

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

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

No. 7 (328)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1955

PRICE 3d (8 cents)

Great and Indestructible Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR and China

Five years have gone by since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, which sealed the fraternal alliance between the two great peoples and laid the foundation for broader all-round development of their political, economic and cultural co-operation.

The Sino-Soviet Treaty, which was signed on February 14, 1950, by the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China, headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, during its visit to the USSR, is of exceptionally great significance to the cause of peace. In the five years that have passed, the sincere, most cordial and great friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples has grown immeasurably and has become a mighty, irresistible force.

The strength of this friendship lies in the fact that it unites two neighbouring fraternal countries, which between them have a population of 800 million, linked by a common ideology and singleness of purpose and will. The working people are in power in both these states, whose development is directed by their Communist Parties, tried and tempered in battle, Parties that consistently and tirelessly fight for the interests of the masses.

The friendship of the Soviet and Chinese peoples has influenced the whole course of mankind's historical development, and continues to do so to an ever-increasing extent. The inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR and China, their joint struggle for peace and security are of paramount importance today, when aggressive circles are endeavouring to aggravate the international situation, particularly in the Far East. This friendship is a reliable safeguard of the peaceful labour of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, and a bulwark of peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.

Soviet-Chinese friendship, which is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, on a sincere desire for mutual assistance and common advancement has exerted a favourable influence on the development of both countries. Trade between them is developing successfully to their mutual advantage. The Soviet Union is rