to annual grasses, maize for silage and certain other crops and have laid down for silage 5.5 million tons more compared with 1953. But if it is taken into account that the herd has increased during the past period, then the actual provision of fodder per head has not improved and, in a number of districts, has even deteriorated.

The question of the fodder base for animal husbandry is not being posed for the first time. Why then have we not obtained the desired result? It is because we have not yet succeeded in getting a change in the understanding of many of the leaders on the spot, who erroneously assume that an increased output of animal husbandry products can be obtained without the cattle being well fed with varied and high-quality fodder. The trouble is that many of the leaders confine themselves to making speeches and compiling resolutions about fodder but do not organise a persistent struggle in the collective farms and the state farms for an increased fodder output.

We have already spoken of the great importance of increased grain production in the country for the development of socially-owned animal husbandry. The proposed increase in the head of cattle and the raising of its productivity will call for a substantial increase in the production not only of grain but of silage, fodder root crops, potatoes and other fodder.

By 1960 it is essential to increase the output of fodder for the collective farms and state farms to the following extent, as a minimum:

Fodder concentrates—up to 65 million tons instead of 12 million tons as in 1953, that is, by more than five times.

Silage—up to 176 million tons instead of 32 million tons in 1953, i.e. five and a half times more.

Fodder root crops, fodder and melon crops—up to 38 million tons instead of 9 million tons in 1953, i.e. by more than four times.

Potatoes—up to 25 million tons instead of 5 million tons in 1953, i.e. five times more.

Coarse fodder—up to 178 million tons instead of 129 million tons in 1953, i.e. by almost more than one and a half times.

The main thing is to have areas sown to fodder crops in each collective farm and in each state farm in quantities that

crete measures worked out for raising the output of animal husbandry products for each 100 hectares of land.

The plans for districts, and subsequently for regions, territories and Republics must be worked out on the basis of the measures taken by individual collective farms and state farms. Such an approach to the task will make it possible to enhance the activity of the broad masses of toilers in agriculture, to give even greater scope to their initiative, and to disclose and put into motion the inexhaustible local resources and possibilities. It is a question of the honour of Party organisations to stand at the head of this work which is of immense national economic importance.

No, without varied fodders animal husbandry cannot be developed. That is why we must sharply increase the production of potatoes, sugar and fodder beet, fodder cabbage, Sudan grasses, clover, lucerne, vetch-oat mixture and many other crops for fodder purposes. But especial attention must at the same time be paid to maize which produces exceptionally high yields and which would make it possible to solve the problem of adequately feeding the cattle with succulent and, to a considerable extent, concentrated fodder in the shape of grain and conserved, unripe corn-cobs.

The collective farms, stressed Comrade Khrushchev, must themselves decide on the choice of fodder crops which, in concrete conditions, give the greatest quantity of valuable fodder from an area unit.

In all regions of our country in the river valleys there are millions of hectares of meadow land. These excellent natural fodder growing areas must be utilised to the utmost.

The meadows in many collective farms have been neglected and give poor yields of grass. We must begin serious work on these meadow lands and natural hay fields and convert them within a short space of time into highly productive fodder lands on which mechanised mowing can be carried out.

I want to say a few words regarding the wrong use made of natural hay meadows as a result of which the grass is unmown on huge areas from year to year. Why does this happen? When the time comes to mow the grass the collective farms are often short of labour to gather in the hay, especially in this case where the mowing is done by hand.

We must ponder over this question. Collective-farm cattle should obviously be grazed on areas which are unsuitable for the mechanised harvesting of hay, particularly in collective farms that are short of manpower, setting up the pen system, and making up for the shortage in hay by sowing grasses, like the vetch-oat mixture, clover and others.

Comrade Khrushchev said that it was necessary in the shortest possible space of time to restore the production of grass seeds, fodder root crops and other fodder crops for the market so that the collective farms would have sufficient quantities of these seeds for their requirements and for sale.

Specialised combined fodder is of great importance for the increased output of livestock products and particularly of milk, pork and eggs. An additional source of fodder for animal husbandry should be the waste products of the food industry—pulp, spent grain, distillery refuse and others. The food industry gives yearly 25

develop successfully provided the labour reserves of every collective farm are properly used through the medium of a more rational organisation of labour and by drawing the collective-farm members into building work on a wide scale during the off-season. Wherever construction is on a big scale it is expedient to set up inter-collective farm building enterprises on the shares principle, for turning out, for example, bricks, cement and sand blocks and slate, for building hydro-electric power stations to be used jointly by a group of collective farms and for building other large-scale installations...

The Party and Soviet bodies of the Republics, territories and regions must thoroughly examine the possibilities of developing construction based on the local resources. The Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction must supply the collective farms within a brief space of time with good standard designs and render them assistance in producing building materials, assembled structures and parts.

It is also necessary for the MTS to render greater assistance in the building work carried out by the collective farms. If each MTS actively helps the collective farms, the building of livestock premises will be accelerated very much more.

In the past few years the collective farms carried out a certain amount of work in mechanising the labour-consuming processes in animal husbandry. However, the level of mechanisation in this branch is still highly inadequate and this is one of the major reasons why the socially-owned animal husbandry has lagged behind for so long. This state of affairs has resulted because our agricultural ministries, as well as the Ministry of Motor, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building have adopted a wrong attitude in this matter and for years did not solve the vital problem of the mech-

Increase Output of Animal Husbandry Products on State Farms

It is common knowledge that the state farms hold an important place in our agricultural production. They were established in accordance with the ideas of the great Lenin as models of state-owned enterprises in agriculture.

Many state farms are in fact advanced socialist enterprises and play a great role in developing agriculture. We could name quite a number of state farms which have far surpassed the level of output of agricultural produce per 100 hectares of land that our country needs.

In the recent period when large-scale work began for the development of virgin and fallow lands the state farms demonstrated afresh their vital force and tremendous economic potentialities. Last spring 124 large-scale grain state farms made their appearance in the eastern areas of the country. On their arrival in the new lands, in response to the call of the Party, the Soviet patriots set up powerful grain farms in the vast steppe areas of Altai and other regions of Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Urals, ploughed millions of hectares of virgin and fallow lands and produced a great quantity of grain for the country. Another 280-300 state farms are being set up. The experience of the first year of the cultivation of virgin and fallow lands has proved that a great future faces the state farms in ensuring an increase in grain output. The experience of the best state farms in developing animal husbandry testifies to the fact that the state farms can and must occupy an important place

in animal husbandry. As a result of sluggishness in the work of these ministries we still lack the complex machinery for mechanising the major labour processes in different branches of animal husbandry.

Having sharply criticised the work of a number of ministries, Comrade Khrushchev pointed out that the ministries and departments and the machine and tractor stations must deal with the mechanisation of animal husbandry by deeds and not merely by words. Simultaneously with increasing the output of the right kind of machinery for mechanising labour-consuming processes in animal husbandry, said Comrade Khrushchev, it is necessary to pay particular attention to the complex mechanisation of fodder production, mechanisation for silaging fodder, mechanisation of the water supply and fodder preparation, the electrification of labour-consuming processes in livestock sections.

Complex mechanisation in the sphere of animal husbandry can be carried out only on the condition that there is a radical improvement in the work of the MTS. It is the task of Party and Soviet bodies to ensure that the MTS will in the near future become the decisive force in animal husbandry as they now are in crop-raising.

Large-scale mechanisation of agricultural production makes the labour of workers in agriculture easier, helps to raise its productivity and reduce production costs. At the same time it will enable the collective farms, the MTS and state farms better to organise the labour of the people, many of whom are now engaged in low-productive manual labour. Large-scale mechanisation will result in reducing labour and expense per production unit, in higher pay for work and in consequence the material standards of the workers in the countryside will improve.

of meat 1.8 times, milk 2.8 times, wool 2.2 times and eggs four times above the 1954 level.

It is also necessary to ensure that the state farms obtain a considerably greater amount of livestock products per 100 hectares of agricultural land than the collective farms. It is necessary to raise the productivity of the cattle on state farms to obtain an average milk yield of up to 3,100 kilograms, an average wool clip per sheep of 4.2 kilograms and an average carcass weight of 325 kilograms for beef cattle, 112 kilograms for hogs and 44 kilograms for sheep. The state farms of the Ministry of the Food Industry must raise the average milk yield to 3,700 kilograms as against 3,036 kilograms in 1954.

To ensure the envisaged increase in the head of cattle and higher productivity it is essential, compared with 1953, to increase by 1960 fodder deliveries by the state farms as follows: coarse fodder double, succulent fodder 4 times, potatoes nearly 10 times, grain fodder produced by the farms themselves 3.4 times. The state farms can attain this increase in fodder production mainly by raising the yields per hectare and by improving the structure of the sown area.

The present tasks for enhancing the role of the state farms in increasing grain output and livestock products call for a considerable improvement in the guidance of state farms by the Ministry and the local Party and Soviet bodies. Having rid itself of red tape and bureaucratic methods of leadership, the Ministry of State Farms

development fully corresponds to the principles of Socialism, to the principles of distribution according to work done.

In the first stage of collective-farm development incomes were distributed according to the number of mouths to feed. Life has proved the inefficiency of this method. The collective farms rejected it and went over to the distribution of incomes according to work done. I think it would be correct if we based the supply system on the production principle, i.e. if we took account of the efforts made by every region of the country to ensure the fullest possible use of potentialities for local production.

Products delivered to the state as obligatory quotas must be distributed in accordance with the requirements of the development of the national economy and further improvement in the well-being of the working people.

A definite part of the centralised state stocks must be allocated for satisfying the needs of the big cities and industrial centres which cannot get products to satisfy their own needs from neighbouring areas, and for meeting the requirements of the army, foreign trade and state reserves.

As regards the remainder of the centralised stocks, it must be distributed among other towns and districts of the country, in accordance with their real requirements for the products, and bearing in mind the production potentialities available.

Hence, it is necessary to estimate the possibilities available in every Republic, territory and region for providing agricultural products for the centralised fund and for satisfying the demands of the local population. Then, it is necessary to calculate the needs of the district, region or Republic for different products, and to determine from what sources these requirements must be met. If it turns out that a Republic or region producing, for example, mainly cotton or other industrial crops, cannot fully supply the population with agricultural products despite the fact that it fulfils its assignments for output and deliveries of various agricultural products, the state allocates from the common stocks those products that are lacking.

It is necessary to work out measures to encourage Republics, regions and districts which overfulfil their planned quotas and try to discover possibilities of increasing stocks of products. As a form of such incentive it should be necessary, dependent on local conditions, the size of population and the level of the development of industry, to leave at the disposal of the local bodies, say, 50% or 70% of the products obtained over and above the state delivery quotas. A rigid rule must be observed here: if a district delivers some quantities of products above the plan a definite proportion must remain at its disposal.

The centralised stocks of certain products are now inadequate for the complete satisfaction of the requirements of the population. This means that we must do everything we can to increase the amount of produce going to these stocks. In the distribution of foodstuffs, state centralism must be combined with the independent initiative of the Union Republics, while in this respect the territories and regions should be granted, so to say, certain autonomous rights. On the one hand, every district, on the basis of the existing possibilities and the level of production, can receive certain quantities of products from the centralised

plies to the local population, and in this matter developing initiative on a broad scale. And if a district makes insufficient use of its possibilities and, as a result, gets less than was envisaged when its possibilities were assessed, this is the responsibility of the local leadership. If there is a shortage of products it means that the local responsible workers have worked badly, have not done enough to seek additional reserves in order to satisfy more fully the requirements of the population for meat, butter, milk, potatoes and other vegetables, fruits and other products of local production. In this case the local responsible workers cannot fall back on the excuse that the Union bodies do not allocate stocks to them.

And if this principle is put into practice it will undoubtedly help us, while preserving centralisation, to release local initiative and accumulate big stocks of foodstuffs for the population and raw materials for industry.

The measures mapped out to improve the supply of agricultural products do not mean a change in the delivery system, which is based on the per-hectare principle. This principle must be unswervingly put into effect because it correctly reflects the economic relations of the state with the collective-farm peasantry and correctly combines the interests of the people with those of the collective farms.

The per-hectare principle envisages that the obligations of collective farms to the state will be equal, having regard to climate and soil, as well as to the economic possibilities of certain agricultural zones. The per-hectare quotas of compulsory deliveries of meat, milk, wool and other products of animal husbandry and raw materials are correct and must be strictly adhered to. This principle must be observed not only when the figures for obligatory deliveries of agricultural produce are fixed but equally when the figures for state purchases are determined; this is particularly important now, when the share of the purchases of animal husbandry products in the total plan of state procurement has gone up considerably.

The procurement and purchasing of animal husbandry products must be carried on in such a way that every collective farm has an interest in drastically increasing produce for the market. We must see to it that the purchasing plans correspond to the possibilities of a particular collective farm, that the plans for advanced collective farms do not demand too much and that these farms do not find themselves at a disadvantage. It is necessary to provide such conditions as will enable the collective farms to successfully fulfil the plans for the deliveries and sale of animal husbandry products and sell a part of their produce on the collective-farm market.

The task of Party, Soviet and procurement bodies is, while rigidly observing the per-hectare principle, to ensure the unconditional fulfilment of the plans for obligatory deliveries, payment in kind and purchase of animal husbandry produce. The state purchasing, on the scale it is to be carried out this year, is a new undertaking, something out of the ordinary for procurement organisations and collectively the leadership of this important undertaking must be radically

importance of increased grain production in the country for the development of socially-owned animal husbandry. The proposed increase in the head of cattle and the raising of its productivity will call for a substantial increase in the production not only of grain but of silage, fodder root crops, potatoes and other fodder.

By 1960 it is essential to increase the output of fodder for the collective farms and state farms to the following extent, as a minimum:

Fodder concentrates—up to 65 million tons instead of 12 million tons as in 1953, that is, by more than five times.

Silage—up to 176 million tons instead of 32 million tons in 1953, i.e. five and a half times more.

Fodder root crops, fodder and melon crops—up to 38 million tons instead of 9 million tons in 1953, i.e. by more than four times.

Potatoes—up to 25 million tons instead of 5 million tons in 1953, i.e. five times more.

Coarse fodder—up to 178 million tons instead of 129 million tons in 1953, i.e. by almost more than one and a half times.

The main thing is to have areas sown to fodder crops in each collective farm and in each state farm in quantities that would ensure all the breeds of cattle receiving the required quantity and assortment of fodder. If the work is properly organised this task can be solved in any zone not in 1960, but in the next two to three years. In the moist belt considerable results can even be achieved within a year.

In this connection I should like once again to draw attention to maize, which presents inexhaustible possibilities for developing animal husbandry. Maize has almost no equal in its potentialities for raising the productivity of livestock.

Meanwhile there are still many workers who only speak of the benefit to be derived from maize but they do no real organisational work in the collective farms and state farms to ensure high yields...

By introducing maize into every collective farm and state farm on a wide scale a good fodder base could be created within a short space of time and the increased productivity of livestock ensured.

This does not mean, of course, that maize should take the place of all other crops.

Questions Relating to the Construction and Mechanisation of Labour in Animal Husbandry

The task of creating a firm fodder base cannot be successfully dealt with unless the collective and state farms have the necessary premises for stocking and making fodder. Hence, we must ensure large-scale construction of silos, silo trenches and of premises equipped for the mechanised production of varied kinds of fodder.

The development of highly productive socially-owned livestock urgently calls for a considerable improvement in the way the cattle are looked after. It is necessary, therefore, to put existing livestock premises in proper order and to begin large-scale construction of new premises, in view of the increase in the head of cattle within the next few years.

How do things stand as regards the building of silos and silo trenches? Very badly. Suffice it to say that during the last six years the collective farms have built silos with an overall capacity of only 10 million tons. Silos are not being built at all in many of the districts and regions of the country. Such a state of affairs is not to be tolerated.

Within the next six years it will be necessary to build on collective farms permanent silo installations with an overall capacity of at least 45 million tons. All the efforts of the collective farms and the MTS must be aimed at the solution of this urgent problem. The enterprises of local industries and forestry must begin production on a wide scale of prefabricated silos for sale to the collective farms.

Grave shortcomings are to be found in the building of livestock premises. Only a small proportion of the livestock on the collective farms are provided with well-built and well-equipped premises.

as a result of the grass is unknown on huge areas from year to year. Why does this happen? When the time comes to mow the grass the collective farms are often short of labour to gather in the hay, especially in this the case where the mowing is done by hand.

We must ponder over this question. Collective-farm cattle should obviously be grazed on areas which are unsuitable for the mechanised harvesting of hay, particularly in collective farms that are short of manpower, setting up the pen system, and making up for the shortage in hay by sowing grasses, like the vetch-oat mixture, clover and others.

Comrade Khrushchev said that it was necessary in the shortest possible space of time to restore the production of grass seeds, fodder root crops and other fodder crops for the market so that the collective farms would have sufficient quantities of these seeds for their requirements and for sale.

Specialised combined fodder is of great importance for the increased output of livestock products and particularly of milk, pork and eggs. An additional source of fodder for animal husbandry should be the waste products of the food industry—pulp, spent grain, distillery refuse and others. The food industry gives yearly 25 million tons of waste pulp and spent grain. If reasonable use is made of these waste products for livestock feeding then no less than 300,000 tons of meat can be obtained.

We ought also to think over whether it is expedient to export oil cakes, bran and other fodder concentrates.

In solving the question of providing socially-owned livestock with fodder, it is essential to see that the collective farms also have enough fodder to issue to the collective farmers possessing privately-owned cattle in payment of their work-day units. This will help to raise the personal interest of the collective farmers in creating collective-farm fodder bases and in stepping up labour discipline.

A sharp rise in the production of fodder is a matter of nation-wide significance. All Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, collective farms, MTS and state farms must daily and concretely occupy themselves with questions of setting up a firm fodder base for socially-owned livestock.

In accordance with the projected rates of increase in the herds of commonly-owned cattle, a great amount of work must be done to put up livestock premises. The construction of livestock premises and other collective-farm buildings is a matter of great importance.

As a result of the measures taken by the Party and the Government for ensuring an advance of agriculture, the incomes of the collective farms and their members are increasing considerably. The incomes of many collective farms have gone up several times in just one year. The collective farms can now spend more than ever before on expanding their production and particularly on building livestock premises. Capital investments on collective farms must be aimed primarily at improving their economy and making it highly profitable. But wherever funds are available clubs and houses should be built. There are people who regard the building of clubs as extravagance, but a strong collective farm is impossible without work among the masses. Now the collective farms are larger and need clubs. Kindergartens, creches and maternity homes should also be built. At the same time we must help collective farmers to build their own houses. These problems of rural construction have come to a head and must be solved.

Comrade Khrushchev then pointed to the need for using all the forces and means of the collective farms themselves to better effect in order to cope successfully with the great tasks of agricultural construction. The state cannot provide manpower and special building organisations for carrying out construction on collective farms. The collective farms must have their own building teams. Agricultural construction can

prizes in agriculture. Many state farms are in fact advanced socialist enterprises and play a great role in developing agriculture. We could name quite a number of state farms which have far surpassed the level of output of agricultural produce per 100 hectares of land that our country needs.

In the recent period when large-scale work began for the development of virgin and fallow lands the state farms demonstrated afresh their vital force and tremendous economic potentialities. Last spring 124 large-scale grain state farms made their appearance in the eastern areas of the country. On their arrival in the new lands, in response to the call of the Party, the Soviet patriots set up powerful grain farms in the vast steppe areas of Altai and other regions of Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Urals, ploughed millions of hectares of virgin and fallow lands and produced a great quantity of grain for the country. Another 280-300 state farms are being set up. The experience of the first year of the cultivation of virgin and fallow lands has proved that a great future faces the state farms in ensuring an increase in grain output. The experience of the best state farms in developing animal husbandry testifies to the fact that the state farms can and must occupy an important place in increasing the output of animal husbandry products in the country.

The state farms have vast areas of arable lands at their disposal, they are equipped with advanced machinery and manned with qualified workers. The task is properly to use all these possibilities to ensure a powerful advance of state farm production in the interests of the state. However, the level of work in many state farms does not at present correspond to the growing requirements.

Having severely criticised the shortcomings in the work of the state farms and the Ministry of the State Farms, Comrade Khrushchev said:

The state farms are confronted with the great and responsible tasks of increasing the output of animal husbandry products. Within the next five to six years the state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR must increase the production

On Deliveries of Agricultural Products

Comrades, outlining the ways and means for a further increase in the production of meat, milk, eggs and wool, we must likewise take measures to improve the organisation of the procurement of agricultural produce, particularly livestock products, and of supplying these products to the population.

The procurement system is aimed at accumulating all kinds of agricultural products, both foodstuffs for meeting the demands of the population and raw materials for the requirements of industry.

The long years of experience of each Republic, region or district have led to each of them having its own quotas for deliveries of any particular product. All products received through deliveries go to a centralised fund. Foodstuffs are stocked up by a particular ministry or department and are then distributed through the trade network to meet the requirements of the working people. Under the socialist system, planned management of the economy enables the state to exert an active influence on the production and distribution of products, to manoeuvre with its foodstuffs and raw-material resources in the interests of developing the economy and improving the people's well-being.

The point, however, is that there are serious shortcomings harmful to production and the distribution of products in the work of centralised supplies. The shortcoming is that supplies are effected without regard to the production and delivery of products in a particular Republic or region.

Showing that this practice is incorrect, N. S. Khrushchev stressed that the existing principle of distribution does not turn the attention of local responsible workers towards ensuring an increase in production and the maximum utilisation of the avail-

able possibilities, but towards re-distributing the products of the country as a whole. Economic well-being is based on the production of material values. It is necessary first to create values and then to distribute them. The existing system of supply to some extent diverts the attention of some of our cadres from the main factor, that is, from ensuring an increase in the output of agricultural products.

The existing practice of supply, said N. S. Khrushchev further, lowers the responsibility of the local leading workers not only in relation to the output of agricultural produce but also in regard to the satisfaction of the requirements of the local population for these products. If the district, region or Republic is short of any particular product the local responsible workers can shift the blame onto the central bodies. And any worker, even the negligent worker, can declare, as if with a clear conscience: "We can do nothing, we have been given inadequate funds."

What should be done to uproot this equalising approach to the distribution of agricultural products, which takes no account of how a particular Republic or region makes use of the potentialities for the production of these products on the spot and how it fulfils its obligations to the state? It is necessary to develop initiative and heighten the responsibility of local bodies for increasing the output of products and improving supplies to the population. I think that for this purpose it is necessary to take the following measures—to keep the centralisation principle intact and at the same time to assign funds to a particular region according to how it makes use of local potentialities and how much work it puts into expanding the output of products, i.e. into increasing the centralised fund. This method of distri-

It is necessary to encourage Republics, regions and districts which overfulfill their planned quotas and try to discover possibilities of increasing stocks of products. As a form of such incentive it should be necessary, dependent on local conditions, the size of population and the level of the development of industry, to leave at the disposal of the local bodies, say, 50% or 70% of the products obtained over and above the state delivery quotas. A rigid rule must be observed here: if a district delivers some quantities of products above the plan a definite proportion must remain at its disposal.

The centralised stocks of certain products are now inadequate for the complete satisfaction of the requirements of the population. This means that we must do everything we can to increase the amount of produce going to these stocks. In the distribution of foodstuffs, state centralism must be combined with the independent initiative of the Union Republics, while in this respect the territories and regions should be granted, so to say, certain autonomous rights. On the one hand, every district, on the basis of the existing possibilities and the level of production, can receive certain quantities of products from the centralised fund. On the other hand, all districts are provided with every possibility for increasing the output of products, improving sup-

Leadership of Agriculture and Party Political Work in the Countryside

Comrades, now when the material conditions have been provided and organisational measures taken for a steady increase in agricultural production, everything, or nearly everything, depends on the level of leadership of agriculture by Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, on the initiative and efficiency of our cadres, and their ability to carry out the decisions of the Party and the Government.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin more than once pointed out that stereotyped methods, formalism and lack of personal responsibility in the leadership of economic upbuilding could not be tolerated, and that it was essential to bring the leadership directly to the point of production where the material values of society are created.

Basing itself on Lenin's instructions, the C.C. has recently taken a number of steps to improve the leadership of agriculture. The work of rural district committees of the Party has been reorganised with a view to strengthening their influence on production, and groups of district committee instructors have been established, each covering a number of MTS. The district committees of the Party and executive committees of district Soviets have been reinforced by workers from republican and regional bodies and offices. The role of MTS as important bases of leadership of collective farms by the socialist state has increased. Last year's experience graphically confirmed the correctness of these measures.

In recent times the leadership of collective farms, MTS and state farms has improved to some extent. The Party and Soviet workers have begun to deal more thoroughly with agricultural matters and to go more deeply into details of the work of collective farms, MTS and state farms.

Comrade Khrushchev then made some remarks on the structure of ministries dealing with agriculture.

In conformity with the instructions of the previous Central Committee meetings, the apparatus of the ministries dealing with agriculture has been reorganised to some extent and accounting simplified; a large number of specialists working in agricultural bodies have been transferred to the MTS, collective and state farms.

But the structure of these ministries remains unwieldy. There is still much bureaucracy in them. Clerical work in the apparatus of agricultural bodies occupies the time of a great many specialists who, instead of getting on with practical work, spend their working time on

increasing produce for the market. We must see to it that the purchasing plans correspond to the possibilities of a particular collective farm, that the plans for advanced collective farms do not demand too much and that these farms do not find themselves at a disadvantage. It is necessary to provide such conditions as will enable the collective farms to successfully fulfil the plans for the deliveries and sale of animal husbandry products and sell a part of their produce on the collective-farm market.

The task of Party, Soviet and procurement bodies is, while rigidly observing the per-hectare principle, to ensure the unconditional fulfilment of the plans for obligatory deliveries, payment in kind and purchase of animal husbandry produce. The state purchasing, on the scale it is to be carried out this year, is a new undertaking, something out of the ordinary for procurement organisations and collective farms. In order to carry it out successfully the leadership of this important undertaking must be radically improved.

Comrade Khrushchev then spoke in detail on the question of improving the organisation of the procurement of agricultural produce.

drafting orders and instructions of every kind and collecting data. In this way the apparatus of the agricultural bodies creates a great spate of paper work and diverts many workers at the lower levels from practical work, making them read all sorts of circulars and get out replies to them.

The links of the apparatus with the localities are still weak and insufficient attention is paid to the peculiarities and possibilities of different zones of the country, the popularisation and application of advanced experience are carried on slowly.

With the present structure of the apparatus of the agricultural ministries there is a lack of personal responsibility in the leadership of the development of different branches of agriculture and the cultivation of main crops and leadership is scattered among various boards and departments. As a result the main crops and even individual branches of agriculture are inadequately studied, while the ministries and their local organs frequently lose sight of the most important questions in the development of these branches.

Showing from the example of potato and other vegetable-growing how far the structure of the Ministry of Agriculture lags behind life, Comrade Khrushchev stressed the need to work out a structure for this Ministry. The most important thing, he said, is to see that the development of basic branches of agriculture is dealt with in the Ministry by high-ranking officials with wide powers, who could be fully responsible for the job they were given. They must become the organisers of measures for carrying out the directives of the Party and the Government on the development of particular branches of agriculture, having regard to the different zones of the country; they must see to it that production of any particular crop is raised and the amount of agricultural produce for the market increased.

The role of specialist inspectors in agricultural bodies must be enhanced. For these jobs we must enlist the services of specialists who love their profession, capable, energetic and tenacious comrades who will plunge into organisational work on the spot and not go in for paper work. Their main job is to inspect, control and organise the work of collective farms, MTS and state farms, to sum up and systematically to introduce advanced experience and the achievements of science.

(Continued on page 5)

On Increasing the Output of Animal Husbandry Products

Comrade N. S. KHRUSHCHEV'S Report at a Meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU on January 25, 1955

(Continued from page 4)

The regional agricultural boards must have groups of specialists responsible for the work of the MTS they cover. The specialists working in the MTS must have a good knowledge of certain agricultural crops prevailing in the particular district. There must also be personal responsibility in the collective farm; here, too, there must be organisers, responsible for the development of crop-raising and animal husbandry and selected perhaps from among the members of the collective-farm boards.

If the work of the apparatus of the agricultural ministries and their local organs is organised in this way, we shall be able to direct the development of the main branches of crop-raising more effectively and with proper knowledge, taking into consideration the peculiarities of individual economic areas.

The work to improve the activities of the apparatus of agricultural ministries and their organs in the localities is not a short-term campaign, it must be conducted constantly and perseveringly.

Comrade Khrushchev then spoke on the initiative of local bodies and on increasing their responsibilities for the development of agriculture. He said that for the improvement of the leadership of agriculture it was becoming particularly important to raise the responsibility of local bodies and to develop their initiative.

To give a correct guidance to agriculture means first and foremost to foresee the prospects for its development, notice in time and actively encourage new and advanced features, and resolutely combat all that is old and outworn, all that hampers the forward movement. It is just this approach to things that is sometimes lacking in some of our leading workers.

Quoting as an illustration the development of cotton-raising in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, Comrade Khrushchev showed, on the one hand, what good results for the country can come from a timely display of initiative by local bodies in improving the management of agriculture on the basis of advanced methods, and, on the other hand, what damage can be caused by those leading workers who are prisoners of the old conceptions, who do not see the new and who hamper its development. He added in this connection that those who know and love their job and help to strengthen the might of the country must be given every support.

We must demand more from leading workers and must foster in them a feeling of responsibility to the Party and the people, while those who lose their feeling for what is new must be corrected and criticised and, if this does not help, must be demoted.

Comrade Khrushchev then spoke on some aspects of strengthening the leadership of economic and cultural upbuilding in territories and regions of the RSFSR. He stressed the great role of the Russian Federation in carrying out the tasks advanced by the Party for agriculture, and at the same time referred to serious shortcomings in the leadership of agriculture in many regions and territories.

certain extent, improved their work among the masses. However, major shortcomings still remain in the organisation, content and form of Party political work. There are examples when the practical and creative work of political education of the working people is reduced to stereotyped methods and general talks. Many Party and Soviet workers rarely visit the collective-farm teams, livestock farms, distant pastures and rarely discuss things with collective farmers and the workers on state farms. As a rule everyday mass political work is thrust completely upon the rank-and-file agitators who very often do their job in fits and starts.

The content of political agitation demands the greatest attention by Party organisations. I should like to speak about the two most typical shortcomings in this respect.

Firstly, certain Party workers and agitators have acquired the habit of speaking only of successes and keep quiet when it is a question of weaknesses and difficulties. This, of course, reduces the effectiveness of agitation and does not help to eliminate shortcomings in the work.

Secondly, many Party workers and agitators willingly hold talks with collective farmers in which they explain various benefits granted to the working people but carefully evade such subjects as strengthening labour discipline, increasing the demands on every worker and eliminating all kinds of irregularities still to be found in collective farms, MTS and state farms.

The collective farmer justly sees in the Party worker and agitator the representative and spokesman of our Party, and the fighter for its decisions and the interests of the working people. The collective farmer, MTS or state farm worker not only expects information from them about the decisions of the Party and the Government and the latest events, but also wants to tell them about his or her thoughts, cares and needs and to receive the necessary help. To be inattentive to a person is one of the greatest insults to him. Where Party workers forget this there are very many shortcomings.

We must also mention the special responsibility of district committees of the Party and their groups of MTS instructors for the organisation of political work in the countryside. There are now over 30,000 people in these groups. This is a great force which is still used inadequately. True, we could name many groups of instructors that have already shown themselves to be real organisers of the political work of the Party in the MTS and collective farms. At the same time many of them have not yet got beyond the organisational stage.

The reinforcement of all sectors of animal husbandry with capable cadres is an urgent task of Party organisations. First and foremost it is essential to reinforce the staff of managers of livestock sections of collective and state farms by allocating to this work efficient organisers from among the Party and YCL members, animal husbandry innovators and specialists. The Party branches on collective and state farms must place Communists and YCL members in production in a better way so as to ensure that they are able to, to a

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE USSR

Report by V. M. MOLOTOV, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister and Deputy of the Supreme Soviet, at the Joint Session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on February 8, 1955

I. Changes in the International Situation

Comrade Deputies, ten years have passed since the end of the second world war. The changes in the international situation, if the present state of affairs is compared to that before the war, stand out today more clearly than ever before.

Prior to the second world war the Soviet Union was the only socialist state in the ring of capitalist encirclement. That was exactly how the matter stood for more than a quarter of a century.

After the war, we may say, the situation changed radically.

Today it is no longer possible to speak of the USSR and capitalist encirclement in the same sense as before the war. This would mean ignoring or, at least, underestimating the highly important changes that have occurred in the entire international situation. Not only quantitative but also qualitative changes have taken place.

The most important result of the first world war was, as we know, the revolutionary transformation of Russia into a Soviet socialist state. In the period between the first and second world wars our country achieved splendid successes in the development of its socialist economy and of socialist culture. Socialism had already triumphed in our country before the second world war, but it was only after this war that the USSR emerged from international isolation.

The most important result of the second world war was the formation, alongside the world capitalist camp, of the world camp of Socialism and democracy headed by the USSR or, more strictly speaking, by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. (Stormy, prolonged applause).

The formation of the new camp became possible as a result of the rout of fascism, the weakening of the world positions of capitalism and the unprecedented advance of the democratic movement. It is a matter of record that our country, the Soviet people and their glorious army played the decisive part in these international developments. (Applause).

In our time, the Soviet Union no longer finds itself in the international situation which existed before the war. Today the USSR is no longer the only socialist state in the world. The international isolation of the USSR is a thing of the past.

Alongside the capitalist camp, the camp of Socialism and democracy has been formed, uniting the following states: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of China, the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Rumanian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Albania, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic

if we examine the concrete facts and figures, it turns out that of the entire approximately 600 million-strong population of Europe about half, or slightly less than 300 million, have firmly joined the camp of Socialism and democracy.

This means that the Europe before us today is a long way removed from prewar Europe.

In the new, present-day Europe the countries of the socialist camp hold positions no less strong than the countries of the capitalist camp. Still more important is the fact that the countries of our socialist camp, although with no small difficulties and not without serious shortcomings in their work of construction, are confidently advancing, steadily strengthening the new, democratic system and raising the culture and well-being of their peoples to a new and higher level.

A new situation has developed in Asia as well.

The population of Asia amounts to approximately 1,400 million, which comprises more than half the world's population. Today in Asia, too, slightly less than half the population live in countries of people's democracy, countries that have left the capitalist camp and set themselves the goal of building Socialism.

Suffice it to say that this same China, which until not so very long ago was a semi-colonial country, held in rigorous bondage by the imperialist powers and deprived of the possibility of achieving the unity of her national territory, has now united into a single great state that has taken the path of all-round advancement of her national culture and economy. And what is noteworthy is that this has only become possible since the Communist Party came to the leadership of the Chinese State. (Applause). It is no accident that one of the most popular songs of the Chinese people goes:

"The Communists have blazed our path to victory,

Without the Communists there can be no China." (Applause).

Do not these facts and the profound transformations started in Korea and Viet Nam testify to the fundamental changes that have taken place in Asia? Does not all this show that revolutionary changes of the greatest historic significance have taken place in Asia in the postwar period?

But the changes in Asia are by no means confined to the above-mentioned countries.

Of great historic significance is the fact that there is now no longer a colonial India but a Republic of India. This is an important turn in the events characterising postwar developments in Asia. The international prestige of India as a new and important factor in the world is increasing, and friend-

the workers and also the peasants is to be much depended upon. It does testify to the fact, however, that America will have to make good the existing lag in its political development and that it still has to catch up with the development of political life in certain other countries.

On the whole, comparing the present international situation with that of prewar, we see what important changes have taken place in the past 10-15 years. It is not for us to regret these changes!

Thus the existing correlation of the main world forces is of great importance in assessing the present international situation as a whole. In doing so we must neither overestimate nor underestimate what has taken place, nor the trend of developments themselves. Under no circumstances must we forget that it is a question of a great historical period of which only slightly more than 37 years have so far elapsed.

Can it be denied that compared with prewar a serious weakening of the positions of capitalism, of the capitalist classes, has occurred? No, this cannot be denied. It is likewise obvious that these changes have been to the advantage of Socialism, to the advantage of the democratic and socialist forces. (Applause).

The second world war led to a further deepening of the general crisis of the world capitalist system. This found expression in the fact that, alongside the world capitalist camp, another, a new world camp, a democratic camp, has been formed which is marching along the path of building Socialism with the USSR at its head. Such are the facts, whether some people like them or not.

The economic outcome of the foregoing crucial events has been the disintegration of the single all-embracing world market. It is known that this single world market no longer exists. There are now two parallel world markets confronting one another.

In this way, each of the two political camps that have taken shape since the second world war has its own corresponding economic basis. All this gives an idea of the new stage in the general crisis of capitalism, which began after and as a result of the second world war. This new stage bears witness to the serious aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism.

It would seem that the facts of the historical changes that have taken place in the international situation cannot be ignored. In reality, however, this is not always so. Capitalism has been forced to retreat before the pressure of the popular masses who, in a whole number of countries, have overthrown the landlords and capitalists and put in power their own people, representatives of the working class and the peasantry, of urban and rural democracy. The ruling classes of the imperialist countries, however, do not want to reconcile themselves to the new situation. This applies primarily to the

They would like to start with the countries where, they believe, their agents can become active most readily. It is known that one such attempt, for instance, was made in Berlin on June 17, 1953. It is generally known, however, that it was a resounding failure. It could have served as a lesson to aggressive imperialist circles, but the promoting of such adventures continues.

The appetites of aggressive imperialist circles and their sinister reactionary dreams are not confined to the People's Democracies alone. They would like to restore capitalism to our country as well.

It is not often that they say it openly, but all the same they do say it.

Listen, for instance, to what lengths Churchill—justly regarded as one of the most outstanding ideologists of imperialism—has gone. To this day he has been repeating over and over again the fixed idea which, on his own admission, has been an obsession throughout his life, namely the idea of "strangling Bolshevism in its cradle". (Animation in hall).

Here is one of his statements on the subject made on June 28, 1954, at the National Press Club in Washington: "I assure you, that I have been all my life one of the really prominent people fighting this (Communism). If I had been properly supported in 1919, I think we might have strangled Bolshevism in its cradle, but everybody turned up their hands and said, 'How shocking!'"

Even in 1954, so many years after the victory of the Socialist Revolution in our country, Churchill can think of nothing more sensible than to speak of strangling Communism in its cradle, even though it would seem that he is already a little late. (Laughter, applause).

This really is a case of missing the bus. (Laughter, applause).

Now we are not averse to laughing at the inanity of such anti-Soviet reasoning. However, we are not supposed to be naive. Communists, like all the Soviet people, must not count on the love or sympathy of the imperialists.

Churchill's speeches are imbued with a longing for the past. Everything new is alien to him, and he is irreconcilably hostile to all that is new, that which began with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and became a great movement of the peoples for the real liberation of the working class and all working people, for liberation from bourgeois-landlord oppression. (Applause).

For 38 years now Churchill has been urging the overthrow of the socialist system, wherever it has appeared, shouting about the necessity of "strangling" this new system in its cradle. He is voicing the cherished thoughts of all imperialists, who want but one thing: complete, that is world, domination.

But how can this be achieved if the peoples themselves have already chosen another path and, making a clean break with capitalism, have embarked on the path of Soc-

the management of agriculture on the basis of advanced methods, and, on the other hand, what damage can be caused by those leading workers who are prisoners of the old conceptions, who do not see the new and who hamper its development. He added in this connection that those who know and love their job and help to strengthen the might of the country must be given every support.

We must demand more from leading workers and must foster in them a feeling of responsibility to the Party and the people, while those who lose their feeling for what is new must be corrected and criticised and, if this does not help, must be demoted.

Comrade Khrushchev then spoke on some aspects of strengthening the leadership of economic and cultural upbuilding in territories and regions of the RSFSR. He stressed the great role of the Russian Federation in carrying out the tasks advanced by the Party for agriculture, and at the same time referred to serious shortcomings in the leadership of agriculture in many regions and territories of the RSFSR.

In recent times, said Comrade Khrushchev, the Central Committee has adopted a number of measures to improve the leadership of territories and regions of the Russian Federation. The role and the responsibility of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR have been increased and the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of State Farms reinforced. The Central Committee has now a Party organs department for the RSFSR and an agricultural department for the RSFSR. This will enable the Central Committee to improve contact with territories and regions of the Republic, to know the cadres better and organise the check-up. We must continue to work in this direction.

The responsibility of all republican ministries and departments should also be increased. They must tackle the questions of the further development of their Republics more thoroughly, respond promptly to inquiries from the localities and decide questions that crop up without delay.

In the concluding part of his report Comrade Khrushchev spoke on the necessity to mobilise the masses in the struggle for the advance of animal husbandry.

Comrades, the successful realisation of the vast programme for advancing animal husbandry demands great efforts from the Party and the Soviet people. We shall have to overcome serious difficulties, but they must not frighten us.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin said that the state draws strength from the consciousness of the masses. It is strong when the masses know everything, can judge everything and do everything consciously. Communist construction in our country gives innumerable examples of the wisdom of this teaching of Lenin. The powerful mass movement for the cultivation of virgin and fallow lands is one of the brilliant examples of the powerful activity of the masses.

Fighting for the further advance of agriculture the Party organisations have, to a

We must also mention the special responsibility of district committees of the Party and their groups of MTS instructors for the organisation of political work in the countryside. There are now over 30,000 people in these groups. This is a great force which is still used inadequately. True, we could name many groups of instructors that have already shown themselves to be real organisers of the political work of the Party in the MTS and collective farms. At the same time many of them have not yet got beyond the organisational stage.

The reinforcement of all sectors of animal husbandry with capable cadres is an urgent task of Party organisations. First and foremost it is essential to reinforce the staff of managers of livestock sections of collective and state farms by allocating to this work efficient organisers from among the Party and YCL members, animal husbandry innovators and specialists. The Party branches on collective and state farms must place Communists and YCL members in production in a better way so as to ensure in practice their leading role in the development of animal husbandry. We must also ensure the correct distribution of agronomists and vets throughout the districts, MTS, state and collective farms and increase their role in the organisation of raising livestock on collective and state farms.

Our Party organisations must become the heart and soul of all work with cadres. Surround everyone working in animal husbandry with care and attention, supporting initiative at the right time and strengthening confidence in the success of work.

Our leading cadres must thoroughly study agricultural production, have a good knowledge of its economy and technique, and gain an understanding of the problems of crop-raising and animal husbandry. Unless this is done the workers of the Party and Soviet bodies cannot enjoy the respect of the masses or give proper leadership to the collective farms, MTS and state farms.

Our press is called upon to play a great part in improving Party political work in the countryside. Nevertheless some republican, regional and district newspapers do not devote systematic attention to the practical development of collective farms, featuring it superficially and in a dull way. They devote insufficient attention to the development of commonly-owned animal husbandry. The Party organisations must pay more attention to their press.

The organisational work of the Party and YCL members among the masses must stimulate people to work as well as possible, encourage their creative initiative and activity and contribute to the development of mass socialist emulation for carrying out plans that have been worked out. The strength of our Soviet state lies in the unity of the people, in their patriotism and labour. Our strength lies in the friendship between our peoples, which we shall continue to develop and consolidate.

ing the output and quality of goods and for technical progress in all branches of the national economy. All of us must spare no efforts in our work of great peaceful construction, in the realisation that what we are doing is to the benefit of our people and our country. This is pleasant and happy work because it is aimed at further strengthening the power of our beloved Soviet state and raising the living standards of the working masses.

Comrades, let me express the firm conviction that under the guidance of the Communist Party and its Central Committee, the working class, the collective-farm peasantry and our intelligentsia—all Soviet people—will carry out the tasks facing our country in the sphere of the further development of agriculture with the same success as they have accomplished the other magnificent tasks of Communist construction.

through and the unprecipitated advance of the democratic movement. It is a matter of record that our country, the Soviet people and their glorious army played the decisive part in these international developments. (Applause).

In our time, the Soviet Union no longer finds itself in the international situation which existed before the war. Today the USSR is no longer the only socialist state in the world. The international isolation of the USSR is a thing of the past.

Alongside the capitalist camp, the camp of Socialism and democracy has been formed, uniting the following states: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of China, the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Rumanian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Albania, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

We know that the countries I have enumerated stand at different levels of development, at different levels of social transformation. Together with the Soviet Union, where the foundations of socialist society have already been laid, there are also such people's-democratic countries which have made only the first but quite important steps towards Socialism.

What is decisive, however, for all the countries of the democratic camp is the fact that they have once and for all broken away from the imperialist system where power is wielded by the landlords and capitalists. They have chosen a new path for themselves and have embarked on the successful realisation of deep-going democratic and socialist transformations, seeking to ensure peace and security for this new, great work of construction.

This has become possible because in these countries the workers and peasants, together with all the working people and democratic forces, have formed a strong political alliance under the general leadership of the working class. It is precisely this revolutionary alliance of the workers and peasants, uniting all the working people, that has made possible the abolition of the landlord system and the transfer of the land to the peasants and also secured the transfer of the factories, plants, railways and banks into the hands of the new and genuinely democratic state power.

The shackles of capitalism have been broken not just in one place but along a wide front. After the defeat in our country, which carried through its victorious Socialist Revolution in 1917, capitalism, as a result of the second world war, suffered defeat in a number of other countries also.

The successes of the countries of the new, people's-democratic type, secured by the efforts of the peoples emancipated from the yoke of capital, are based both on the victory of the Soviet Army over the fascist aggressors and on the invariable support of the Soviet Union in the political, economic and social changes which they are carrying out in the direction of Socialism. At the present time, however, for all the significance and the special role of the USSR, whose might is based on a high level of heavy industry and likewise on the steady advance of the whole of industry and socialist agriculture, the countries of the socialist camp also rely increasingly on mutual support.

It is quite natural that in view of the changes in the world situation, the correlation of forces as between the social systems has definitely changed, especially during the last decade, in favour of Socialism.

Does the Europe of today resemble the prewar Europe?

Can we overlook the immense changes which have occurred here as a result of the last world war? And is it not clear to those who are able to reason objectively and impartially that together with the Soviet Union a number of other countries have resolutely turned from the capitalist path to the path of socialist advancement and regeneration and that not one of these countries will want to return, to go back to capitalism? And

one of the most popular songs of the Chinese people goes:

The Communists have blazed our path to victory.

Without the Communists there can be no China."

(Applause).

Do not these facts and the profound transformations started in Korea and Viet Nam testify to the fundamental changes that have taken place in Asia? Does not all this show that revolutionary changes of the greatest historic significance have taken place in Asia in the postwar period?

But the changes in Asia are by no means confined to the above-mentioned countries.

Of great historic significance is the fact that there is now no longer a colonial India but a Republic of India. This is an important turn in the events characterising postwar developments in Asia. The international prestige of India as a new and important factor in strengthening peace and friendship among the nations is becoming ever greater.

Alongside India, Indonesia and Burma have also cast off the yoke of the colonial regime. Let us hope that Pakistan, Ceylon and the other Asian peoples will find their way to genuine national freedom and economic regeneration. (Applause).

In April, that is two months from now, a conference of Asian and African countries is to meet in Bandung (Indonesia). Some 30 Asian and African countries are expected to take part. The very convocation of such a conference shows how great are the positive changes that have taken place in Asia in the recent period.

Not a few changes have also taken place in the Near and Middle East.

We cannot say that in the countries of the Arab East, for example, the national liberation movement has attained the powerful sweep it has in a number of Asian states. The states there, especially those with rich oil resources, are still in rigorous bondage to the so-called Western countries which have their grip on the local oil and other natural wealth. It also happens in these places that the formation and change of governments only take place at the will of American or British oil and other foreign capitalist companies. Yet there, too, the national liberation movement is growing steadily.

The majority of the peoples of Africa still live in conditions of colonial oppression. It is perfectly clear, however, that it will soon no longer be possible to stifle with impunity the national liberation movement of the African peoples, as the imperialist states that have seized the African territories are doing at the moment.

One might say that North and South America are still off the historic highroad on which the peoples of Europe and Asia have successfully marched forward. But the "iron curtain" with which North American imperialism would like to cut America off from the other parts of the world is by no means so strong as it seems. Vain too are the calculations on the "iron heel" of the capitalist monopolies, about the oppressive domination of which Jack London, the famous American writer, wrote so colourfully and with such bitterness as far back as half a century ago, having a presentiment of the tremendous difficulty with which the peoples of America would advance along the road of genuine progress and emancipation from the fetters of capitalism.

In any case, if one is to speak of the period after the second world war, the least noticeable changes so far are those which have occurred on the American continent, although here, too, the significance of the latent progressive trends developing deep down in the life of the peoples is making itself increasingly felt. Such a situation hardly attests to the durability of the American "iron curtain"; nor does it mean that the "iron heel" with which the capitalist monopolies have ground down

parallel world markets confronting one another.

In this way, each of the two political camps that have taken shape since the second world war has its own corresponding economic basis. All this gives an idea of the new stage in the general crisis of capitalism, which began after and as a result of the second world war. This new stage bears witness to the serious aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism.

It would seem that the facts of the historical changes that have taken place in the international situation cannot be ignored. In reality, however, this is not always so. Capitalism has been forced to retreat before the pressure of the popular masses who, in a whole number of countries, have overthrown the landlords and capitalists and put in power their own people, representatives of the working class and the peasantry, of urban and rural democracy. The ruling classes of the imperialist countries, however, do not want to reconcile themselves to the new situation. This applies primarily to the United States of America, where the state is bossed by the millionaires and multi-millionaires who rule the roost in that country. It goes without saying that the capitalist magnates in Britain and other imperialist countries are not unlike those of America.

It is not hard to divine their ambitions. They would like to restore the rule of capital in all the countries that have cast off the fetters of capitalism. This is confirmed by the foreign policy at present pursued by the imperialist countries, in particular by such countries as the United States of America, Britain etc.

It is not hard to see that the ruling circles of the United States, for instance, openly proclaim as the main aim of their foreign policy nothing less than the so-called "liberation" of the countries where the workers and peasants have triumphed, where the working people themselves are in power. They even indulge in talk to the effect that such so-called "liberation" would mean nothing short of a return to the "capitalist heaven" or, in their usual parlance, a return to the "free world". And such a "free world" they consider the capitalist system, under which Messrs the exploiters feel themselves so free and where the ruling classes can exploit the working people freely and "to the very hilt".

They would like to "liberate" the people's-democratic countries from the state power set up by the revolutionary alliance of workers and peasants and to put in power those of their own ilk, that is, to overthrow the new, socialist and democratic order of things established in these countries after the war, and again impose the capitalist regime, so dear to the hearts of the exploiters, the regime of exploitation of the working people, the regime of the rule of capitalists and landlords.

II. Two Lines of Foreign Policy

Both the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist camp, firmly and confidently upholding the positions won by the peoples, are working to strengthen these positions more and more, and to secure untroubled, peaceful conditions for their socialist construction. The camp of democracy and Socialism is that of peace. Therefore it is commonly known as the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

Upholding the interests of peace and Socialism, the Soviet Union in its foreign policy stands for the lessening of international tension.

Together with the Soviet Union, all countries of the democratic camp uphold this line of foreign policy aimed at easing international tension.

To the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union is counterposed the line of foreign policy pursued by the United States, as expressed in the "positions of strength" policy. The aggressive nature of American foreign policy is absolutely clear.

ever, we are not supposed to be naive. Communists, like all the Soviet people, must not count on the love or sympathy of the imperialists.

Churchill's speeches are imbued with a longing for the past. Everything new is alien to him, and he is irreconcilably hostile to all that is new, that which began with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and became a great movement of the peoples for the real liberation of the working class and all working people, for liberation from bourgeois-landlord oppression. (Applause).

For 38 years now Churchill has been urging the overthrow of the socialist system, wherever it has appeared, shouting about the necessity of "strangling" this new system in its cradle. He is voicing the cherished thoughts of all imperialists, who want but one thing: complete, that is world, domination.

But how can this be achieved if the peoples themselves have already chosen another path and, making a clean break with capitalism, have embarked on the path of Socialism and people's democracy?

The answer to this question is the "positions of strength" policy, the line of foreign policy proclaimed by both American and British imperialism. In expressing the strivings of the most aggressive capitalist circles, the rulers of those countries persist in refusing to reconcile themselves to accomplished facts. They do not want to recognise the right of the peoples to decide their fate themselves, and, consequently, their right to renounce the old, to liquidate the capitalist order of things and establish their own new, socialist system.

The aggressive imperialist circles think otherwise. They do not want to recognise the legitimate striving of the peoples to rid themselves of the shackles of capitalism, and are out to restore the rule of capitalism throughout the world. This is what lies behind the foreign policy of, for instance, the United States of America, a policy aimed at re-establishing the rule of imperialism throughout the world, overthrowing Socialism, overthrowing the rule of the working people in the People's Democracies.

It is these aims that inspire the aggressive foreign policy of the United States. This policy can mean nothing but preparations for another world war, a war for the restoration of the world domination of imperialism.

All this means that the new emerges in conditions of sharp struggle against the old; that Socialism cannot win in this or the other country other than by hurling back and overcoming the resistance of imperialism and its agents.

Such is the postwar international situation, determining the character of the main developments in recent years.

Is it surprising that the popular masses are taking an active interest in international developments?

Millions upon millions of men and women closely follow the trend of events—to see whether they are developing in the direction of strengthening peace or, on the contrary, in the direction of increasing the danger of another war. Nothing so affects the destinies of the people and brings them so much grief and suffering as war. Is there anyone to whom it is not clear that the consequences of a new war, were mankind to be plunged into one, would be immeasurably more serious than even the consequences of the second world war which took toll of many millions of lives, not to mention the countless material losses sustained by the peoples?

The Soviet Union holds a special place in the events of international life.

The Soviet Union, the country of triumphant Socialism, holds a place of honour in

(Continued on page 6)

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE USSR

Report by V. M. MOLOTOV, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister and Deputy of the Supreme Soviet, at the Joint Session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on February 8, 1955

(Continued from page 5)

the active struggle for peace, against the warmongers. In our day the Soviet Union has become the chief bulwark of peace and friendship among the nations. (Stormy applause).

Together with the consolidation of the forces of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and all the People's Democracies, and along with the mounting peace movement in all the other countries, there is the growing awareness of the peoples that the cause of peace lies in their own hands and that they can prevent another war and safeguard peace if they spare no effort and, when the need arises, uphold the cause of peace with the utmost determination and to the end. (Prolonged applause).

The Soviet Union has seen its main task in strengthening the forces of peace and promoting a relaxation of international tension.

This line of Soviet foreign policy conforms fully with the interests of maintaining and consolidating peace. It serves at the same time to expose the aggressive plans and machinations of the warmongers, of those imperialist forces that are banking on "strength", which in fact is becoming more and more a policy of preparing a third world war.

A struggle between two opposite lines of foreign policy is developing in our day.

While the peaceful line of foreign policy of the USSR meets with ever more powerful support in the democratic camp and democratic sections of the population in all countries, the aggressive line of U.S. foreign policy relies on the establishment of more and more new aggressive military blocs and alignments and finds its latest expression in open advocacy and preparation of an atomic war.

Together with this there are countries which are, in the main, economically bound to the capitalist system but in international affairs show concern for the maintenance of peace and the reduction of international tension. The importance of strengthening such aspirations should by no means be underestimated.

What does the policy of easing international tension mean?

This can best be judged from the facts. We can take, for example, both the events of the past year and current developments.

At the insistence of the Soviet Union, the Berlin Conference of Foreign Ministers of France, Britain, the United States and the USSR was held at the end of January and in the first half of February 1954.

At the Conference we strove for such decisions as would promote a considerable relaxation of international tension. We demanded that all four countries resolutely condemn the plans designed to re-establish militarism in Western Germany and also tried to get the Conference to make progress on the question of convening a world conference on a universal reduction of armaments. The representatives of the United States, Britain and France did not meet us half-way in this matter.

Nevertheless the Berlin Conference played an important constructive role.

The significance of the Berlin Conference

The results of the Geneva Conference have been assessed as a defeat for the aggressive forces and at the same time a substantial victory for the peace-loving forces. The Geneva Conference thus helped to ease international tension and consolidate peace.

The U.S. aggressive circles, however, did not want to reconcile themselves to this.

As soon as the Geneva Conference was over U.S. Secretary of State Dulles convened a conference of his own in Manila (the Philippines). This conference was called with the obvious aim of preventing the implementation of the Geneva decisions; moreover certain participants in the Geneva Conference agreed to help in this aggressive undertaking, regardless of how it would affect their prestige.

At the Dulles-sponsored conference in Manila a treaty on the so-called "collective defence of South-East Asia" (SEATO) was signed, representing a military bloc of such colonial powers as the United States, Britain and France and certain Asian countries dependent on them such as the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan. This treaty is permeated with the desire to throttle the national liberation movement in Asia and is obviously spearheaded against the People's Republic of China, whose international prestige greatly rose during the Geneva Conference, notwithstanding the opposition of all sorts of reactionary elements.

What does all this show?

It shows that in present conditions each step towards reducing international tension encounters every kind of resistance from the most aggressive circles who are interested not in reducing but in heightening tension. This means that the reduction of tension in international relations cannot be achieved otherwise than by persevering struggle against the most aggressive forces and their intrigues, and consequently this struggle must not be weakened but must be continued with still greater tenacity, skill and consistency.

Events are now also taking place in the Far East which are evidence of fresh attempts by the aggressive forces to step up their efforts to prevent a relaxation of international tension.

What else but this do events in the area of Taiwan and other Chinese islands reveal?

It would be difficult to cite more disgraceful facts in the history of imperialist aggression than the developments in this area during the past few years.

Actually, the Island of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, not to mention the other islands off China, are indisputably Chinese territory. This was specifically recognized in the Cairo Declaration of 1943 and subsequently in the Potsdam Declaration of 1945, signed by both the United States of America and Britain. It was moreover established in the act of surrender by Japan, which seized these islands at the end of the 19th century but returned them to China under the act of surrender.

Notwithstanding all this, the U.S.A. has now seized these islands and maintains on them, at its own expense, the criminal gang of Chiang Kai-shek which was driven out

If during the war and immediately after it all the member-countries of the anti-Hitler coalition agreed that their common and main task was to ensure the development of Germany as a united, peace-loving and democratic state, it became clear in the early years after the end of the war that not all of those countries were really striving for these objectives. For some countries, including the USSR, this task was and remains the basis of their policy on the German question. For other states, however, it was just a matter of words to which they affixed their signature without seriously thinking about implementing the agreements they signed.

The Soviet Union stood and stands now for the fulfilment of the main purpose of the international agreements signed in Yalta and Potsdam. It is not a matter of particular clauses of these agreements, for many of them are no longer of use to anyone, having long since been outstripped by events. However, the main problem, as it was set out in these most important international agreements—the problem of restoring the unity of Germany as a really peace-loving and democratic state—cannot be removed from the order of the day, if we cherish the interests of peace and the freedom of the peoples of Europe. This problem will remain until it is solved in conformity with the interests of consolidating peace in Europe and, at the same time, with due regard for the interests of the national regeneration of a united democratic Germany. The growing peace-loving forces of the German people have a reliable stronghold in the German Democratic Republic, which is fighting steadfastly for the restoration of the unity of Germany. (Applause).

It is in this context that the question of the Paris agreements should be considered.

Both the rejected "European Defence Community" project and the Paris agreements boil down in the final count to one and the same thing: they both pave the way for the resurgence of German militarism in Western Germany and the integration of a remilitarised Western Germany in the aggressive military alignments of the Western powers. The difference between them is not great: whereas formerly the intention was to include the West German army in a so-called "European Army", the Paris agreements propose to include it in a "West European Army". The only thing that can be said to this is: "It's not worth choosing between two evils." (Laughter, applause).

All this is being done in direct violation of existing international agreements bearing the signatures of the four great powers and designed to prevent the revival of German militarism. It is also a flagrant violation of both the Anglo-Soviet and the Franco-Soviet treaties, under which Britain and France undertook, together with the USSR, to take measures against the possibility of fresh aggression on the part of Germany and pledged themselves not to participate in military alignments directed against the Soviet Union. The United States, Britain and France, trampling upon most important international agreements and treaties signed by them jointly with

the Paris agreements in the British Parliament as well, with the Labour group deciding to abstain as a body. In Western Germany itself, the main trade union and party mass organisations of the working class, which can, to a certain extent be regarded as a barometer of the real sentiments of the majority of the German people, have declared themselves resolutely against the Paris agreements and against remilitarisation, as the German people, naturally, cannot forget the dire consequences for Germany of two world wars.

What then is the worth of the Paris agreements, imposed from without, condemned and spurned by the peoples of Europe?

It would be wrong, nevertheless, to underestimate the negative and downright dangerous consequences of the Paris agreements, should they be ratified and implemented.

The danger of ratification of the Paris agreements for the peoples of Europe is that far from serving the aims of promoting peace they serve the aims of preparing a war. Are there not enough adventurists among the advocates of the "policy of strength", who want so much to unite with the rabid revenge-seekers and militarists in Western Germany?

It is also necessary to reckon with the fact that ratification of the Paris agreements would strike a terrible blow at the national interests of the German people.

Should the Paris agreements be ratified they will become the chief obstacle to the settlement of the German problem, and will make impossible the restoration of the unity of Germany for a long time to come. Once Western Germany is remilitarised and becomes a militarist state, it will be impossible to unite that part of Germany with the eastern part—the peace-loving German Democratic Republic. All statements that ratification of the Paris agreements will not hinder fruitful negotiations on the re-establishment of Germany's unity have one aim and that is to steamroller the Paris agreements through the parliaments, making use of all means of disorientation and deceit of the public for the purpose.

On the other hand, rejection of the Paris agreements and an agreement by the four powers—France, Britain, the United States and the USSR—would make possible the holding of free all-German elections this year with the aim of restoring the unity of Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis. That is the meaning of the Soviet Government's statement on the German question made on January 15.

Frenchmen, Belgians, Norwegians and others are being assured that the Paris agreements, which envisage the revival of the Wehrmacht, are necessary for safeguarding their security.

Unscrupulous efforts are being made to deceive them with assertions that the danger to the security of the West European peoples emanates from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies although even those who constantly assert this know that it is a vile and

aggressors got what they deserved, they should not forget how that the might of the Soviet Union has grown immeasurably (stormy applause) and that seventy-seven out of every hundred men in our army are Communists or members of the Young Communist League. (Prolonged applause). Both Communists and members of the Young Communist League know particularly well how to defend the gains of Communism against the aggressors. (Applause).

In view of the new situation taking shape in Europe, the Soviet Union, like other peace-loving states against which the Paris agreements are spearheaded, will not sit idle. They will have to take proper measures for further strengthening their security and safeguarding peace in Europe.

The well-known Moscow Conference, which ended on December 2 and issued its unanimously adopted firm Declaration, spoke out clearly on this score. The Declaration was signed by the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Rumanian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Albania.

The eight states that participated in the Moscow Conference definitely declared that should the Paris agreements be ratified they would carry out all necessary measures to strengthen their international positions and to safeguard peace and European security. This will require fresh great efforts and material sacrifices on our part. However, you may rest assured, Messrs militarists, that this will not deter us. (Prolonged applause).

First and foremost among such measures are preparations for the conclusion of a Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Aid between the eight countries that were parties to the Moscow Conference. In order not to lose time, consultations are now going on for this purpose. Our reply to the new military blocs and groupings that are being created together with German militarism is the further rallying of our ranks, a continued strengthening of our friendship, a perfecting of our co-operation, and, where this is necessary, a further extension of mutual assistance. (Applause).

Among the measures we shall have to carry out in the event of West European military groupings being formed with the participation of a remilitarised Western Germany, must also be the establishment of a joint military command for the said eight countries. (Stormy applause). This measure arises from the need to strengthen the defence capacity of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving European states, having in view any accidents or surprises. When we set up a joint military command for the peace-loving European states, then the aggressive circles, I dare say, will refrain from adventurist schemes and will conduct themselves more calmly. (Applause).

We speak of this frankly and consider it necessary to explain the present situation to our people. And we are sure the people will understand us correctly.

Finnish Government Delegation headed by Mr. Kekkonen and the reciprocal visit of the Soviet Government Delegation, with Comrade Mikoyan as its head, to Finland contributed to a further improvement in Soviet-Finnish relations, based on the best of mutual understanding.

As regards Soviet-Norwegian relations, the Soviet Union is bound to take account of the fact that Norway has become a party to the aggressive North Atlantic Treaty, the activities of which are certainly not aimed at strengthening peace in Europe. In any case the Norwegians should not forget that the maintenance of good-neighbourly relations between the USSR and Norway is not only in the interests of our country, but in the interests of Norway too.

I shall also speak of our relations with such neighbours as Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan.

Everyone knows that the Soviet Union took a number of steps to promote an improvement in relations with Turkey. The Turkish authorities, nevertheless, continue to adhere to positions which do not conform to normal good-neighbourly relations, converting their territory and coastal waters into a kind of arena for military manoeuvres and demonstrations of foreign, especially American, armed forces. The Soviet Government considers that the mutual interests of Turkey and the USSR dictate the necessity of maintaining good-neighbourly relations between the two countries.

A certain improvement has begun in our relations with Iran. After prolonged negotiations a Soviet-Iranian agreement has been concluded on important frontier and financial matters. We hope that the further development of Soviet-Iranian relations in this direction will not be hindered by the unceasing pressure put upon Iran by foreign aggressive forces who have set themselves the aim of drawing that country into their aggressive military and political groupings in the Near and Middle East.

Our relations with Afghanistan are developing normally and we consider that this corresponds to the interests of both countries.

We note with great satisfaction the further strengthening of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India.

Political, economic and cultural relations are developing successfully, and they help to bring closer together the peoples of our countries who have mutual respect and sincere sympathy for each other.

We have recently concluded an important economic agreement. Under this agreement the Soviet Union has undertaken to build in India, on long-term credit at low rates, a big metallurgical plant with an annual output of more than a million tons of steel and a corresponding quantity of rolled metals. The Soviet Union will supply all the equipment and will render the necessary technical aid, including the sending of highly qualified specialists. We gladly complied with the request, since the development of the

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE USSR

Report by V. M. MOLOTOV, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister and Deputy of the Supreme Soviet, at the Joint Session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on February 8, 1955

(Continued from page 6)

agreed measures being taken by the four powers on the German question. In this event the withdrawal of the troops of the four powers from Austria could be carried out without waiting for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

Second. Austria must undertake not to join any coalitions or military alliances whatsoever, that are directed against any power that took part with its armed forces in the war against Hitlerite Germany and in Austria's liberation, and not to permit the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory.

The Governments of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, for their part, must likewise undertake to carry out the aforesaid measures.

Third. In the interests of the earliest possible settlement of the Austrian question, a Four-Power conference must be called without delay to examine the German problem, as well as the question of concluding a state treaty with Austria. This, naturally, presupposes the participation of Austria in deciding the question of an Austrian state treaty.

It should, however, be borne in mind that in the event of ratification of the Paris agreements, which open the way for the resurgence of militarism in Western Germany, a serious danger of Anschluss would be created and, consequently, a threat to Austria's independence.

It is known that progress has recently been achieved in the relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

We do not consider that everything has yet been done in this direction, but we believe that this depends, to no less degree, upon Yugoslavia too. In recent years Yugoslavia has, apparently, departed to some extent from the positions she took during the first years after the second world war. And this, of course, is entirely her internal affair. The Soviet Union is striving to develop Soviet-Yugoslav relations in the economic, political and cultural spheres. At the same time we are striving for a possible coordination of efforts in a matter of such decisive importance for all peoples as the safeguarding of peace and international security. We are convinced that the positive direction in the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations conforms to the interests of the peoples of both the USSR and Yugoslavia.

I have already had occasion to refer to how relations are developing between the Soviet Union and such People's Democracies as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania and also the German Democratic Republic. Our relations with these countries are successfully developing on the basis of fraternal friendship and all-round co-operation in the interests of strengthening peace and improving the well-being of the broad popular masses.

In the East, similar relations of fraternal friendship and broad co-operation are developing between our country and the People's Republic of China, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

We are bound to the great People's Re-

publics supported by other peoples and by other states, both big and small.

The USSR cannot underestimate, for example, the fact that India and Burma, together with the People's Republic of China, have proclaimed the five principles of peaceful co-operation between states (co-existence, non-interference in internal affairs, non-aggression and so on), upon which the Soviet Union has always based its foreign policy, and which have now found such friendly support throughout the world.

We have a right to ask the governments and parliaments of all countries why should not these peaceful principles, now formulated in the India-China Declaration of June 28, 1954, become the common platform for the maintenance and consolidation of peace for all peoples? (Applause).

The peaceful policy of the Soviet Union has its numerous and reliable friends in the countries of the capitalist camp.

You know who these friends of ours are.

They are first and foremost the working class, who do not want war anywhere, and in whose ranks the number of active fighters against the warmongers, for the consolidation of peace between the peoples is steadily growing. Millions of peasants, to whom war brings nothing but calamity and misfortune, have also given and are giving friendly support to the peaceable policy of the Soviet Union. The movement of peace supporters is growing in town and countryside, far beyond the bounds of the socialist camp, among all sections of the population, including the well-to-do classes, and all Soviet men and women rejoice at each real success of this movement for peace, for the development of normal relations between states.

As for the foreign policy of the United States and the countries which follow the American line of foreign policy, in many cases it runs in the opposite direction.

While the Soviet Union stands for the expansion of trade relations with other countries and for the development of international trade, the ruling circles of the United States adhere to a directly opposite line with regard to the USSR and the other democratic countries.

What are they not hatching up in the United States in order to hamper Soviet foreign trade, to block the economic relations of China with other countries, to prevent and, if possible, to strangle trade between the democratic countries and the countries dependent on the United States of America.

For this purpose the U.S. Government and Congress have adopted in recent years many laws and decisions of all kinds. Their senators and members of the Government have made all sorts of speeches containing threats against recalcitrant states. For the same purpose numerous American supervisory committees have been set up to make sure that, God forbid, some American, Chilean, British, Danish, West German or Italian businessman does not sell his export goods to the Soviet Union or Bulgaria, China or Hungary. In doing so the United States resorts to such measures of pressure

supported by other peoples and by other states, both big and small.

IV. The Aggressive Policy of the United States is a Threat to Peace

If in the economic sphere the American "policy of strength" leads to all kinds of obstacles and discriminatory practices in international trade, in the military and political sphere it is chiefly expressed in the establishment of all sorts of military and political blocs and aggressive groupings.

As is well known, the chief place in these belongs to the North Atlantic grouping, set up by the Anglo-American bloc under the aegis of the United States. It includes the United States of America, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Portugal, Greece and Turkey.

In addition there are also other military and political groupings likewise set up under the aegis of the U.S.A.

Of these the following can be mentioned, set up under various treaties or agreements during recent years: the treaty between the U.S.A. and Australia and New Zealand, the treaty between the U.S.A. and Japan, the South-East Asian Treaty (SEATO), the treaty between the U.S.A. and the bankrupt Chiang Kai-shek (laughter), the treaty between the U.S.A. and the Syngman Rhee clique in South Korea, the agreement between the U.S.A., France, the Bao Dai Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. At the same time it is clear to everyone what is the import of such treaties and agreements of the United States, which aim to support in some way the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Taiwan, detested by the Chinese people, the fascist Syngman Rhee grouping in South Korea and Bao Dai who has been rejected by the people of Viet Nam.

To this list of groupings set up under the aegis of the U.S.A. we can add the recent agreement between Turkey and Pakistan, as well as the agreement now being prepared between Turkey and Iraq.

The Paris agreements provide for the establishment of a West European military alliance which is to become, so to say, the assault column of the North Atlantic bloc. The West European military alliance, besides France, Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, includes Western Germany. There is no need to add to what has already been said about this military alliance.

In an entirely special position is the treaty between Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia, insofar as only two of its members belong to the North Atlantic bloc, while the third, Yugoslavia, does not. The Balkan people, however, cannot but display corresponding caution and attention in this respect.

The military blocs and groupings which the United States are building up are spearheaded in Europe against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, and in Asia against the People's Republic of China and the peoples friendly to it.

Matters, however, are not confined to the establishment of blocs and groupings.

Dulles, and furthermore, not only by the American Generals Radford, Gruenther and Stevenson, but also by the loquacious British Field Marshal Montgomery. (Animation in hall).

Can it be that they want to show in this way that the recent projects and speeches of American statesmen on the peaceful utilization of atomic energy were only meant to distract the attention of the wide public?

If there is even a particle of truth in this supposition, it will doubly prejudice American foreign policy. It should not be forgotten that, firstly, such a double-dealing policy undermines the people's confidence in the governments, and that, secondly, in some of today's advocates of atomic war the peoples can already see potential major war criminals. (Applause).

All this taken together—the numerous obstacles raised by the United States in the sphere of international trade, the aggressive war blocs, the numerous war bases that are being set up on the territories of other countries, the arms race and the threat of atomic war—all this is meant to show that the United States and the American grouping of states are pursuing a "policy of strength" directed against the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies. All this is done with the idea of using the "positions of strength" policy, that is to say the policy of pressure and threats, as a tool to browbeat someone, to confuse someone. But this entire nervous policy is costing the American people themselves too dear and gives nothing to the U.S.A. for strengthening its foreign political positions.

U.S. aggressive circles have again miscalculated. Only recently they thought they had an undoubted monopoly of atomic weapons. Even the more far-sighted of them believed in the first postwar years that it would take the Soviet Union at least 10-15 years to manufacture atomic weapons, while the majority thought that it would take much longer. But Soviet scientists, engineers, technicians and all others directly concerned have attained such results in a short space of time as indicate the exceptional possibilities of the Soviet state. Things have come to a point where the Soviet people have made such progress in the manufacture of hydrogen weapons that it is the United States of America that is lagging behind and not the Soviet Union. (Stormy, prolonged applause).

At home, too, the present U.S. foreign policy is far from meeting with friendly support.

The Republican Party no longer commands a majority in Congress. Since the autumn elections, the majority in the American Congress belongs to the Democratic Party. In this connection it would not be out of place to quote from a speech by Stevenson, a prominent figure in the Democratic Party in the United States, who was the Democratic nominee in the 1952

imperialist camp, contradictions which show themselves now in one form and now in another, now with greater and now with lesser force? Is it not clear, however, that despite the "achievement" of sorts scored by the United States at the Manila conference, the political results of the Geneva Conference cannot be compared in significance with the petty results of the Manila conference?

In the spring of 1952, in May, the governments of six West European states signed, under pressure from the United States and Britain, a treaty providing for the establishment of the so-called "European Defence Community". However, in August, 1954, the French Parliament rejected that treaty and it was goodbye to the plans for setting up a "European Defence Community". The treaty fell through in the French Parliament because of the emergence of too great a difference between the will of the French people and the intentions of the French government. How must this fact be assessed? There is every ground for saying that the failure of the "European Defence Community" was caused by deep-going contradictions in the imperialist camp. But one must admit that this signified a defeat for the aggressive line of American foreign policy.

Subsequently, on October 23, 1954, the so-called Paris agreements, which represent a second attempt to push through the remilitarisation of Western Germany, were signed. Things seemed to be set for a nice finish and the governments of several European countries and the United States were already counting on a victory for their plan for the re-establishment of German militarism. But in the last few days the French Parliament has again begun to hesitate, which may cause new difficulties for the advocates of the Paris agreements. In this can be seen the influence of the sharpening contradictions on one of the sectors of the military-political bloc under the aegis of the United States. The events that have taken place in France in the last few days and have led to a government crisis testify to yet another defeat for the American line of foreign policy.

Take a look at how international events were reflected in the United States of America during the presidential elections in the autumn of 1952.

As is known, in those elections the winner was the Republican Party, which supported the so-called policy of "liberating" the People's Democracies, although it did this in an uncertain voice. This policy of "liberation" was to a certain extent played off by the Republicans against the policy of the Democratic Party, the majority of which supported a more moderate line of foreign policy, known as the policy of "containment", although the advocates of

both these political lines are to be found in both parties.

It should not be forgotten, however, that immediately before the elections, Eisenhower, the Republican Party candidate, promised to end the war in Korea, in which the United States had become involved when Truman's Democratic Party was in power.

In the main it was this that decided the outcome of the presidential elections.

The defeat of the Democrats in the presidential elections is not to be explained by the fact that the Democrats followed a more moderate line of foreign policy, but because it was they who were responsible for unleashing the war in Korea. On the other hand, the Republicans won the presidential elections not because they proclaimed a more aggressive line of foreign policy, but, quite the contrary, by virtue of the fact that for a certain period they actually appeared to be the political party which was working not for the continuation of aggression in Korea but for the ending of the war and the restoration of peace in that country.

We must also take into account the contradictions within the blocs and military groupings being set up by the imperialists, be it the North Atlantic bloc or something else. In all these groupings, the tendencies to speed up the unleashing of another war and the opposite tendencies prevail alternately. While a struggle between such opposing tendencies is going on within certain countries, it is reflected all the more within the blocs and even between them.

We have to take into account the fact that these fluctuations—and what is especially important—those of them which are of significance for lessening international tension, will make themselves felt all the more forcefully and all the more often, the more organised and energetic is the development of the people's movement in all countries for peace and a relaxation in international tension.

The examples cited are characteristic of the many contradictions in the imperialist camp, which are reflected in the relations between certain countries, and also in the policy of individual governments and even of individual parties, which are compelled to take into consideration, to some measure, not only the will of the millionaires and billionaires but also the opinion of wide sections of the voters.

Soviet foreign policy cannot but take into account significant contradictions both between individual capitalist countries and within these countries, and even within some parties belonging to the capitalist classes and groups. It is our task to utilise the contradictions in the interests of supporting and strengthening peace, in the interests of weakening the aggressive anti-democratic forces.

V. Our Main Task is to Strengthen Peace

A deep gulf lies between us, the advocates of a lasting peace, and our opponents.

Our opponents are those who, with their arms

It is high time to realise that the correlation of forces between the USSR and the U.S.A. is already quite clear.

urgency. We are convinced that the positive direction in the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations conforms to the interests of the peoples of both the USSR and Yugoslavia.

I have already had occasion to refer to how relations are developing between the Soviet Union and such People's Democracies as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania and also the German Democratic Republic. Our relations with these countries are successfully developing on the basis of fraternal friendship and all-round co-operation in the interests of strengthening peace and improving the well-being of the broad popular masses.

In the East, similar relations of fraternal friendship and broad co-operation are developing between our country and the People's Republic of China, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

We are bound to the great People's Republic of China by ties of friendship and fraternal relations which are growing stronger from year to year. (Prolonged applause).

Last year's visit to China by the Soviet Government Delegation headed by Comrades N. S. Khrushchev, N. A. Bulganin, A. I. Mikoyan and N. M. Shvernik and the conclusion by it of important agreements both for economic co-operation and co-operation in international affairs are a vivid expression of these new socialist relations between the two great countries.

The Soviet Union strives to maintain with the aforementioned countries and with all other states such relations as would promote universal peace and international security. We note with great joy that the People's Democracies both in Europe and in Asia give this policy every support and, together with the Soviet Union, consistently pursue a policy designed to lessen tension in international relations. (Applause).

Friendly co-operation in all spheres—political, economic and cultural—has been established between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and is gaining in strength. This co-operation is founded on the consistent observance of the principles of sovereignty and national independence. It goes without saying that in cases of necessity it also extends to the strengthening of the defence capacity of all these countries.

But the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist camp have not set up and are not setting up any military blocs directed against other states. Nor will they do so in the future, but they will be compelled to unite their forces in order to safeguard their security if the aggressive plans through which it is intended to revive German militarism and prepare an attack on the peace-loving states are carried out.

Hitherto the countries of the socialist camp had no need to unite their military efforts. The necessary unity between them in all spheres was reached and is being reached through business contact, co-operation and mutual assistance, sealed by unbreakable friendship and fraternal relations.

As a result of this, twelve countries, including the USSR and the People's Democracies, with a total population of 900 million, represent a monolithic camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. (Applause). The working people who are in power in these countries have no difficulty in reaching agreement among themselves on all essential questions and are not divided by the jungle customs and bestial competition prevailing among the imperialists.

Insofar, however, as the Soviet Union upholds the cause of world peace, and the inviolability of the principles of sovereignty and national independence of the peoples, irrespective of their social system, the foreign policy of the Soviet state is also

What are they not hatching up in the United States in order to hamper Soviet foreign trade, to block the economic relations of China with other countries, to prevent and, if possible, to strangle trade between the democratic countries and the countries dependent on the United States of America.

For this purpose the U.S. Government and Congress have adopted in recent years many laws and decisions of all kinds. Their senators and members of the Government have made all sorts of speeches containing threats against recalcitrant states. For the same purpose numerous American supervisory committees have been set up to make sure that, God forbid, some American, Chilean, British, Danish, West German or Italian businessman does not sell his export goods to the Soviet Union or Bulgaria, China or Hungary. In doing so the United States resorts to such measures of pressure and direct dictation that many manufacturers and businessmen are seriously intimidated and are afraid to develop trade with other countries.

It is strange, however, that the United States still does not understand that these measures miss their mark.

Despite all the impediments and discriminatory practices indulged in by the American authorities against the USSR and the People's Democracies, the foreign trade of these countries with the capitalist states has not been disrupted. Moreover, this aggressive policy has brought about the accelerated development of economic relations between the countries of the democratic camp, and this, in turn, has facilitated the strengthening of both economic and political relations between the democratic countries.

Certain American leaders from among those who were particularly zealous in creating difficulties for the foreign trade of the USSR figured on retarding the postwar economic rehabilitation of our country. They thought that decades would be required for the Soviet Union to rehabilitate its prewar economy. But has not the discussion of the State Budget at this Session of the Supreme Soviet once again demonstrated how scandalously they have miscalculated?

I shall cite only one illustration of this. None of us has any doubts whatever that the State Budget and the national economic plan adopted for 1955 will be successfully carried out. By fulfilling the national economic plan of the current year, our industry will attain a level which will by more than three times exceed the prewar level of industrial output in our country. (Stormy applause).

Add to this the fact that in agriculture, in collective and state farm construction, such work is now getting under way on the basis of the recent decisions of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government as will lead to a new and unprecedented upsurge. The new and really fascinating tasks set in this sphere will require further great efforts by the Soviet state. But it is perfectly evident that the collective and state farms which have now grown stronger can measure up to them, not to mention the fact that due support will be rendered by the whole great Soviet people in the fulfilment of these important tasks. (Prolonged applause).

As for trade relations—let it be known—we are for the development of normal international trade and for sound economic co-operation. Is there anything wrong if honest economic competition develops between the capitalist and socialist systems? Indeed, I venture to say, nothing else and nothing better can be thought of in the middle of the twentieth century. (Applause).

Establishment of a West European military alliance which is to become, so to say, the assault column of the North Atlantic bloc. The West European military alliance, besides France, Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, includes Western Germany. There is no need to add to what has already been said about this military alliance.

In an entirely special position is the treaty between Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia, insofar as only two of its members belong to the North Atlantic bloc, while the third, Yugoslavia, does not. The Balkan people, however, cannot but display corresponding caution and attention in this respect.

The military blocs and groupings which the United States are building up are spear-headed in Europe against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, and in Asia against the People's Republic of China and the peoples friendly to it.

Matters, however, are not confined to the establishment of blocs and groupings.

We must not underestimate the danger of the arms drive that is still continuing. In such countries as the U.S.A., Britain, France and certain others, war budgets are already swollen to unprecedented dimensions. In the United States, military expenditure comprises two-thirds of the entire federal budget, and is several times greater than the prewar outlays for the same purposes.

The present level of output of the highly developed industry of the United States is maintained chiefly by war orders. The output of war industry comprises from 20-25% that is, almost one-fourth of the total industrial output of the U.S.A. And, this notwithstanding, the economic crisis and the decline in gross output are making themselves felt in the United States.

It is high time to admit that the economy of a country cannot be sustained for long on such an unsound foundation as war orders. Yet, the United States is pursuing a suicidal policy of disrupting international trade and this robs American industry of its normal channels for development and expansion.

Nor is it any accident that for the fifth year now the United States Government is keeping the country in a so-called "state of emergency". This began during Truman's Democratic administration and is continued by the present Republican Administration.

Things have been carried even further of late, in order to keep up the atmosphere of war hysteria whipped up there. A vicious campaign has been started in the press and on the radio with all manner of talk, not merely about war in general but about the preparation of an atomic war in particular. The responsibility for this rests primarily with the ruling circles of America. It was on their insistence that the members of NATO met in Paris in mid-December 1954 to discuss the preparation of an atomic war.

Not wishing to lag behind the others, some foreign ministers have also been engaging in atomic war propaganda recently.

Thus, Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, indulging in a little bragging at a press conference in Paris on December 18, 1954, declared that the recent decisions of the North Atlantic Council "give the military exactly what they want". "They wanted permission to prepare for atomic war", he said, "and this permission has been granted." Resorting to a certain amount of diplomatic obscurity, he also spoke of the so-called "hypothesis of the use of atomic weapons", declaring coyly: "The final decision and the means that make it possible to take it (i.e. the decision to use atomic weapons) cannot be made public. They are a top military secret."

The propaganda for an atomic war has of late been taken up by both Spaak and

longer. But Soviet scientists, engineers, technicians and all others directly concerned have attained such results in a short space of time as indicate the exceptional possibilities of the Soviet state. Things have come to a point where the Soviet people have made such progress in the manufacture of hydrogen weapons that it is the United States of America that is lagging behind and not the Soviet Union. (Stormy, prolonged applause).

At home, too, the present U.S. foreign policy is far from meeting with friendly support.

The Republican Party no longer commands a majority in Congress. Since the autumn elections, the majority in the American Congress belongs to the Democratic Party. In this connection it would not be out of place to quote from a speech by Stevenson, a prominent figure in the Democratic Party in the United States, who was the Democratic nominee in the 1952 presidential elections. Here, according to the American press, is what Stevenson said at a Democratic Party meeting on September 8, 1954: "I have found it hard sometimes to separate our policy from our pronouncements and our slogans—those glamorous phrases and catch-phrases; We seem to have slogan-policies—Dulles-sound and Knowland-fury, signifying nothing and accomplishing less. You remember all the exciting bold labels—'liberation', 'unleashing Chiang Kai-shek', 'seizing initiative', 'new look' in defence questions, 'massive retaliation' etc. One by one they have come creeping home, (laughter) leaving a little more of our prestige and influence behind... It is sorry enough that the sordid spectacle of family quarrelling in Washington has created dismay among our allies. Far worse is the paralysis which seems to have settled on the State Department. Secretary Dulles is undoubtedly right in saying that the times call for 'agonising reappraisal' of our foreign relations. But the trouble is that no sensible reappraisal is possible in the atmosphere in which the word 'negotiate' has become a synonym for 'treachery'." (Animation in hall).

Coming from such a competent person as the former presidential nominee, the above-quoted evaluation of the American foreign policy merits attention. It would not be a bad thing if it were, to some extent, realised by those directly concerned. (Laughter, applause).

It should be said, however, that this assessment of the foreign policy of the United States does not nearly completely reveal the existing contradictions and the real state of affairs that has developed in this sphere.

Indeed, whereas the camp of Socialism and democracy is strong by virtue of the unity of its political aims and the great international friendship among the working people, the camp of imperialism is being torn asunder by external and internal contradictions. All this inevitably has an effect on foreign policy.

Many examples can be cited to prove this. Here are the facts.

Recall the Geneva Conference. There an agreement was reached between France, Britain, China and the USSR on the restoration of peace in Indo-China, although the third partner in the North Atlantic bloc, namely the United States, did not want to subscribe to that agreement. It is true that later on, at the Manila conference, the representatives of the United States, France and Britain came to some kind of understanding among themselves. This time France and Britain joined with the United States and to a certain extent came out against the decisions of the Geneva Conference, which had been adopted with their participation. But does not this point to the existence of a mass of contradictions in the

policy of individual governments and even of individual parties, which are compelled to take into consideration, to some measure, not only the will of the millionaires and billionaires but also the opinion of wide sections of the voters.

As is known, in those elections the winner was the Republican Party, which supported the so-called policy of "liberating" the People's Democracies, although it did this in an uncertain voice. This policy of "liberation" was to a certain extent played off by the Republicans against the policy of the Democratic Party, the majority of which supported a more moderate line of foreign policy, known as the policy of "containment", although the advocates of

V. Our Main Task is to Strengthen Peace

A deep gulf lies between us, the advocates of a lasting peace, and our opponents.

Our opponents are busy with their arms drive. They grasped at it in the expectation of strengthening their political camp, but in reality it is leading to the inevitable weakening and undermining of their economic and political positions.

To their armament drive the Soviet Union counterposes its peaceful policy and its proposals for a substantial reduction of all armaments and the unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons, with effective international supervision over the reduction of armaments as well as over the prohibition of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction.

Our opponents are openly working for another war and have recently launched noisy propaganda around the need to prepare precisely an atomic war. They will, however, never get the approval of their own peoples for this aggressive policy, which is rejected not only by the broad masses of the people, but also by the more sober-minded section of the well-to-do classes. All they can accomplish by following such a line of policy will be to put certain of their particularly clamorous statesmen into the position of discrediting themselves in advance, both in their own countries and abroad.

On the question of atomic power, too, the Soviet Union takes an entirely different standpoint.

The Soviet Government has already proposed to the Government of the United States that an agreement for the rejection of the use of atomic weapons be concluded without delay, and that atomic power be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. The Soviet Union most readily supports the recent proposals of the World Peace Council that stockpiles of atomic weapons be destroyed, wherever they may be, so that the peoples of the world may be convinced that an atomic war will never be permitted. It is precisely because of this that the Soviet Union displays such readiness and activity in connection with the convening of an international conference on the peaceful use of atomic energy. We challenge the United States to compete not in the production of atomic weapons but in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. (Applause).

Our opponents noisily advertise the "positions of strength" policy. They are nervous and at the same time threatening. They resort to intimidation and blackmail, thinking they are dealing with nervous and wavering people.

The Soviet Government considers that those who stoop to such paltry means in relation to the Soviet people will surely fail. They must know that if the need arises we shall be able to protect ourselves. (Prolonged applause).

policy of individual governments and even of individual parties, which are compelled to take into consideration, to some measure, not only the will of the millionaires and billionaires but also the opinion of wide sections of the voters.

Soviet foreign policy cannot but take into account significant contradictions both between individual capitalist countries and within these countries, and even within some parties belonging to the capitalist classes and groups. It is our task to utilise the contradictions in the interests of supporting and strengthening peace, in the interests of weakening the aggressive anti-democratic forces.

It is high time to realise that the correlation of forces between the USSR and the U.S.A. is already quite clear.

If, with all its human forces, its huge material resources and allies in other countries, the Soviet Union as it stands today is compared with the U.S.A. in all these respects—bearing in mind the moral and political support of the peoples of other countries for the policy of peace—then it becomes clear that the Soviet Union is not weaker than the United States of America. (Stormy, prolonged applause).

One cannot forget that the Soviet Union has an indisputable measure of superiority over the United States in that the peace-loving Soviet Union does not threaten anybody or interfere in the affairs of other countries, but upholds a genuinely right and just cause, which is wholeheartedly supported by the working masses and the oppressed peoples throughout the world, and which cannot but be victorious. (Stormy applause).

What does the Soviet Union propose?

We propose that neither side resorts to a policy of intimidation and blackmail. Such a policy cannot lead to anything good.

Moreover, we hold that the side which is really confident of its strength will not advocate war, which is not necessary to one who has confidence in his strength and his future.

Any adventurous attempt to let loose a new world war will inevitably finish up badly for the aggressor, because now hundreds of millions of people have today reached such a level of consciousness that they, like the whole Soviet people, will fight to the end against such criminal aggression, fully convinced of the rightness of their cause.

It is not "world civilisation" that will perish, no matter how much it suffers from fresh aggression; what will perish is the decayed social system with its blood-soaked imperialist foundation, a system whose day is passing, a system which is condemned for its aggressiveness and rejected because of the exploitation of the working masses and the oppressed peoples. (Prolonged applause).

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is based on the Leninist principles of coexistence of different social systems. We uphold these principles, so that the peoples may live in peace and quiet.

We uphold these principles because under the conditions of coexistence there is every possibility of ensuring, throughout this whole period of history, peace and freedom for the peoples, peaceful relations between countries and further achievements of human progress.

We stand for the Leninist principles of coexistence and we do so because we have confidence in the forces of Socialism and in our choice of the true path to Communism. (Stormy, prolonged applause. All rise).

Soviet-Chinese Fraternal Alliance—Bulwark of Peace in the Far East and Throughout the World

February 14 is a day of historic significance, a day hailed by the peace-loving people, a day which marks ever-lasting friendship between two great powers—China and the Soviet Union who together embrace over one-third of the world's population, who together fight for the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism. It is a day celebrated by the Chinese people and by the Soviet people, and indeed, by all peoples who fight for peace.

Five years ago, China and the Soviet Union signed a treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance. In this treaty they solemnly declared their determination to strengthen their friendship and co-operation, so as to consolidate lasting peace, bring about universal security in the Far East and the whole world, and stand together against the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

International developments in the last five years prove that China and the Soviet Union faithfully carried out the role of fighters for peace, and that the Sino-Soviet fraternal alliance and the entire camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union are unconquerable. The Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the People's Democracies and all peace-loving forces firmly demand peace and strive to ease international tension. They unflinchingly struggle against every imperialist act of aggression.

I.

In 1950 the American aggressors unscrupulously started a war of aggression against Korea and spread the flames of war to the Chinese border, in their attempt to extend their aggressive war and to undermine peace in the entire Far East and the world. In order to protect the families, to defend the country and safeguard peace in the Far East and throughout the world the Chinese people launched their great movement for resisting American aggression and aiding Korea. They fought shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Korean people. Facts proved that only by fighting against aggression could peace be preserved. The Korean and Chinese peoples dealt the aggressors a crushing blow, upset the American plan for starting a third world war and created conditions in which the Korean war could be brought to an end.

The Soviet Union played a great part in bringing the Korean war to an end. As the whole world knows, the Korean armistice talks which brought about the Korean armistice were held on the proposal of the Soviet delegate to the United Nations Security Council. The Soviet Union was indefatigable in its efforts to bring about the Korean armistice.

After the Korean armistice the warmongers once more attempted to extend the war in Indo-China. China and the Soviet Union promptly exposed and frustrated this intrigue of the warmongers. At the Berlin Conference the Soviet Union proposed a Conference at Geneva, with the participation of the People's Republic of China, to discuss the peaceful solution of the Korean question and the question of the restoration of peace in Indo-China. At the Geneva Conference, as a result of the efforts made by the delegations of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, an agreement was finally reached for the restoration of peace in Indo-China. After eight years the flames of war that had raged in Indo-China were extinguished. The Korean armistice and the restoration of peace in Indo-China, followed

circles insolently intervened in China's internal affairs, attempted a forcible separation of China's sacred territory and attempted to legalise their occupation of Taiwan. All peace-loving countries and the peoples throughout the world must redouble their efforts to deal with this situation.

The negotiations which took place between the Government of China and the Government of the Soviet Union in October 1954 were followed by a joint Declaration. The Declaration states that the two Governments "affirm that they are in full agreement both in respect to the constantly growing, all-round co-operation between the two states and in respect to all questions concerning the international situation.

"...Experience has shown the great vitality of the co-operation established between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, which is a reliable bulwark of peace and security in the Far East and an important factor in upholding universal peace.

"Both Governments are unanimous in their desire to continue to take part in all international activities designed to consolidate peace and will consult each other whenever questions arise affecting the common interests of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China with a view to co-ordinating action for safeguarding the security of the two states and maintaining peace in the Far East and throughout the world."

The Declaration shows clearly that the most fervent desire of People's China and the Soviet Union is to maintain and consolidate peace. Such a desire is shared by the peoples of the whole world.

Regarding the Korean question, the Governments of China and the Soviet Union both hold the view that the peaceful unification of Korea is of great importance for the consolidation of peace in the Far East, and they demand that a conference to discuss the Korean question be convened in the immediate future and attended by all the countries concerned. This is also the desire of the Korean people.

Regarding their relations with Japan, the Governments of China and the Soviet Union expressed deep sympathy for the difficult position of Japan and its people. The two Governments made known their common desire to have normal relations with Japan, which would be in full conformity with the interests and aspirations of the Japanese people. They also point out that the Japanese people can only avoid the danger of being forced to become cannon fodder for aggressors if they free themselves from dependence on a foreign power.

With regard to the question of maintaining peace in Asia and the Pacific region, both China and the Soviet Union resolutely condemn the formation of the South-East Asia aggressive military bloc and declare that they will continue to base their relations with the states in Asia and the Pacific area on strict observance of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each others internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. The whole world knows that all Asian peoples are opposed to war, aggression and colonial oppression.

It should be pointed out in particular that after having occupied China's Taiwan, the United States, preparing for a new war, aims at using Taiwan as a military

★
Lin Po-chu
Member, Political Bureau,
Central Committee, Communist Party
of China
★ ★

that they are strong enough to liberate Taiwan. We thank the Soviet Union for its support in this matter and we thank the people of the whole world for their sympathy with our cause, the liberation of

Taiwan. The Chinese people will certainly liberate Taiwan; there can be no permanent peace in the Far East and the world unless and until Taiwan is liberated.

The fight against the resurrection of militarism in Western Germany and the fight against the preparation of a new world war by the imperialist aggressive bloc headed by the United States through rearming Western Germany, is the most serious task, not only for the peoples of Europe, but for the peoples of the whole world. China and the Soviet Union hold that the common fight for peace in Asia is bound up with the fight for peace in Europe. The Government of the People's Republic of China accepted the invitation to send an observer to the Moscow Conference of European countries on safeguarding European peace and security. Through their observer the Chinese people made it clear that they stand resolutely at the side of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and other peace-loving peoples and countries, and support, with all their might, their struggle for European collective security, and the security of each country; and support the struggle of the German people for peace and unification.

II.

It is clear to everyone that the solidarity between the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, has exerted a tremendous influence on the struggle for world peace. With this development of the friendship between the two peoples, the solidarity of the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union and the solidarity between the peoples of the world will henceforward be of ever more decisive significance. For this very reason, the imperialist warmongers regard the Sino-Soviet alliance as a major obstacle in the way of their war policy. Starting from the very day when the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance was signed, the imperialist warmongers regarded it as one of their important tasks, to create a cleavage in Sino-Soviet relations and to undermine the Sino-Soviet alliance. History, however, does not develop in the direction dictated by a handful of imperialists; they plot and manoeuvre in vain. In the last five years, the fraternal alliance between the Chinese and Soviet peoples has become ever-increasingly strengthened and consolidated. The history of the five years since the founding of the People's Republic of China is also the history of the development of the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

As soon as the People's Republic of China was founded, the Soviet Union established broad economic contacts with us. The economic and technical assistance generously and disinterestedly given us by the Soviet Union has been an important factor in our successful rehabilitation of the national economy and in starting socialist economic construction. The negotiations held between the two countries in October 1954 served further to extend the scope of their economic and cultural co-operation and mutual assistance. The two

Recently the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union issued a statement announcing the decision to give scientific, technical and industrial assistance to China and some other countries in the development of research for the peaceful use of atomic energy in exchange for the supply of necessary raw materials to the Soviet Union.

All this assistance recently rendered by the Soviet Union has been received with great enthusiasm by our Government and the people of the whole nation.

China and the Soviet Union assist each other in all respects, and it is only natural that the strengthening of the defence of both countries should form an important part of this mutual assistance. Not long after new China was founded, when its defensive power was not strong enough and the North East in particular was seriously threatened with aggression, the Soviet Government, in response to our request, undertook the joint defence of the strategically important Port Arthur. In view of the change in the international situation in the Far East brought about by the armistice in Korea and the restoration of peace in Indo-China and China's growing strength in national defence, the two countries agreed in October 1954, to the withdrawal of Soviet armed forces from the jointly used naval base of Port Arthur.

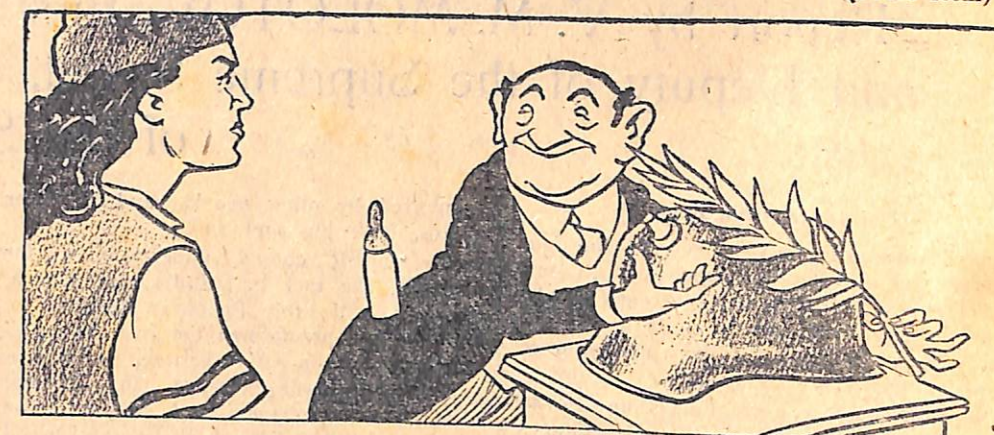
At the meeting to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, head of the Soviet Government delegation, gave a warm and stimulating address which fully expressed the deep friendship of the Soviet People for the Chinese people. He said: "We Soviet people consider it our fraternal duty to help our friends and brothers, the Chinese people, to strengthen their people's-democratic state and to build Socialism. For this reason, too, each success achieved by you in building the new China is a source of rejoicing to us. The Chinese people can rest assured that the Soviet people will continue to be their true and reliable friend, and will give them every possible aid and support in their struggle for the further development and strengthening of the People's Republic of China". The Chinese people highly value and appreciate the friendship of the Soviet people. The desire for strengthening and broadening the Sino-Soviet friendship has been embodied in a document of historic importance—the Constitution of the People's Republic of China.

The aforesaid facts drive home the truth that friendship between the great Chinese and Soviet peoples, based upon complete equality, mutual respect for national interests and the sincere desire to attain common economic prosperity through mutual help, goes very deep. This friendship is the living embodiment of proletarian internationalism. The friendship between China and the People's Democracies is built on the same basis. Here we witness a new type of international relationship, which imperialists will never be able to comprehend.

Now, bellicose elements in the United States, intoxicated by the wild idea of world domination, are frantically playing with fire, busy with their sinister designs of wiping from the face of the earth the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies. Learning nothing from the ignominious defeat of their successive acts of aggression, they have recently openly laid down plans for atomic warfare.

In France, the Mendès-France government, which has been pursuing an anti-national policy of reviving German militarism, has fallen. Mendès-France's resignation is the outcome of the rising opposition of the French people to the policy of remilitarising Western Germany.

(Press Item)



A LOT OF HOT AIR FROM MENDES-FRANCE...



...BUT FRANCE HAD THE LAST WORD

Drawing by J. Novak

Significance of Fall of Mendes-France Government

By 319 votes to 273 Mendès-France was thrown from the seat of power where he had been lording it with pride and insolence.

To appreciate this fact at its true worth

it is as well not to forget that seven months ago, in June 1954, the ex-premier was placed in power by the National Assembly with an imposing majority of 419 votes against 47.

Mendès-France won his influence and popularity, above all, because of his solemn pledge, after the fall of Dien Bien Phu, to conclude an armistice in Indo-China, and also due to the fact that he subtly turned to account the parliamentary vote against the remilitarisation of the Germany of the Krupps and the Kesselrings.

But abusing the confidence which these victories of the peace forces won for him among the middle classes and a section of the working class, Mendès-France subsequently acted as a zealous lackey of the American imperialists.

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Florimond Bonte
Member, Central Committee,
French Communist Party
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Many bourgeois parliamentarians and various bourgeois parties could not but take account of this situation, above all, just a short time before the cantonal elections on April 17 this year and before the parliamentary elections in May 1956. Under the pressure of delegations of electors—men and women of all political opinions, all religious beliefs and all walks of life—they were forced to deny the premier a vote of confidence.

We can say outright that the collapse of the Mendès-France government dealt a very heavy blow at the Paris agreements and delayed their possible ratification. Irrefutable proof of this can be found in the anxiety and alarm aroused by this event among aggressive circles in Washington and Bonn. But it would be naive to think that the initiators of the Paris agreements will not try to save these agreements.

Under the pressure and threats of the dollar magnates, the reactionary circles already attempting to

war and created conditions in which the Korean war could be brought to an end.

The Soviet Union played a great part in bringing the Korean war to an end. As the whole world knows, the Korean armistice talks which brought about the Korean armistice were held on the proposal of the Soviet delegate to the United Nations Security Council. The Soviet Union was indefatigable in its efforts to bring about the Korean armistice.

After the Korean armistice the warmongers once more attempted to extend the war in Indo-China. China and the Soviet Union promptly exposed and frustrated this intrigue of the warmongers. At the Berlin Conference the Soviet Union proposed a Conference at Geneva, with the participation of the People's Republic of China, to discuss the peaceful solution of the Korean question and the question of the restoration of peace in Indo-China. At the Geneva Conference, as a result of the efforts made by the delegations of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Viet Nam, an agreement was finally reached for the restoration of peace in Indo-China. After eight years the flames of war that had raged in Indo-China were extinguished. The Korean armistice and the restoration of peace in Indo-China have eased international tension, particularly in the Far East. This success which is in the interest of peace is part and parcel of the constant struggle waged by the Soviet Union and China for peace. It is also part and parcel of the fraternal alliance which exists between these two countries. Such success in the cause of peace meets with the support of all the peace-loving peoples of the whole world because it conforms to their real interests. From this the close relationship between the Sino-Soviet alliance and friendship and world peace stands out as does the fact that the Sino-Soviet alliance and friendship is in the interests of the peoples of the world over.

After the restoration of peace in Indo-China, American aggressive circles, unwilling to resign themselves to defeat, concocted the Manila treaty for the Far East and the Paris agreements for Europe. By concluding what they term a "mutual security treaty" with the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique, the American aggressive

the desire of the Korean people. Regarding their relations with Japan, the Governments of China and the Soviet Union expressed deep sympathy for the difficult position of Japan and its people. The two Governments made known their common desire to have normal relations with Japan, which would be in full conformity with the interests and aspirations of the Japanese people. They also point out that the Japanese people can only avoid the danger of being forced to become cannon fodder for aggressors if they free themselves from dependence on a foreign power.

With regard to the question of maintaining peace in Asia and the Pacific region, both China and the Soviet Union resolutely condemn the formation of the South-East Asia aggressive military bloc and declare that they will continue to base their relations with the states in Asia and the Pacific area on strict observance of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each others internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. The whole world knows that all Asian peoples are opposed to war, aggression and colonial oppression.

It should be pointed out in particular that after having occupied China's Taiwan, the United States, preparing for a new war, aims at using Taiwan as a military base from which to attack the Chinese mainland. Certain countries are inventing the absurd argument about "Two Chinas" in the sinister attempt to alienate a part of China's territory. As opposed to those countries who ignore good faith in international affairs, and who are hostile to the Chinese people's interests, the Soviet Union maintains that Taiwan has always been a part of China's territory, that its liberation is China's internal affair, and comes within her sovereign rights. The Soviet Government gives full support to the just demand of the Government of the People's Republic of China, that the United States must withdraw their armed forces from Taiwan, Penghu Islands and the Taiwan Straits, and must stop aggressive action against the People's Republic of China. The Soviet Government solemnly declares that "the responsibility for the consequences of the aggressive 'Mutual security treaty' concluded between the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek clique rests fully with the Government of the United States of America." The Chinese people are confident

alliance as a major obstacle in the way of their war policy. Starting from the very day when the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance was signed, the imperialist warmongers regarded it as one of their important tasks to create a cleavage in Sino-Soviet relations and to undermine the Sino-Soviet alliance. History, however, does not develop in the direction dictated by a handful of imperialists; they plot and manoeuvre in vain. In the last five years, the fraternal alliance between the Chinese and Soviet peoples has become ever-increasingly strengthened and consolidated. The history of the five years since the founding of the People's Republic of China is also the history of the development of the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

As soon as the People's Republic of China was founded, the Soviet Union established broad economic contacts with us. The economic and technical assistance generously and disinterestedly given us by the Soviet Union has been an important factor in our successful rehabilitation of the national economy and in starting socialist economic construction. The negotiations held between the two countries in October 1954 served further to extend the scope of their economic and cultural co-operation and mutual assistance. The two countries reached the following agreements: the agreement by which the Soviet shares in the Sino-Soviet joint stock companies were transferred to the People's Republic of China, the agreement on scientific and technical co-operation, the agreement to build the Lanchow-Urumchi-Alma-Ata railway, and the agreement of the two Governments, together with the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, to construct the Chining-Ulan-Bator railway for through traffic. The Soviet Government further agreed to grant us a long-term credit of 520 million roubles, to assist us in building 15 additional enterprises and increase the supply of equipment for 141 enterprises covered in the 1953 agreement. The agreements will more vigorously accelerate our economic expansion and bring great benefits to our socialist construction. The Chinese people are making every effort to study Soviet science and technology in order to build up our own country. The indestructible friendship between China and the Soviet Union will be further strengthened by thousands of miles of railway which make permanent inter-communication possible.

The Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies desire peace, but they are always ready to give a resolute rebuff to aggressors. They are convinced that the forces of the peace-loving people the world over, if they stand together, will prevail over the forces of war. The strength of the unity between the Chinese and Soviet peoples is invincible; so is the strength of the peace-loving peoples. It is beyond any shadow of doubt that victory will belong to the people who are struggling for peace. Long live the indestructible Sino-Soviet fraternal alliance! Long live world peace!

Further development and strengthening of the People's Republic of China". The Chinese people highly value and appreciate the friendship of the Soviet people. The desire for strengthening and broadening the Sino-Soviet friendship has been embodied in a document of historic importance—the Constitution of the People's Republic of China.

The aforesaid facts drive home the truth that friendship between the great Chinese and Soviet peoples, based upon complete equality, mutual respect for national interests and the sincere desire to attain common economic prosperity through mutual help, goes very deep. This friendship is the living embodiment of proletarian internationalism. The friendship between China and the People's Democracies is built on the same basis. Here we witness a new type of international relationship, which imperialists will never be able to comprehend.

Now, bellicose elements in the United States, intoxicated by the wild idea of world domination, are frantically playing with fire, busy with their sinister designs of wiping from the face of the earth the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies. Learning nothing from the ignominious defeat of their successive acts of aggression, they have recently openly laid down plans for atomic warfare, and are making frenzied attempts to terrorise peace-loving peoples with atomic and hydrogen weapons. All threats of war, however, will not intimidate the Soviet people who smashed Hitler's so-called "invincible" army, nor the Chinese people, who tempered themselves in their prolonged wars against aggression. Nor will such threats be of any avail in face of the monolithic solidarity of the entire camp of Socialism.

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But abusing the confidence which these victories of the peace forces won for him among the middle classes and a section of the working class, Mendès-France subsequently acted as a zealous lackey of the American imperialists.

Docile to all their demands, obedient to all their diktat, dressing himself up as a "man of the left", and constantly enjoying active support from right-wing Social Democratic leaders of the Guy Mollet type, Mendès-France set to work with all his might to assist the revival of the sinister revenge-seeking Wehrmacht and the realisation of the monstrous decisions of the ministers of the Atlantic pact countries for the direct preparation of an atomic war.

But the more Mendès-France tried to live up to the shameful name of the "French father of the Wehrmacht", the more he lost prestige and the more he aroused the discontent, anger and indignation of the popular masses.

The working class, working peasantry and the middle classes have become increasingly aware of the mortal danger inherent in the fatal Paris agreements. Day by day they have demonstrated with ever-increasing force their irreconcilable opposition to the resurrection of the army of their torturers and butchers.

This powerful popular pressure aggravated the contradictions within all bourgeois parties and within Social Democracy—the main social prop of the bourgeoisie. And a suitable occasion was enough to force the government's resignation. This occasion was provided by the tragic events in North Africa, but it was only a pretext. In reality, the fundamental reason for the fall of Mendès-France is the categorical refusal of the French people to accept the policy of rebuilding the war machine of the Nazi magnates of the Ruhr, the Wehrmacht headed by Hitler generals, a policy giving rise to grave economic and social consequences, leading to disaster and catastrophe.

Florimond Bonte
Member, Central Committee,
French Communist Party

on April 17 this year and before the parliamentary elections in May 1956. Under the pressure of delegations of electors—men and women of all political opinions, all religious beliefs and all walks of life—they were forced to deny the premier a vote of confidence.

We can say outright that the collapse of the Mendès-France government dealt a very heavy blow at the Paris agreements and delayed their possible ratification.

Irrefutable proof of this can be found in the anxiety and alarm aroused by this event among aggressive circles in Washington and Bonn. But it would be naive to think that the initiators of the Paris agreements will not try to save these agreements.

Under the pressure and threats of the dollar magnates, the reactionary circles are already attempting to solve the crisis by introducing into the government those who would, in the main, try to pursue the policy of Mendès-France, only with other methods and in other forms.

With the help of the right-wing Socialist leaders they will at the same time attempt to confuse the popular masses with false statements and the formation of the so-called "new left grouping".

But they will encounter serious obstacles, as can be seen from the difficulties encountered by Antoine Pinay in forming a new government.

It has now become clear that any government, no matter what parties it includes, is doomed to complete failure if it does not take into account the national demands—independence in relation to other countries, the rejection of any form of rearmament of militarist Germany, negotiations with all countries, the recognition of the rights and aspirations of the colonial peoples, the satisfaction of the immediate economic demands of the working class and other sections of the population and the real defence of democratic liberties.

As the statement of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party stresses: "The government crisis again emphasises the two main ideas that are shared by a growing number of French men and women: 1. A change in the foreign policy is the condition for any real changes in the country; 2. The policy of progress must necessarily be based on the working class and the popular masses."

All democratic and national forces are uniting to wage a more effective struggle for the triumph of such policy which corresponds to the interests of France, European security and world peace.

There is no doubt that in the long run the people will have the last word and will be victorious.

MEETING OF POLITICAL BUREAU OF C.C. OF SUPG

A meeting of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the SUPG discussed new tasks in the field of construction, taking into consideration the decisions of the All-Union Conference of Building Workers in Moscow and a plenary meeting of the German Academy of Architecture held on January 28 and 29.

It recommended that the Council of Construction, responsible to the Council of Ministers of the Republic, the Ministry of Building and the German Academy of Architecture convene, at the end of March, a conference of building workers to discuss all questions of building and to put forward measures to improve work.

SEMINARS ON MARXIST-LENINIST AESTHETICS

The Party Study Centre of the Bucharest City Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party has several theoretical seminars functioning on Marxist-Leninist aesthetics. These seminars are attended by writers, artists, actors, musicians and architects. The syllabus provides for lectures and talks on various subjects, including: "The popular character of art", "Socialist content and national form", "On conflict and character in art" and others.

Meeting of Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria

A Central Committee meeting held on January 31 heard and discussed Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov's report on the fulfilment of the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress on the development of agriculture.

The unanimous decision reached on the report pointed out that considerable successes had been achieved towards overcoming the disproportion between the development of industry and agriculture in carrying out the task set by the Congress.

The decision also states that the achievements in agriculture are quite inadequate.

The meeting decided to increase capital investments in agriculture; to organise labour in agricultural producer co-operatives in such a way that the principle of providing material incentives for co-operative members to strengthen the socially-owned economy as the basis of their individual welfare was consistently observed; to raise the role of the general meeting of the co-operative as the supreme authority; to recommend that the co-operatives revise their Rules, and make necessary changes and amendments; to reduce deductions to the unshared fund from 7% to 5%, and

pay from the unshared fund work-day units invested in construction and melioration; to consider the question of a model minimum for work-day units, leaving it to general co-operative meetings to establish this minimum; to put into effect a more adequate system of paying out advances on work-day units and envisage a more rigid control over the planning and use of work-day units.

It was recognised as essential to lower administrative and other expenditure of co-operatives which is not connected with production.

The meeting decided to reduce payment in kind for work carried out by MTS.

It was also decided that there should be a considerable rise in the maximum purchase prices for agricultural products, and measures were outlined envisaging benefits for co-operatives and their members.

Great attention was devoted in the decision to the strengthening of rural Party branches, the improvement of mass political work and the reinforcement of co-operatives and agricultural bodies with cadres.

STOCKHOLM CITY CONFERENCE OF SWEDISH COMMUNIST PARTY

The recent Stockholm City Conference of the Swedish Communist Party stressed the need to mobilise the public of the country in the struggle against the threat of an atomic war and the rearming of Western Germany.

Speaking at the Conference, Comrade Hilding Hagberg, Chairman of the Party, said: "We believe in the possibility of preventing an atomic war. The anger of the public is growing, and it will force the advocates of war and the generals to retreat."

Comrade Erik Karlsson, Secretary of the C.C. of the Party, said that the danger of rearming Western Germany was assuming a menacing character. To give arms again to Hitlerite generals would mean committing a crime against humanity. Strong peace forces are working now to prevent this crime.

The Conference unanimously passed a resolution against the resurgence of West German militarism and the threat of an atomic war.

U.S. Rulers Persecute Puerto Rican Patriots

The American authorities are intensifying their repressive measures against the patriots of Puerto Rico who are struggling for national liberation.

Eleven leading members of the Puerto Rican Communist Party were recently charged with violating the U.S. fascist Smith Act. At the same time three leaders of the Nationalist Party were given prison sentences varying between 3 and 10 years.

In this way the American imperialists, by using the local judges and tribunals

as tools in their service, want to behead the movement of the Puerto Rican people for peace, freedom and national liberation.

In solidarity with the just struggle of the Puerto Rican patriots there is a growing movement in various countries of the American Continent in protest against these fascist frame-ups and for liberating Puerto Rico from the U.S. colonial yoke.

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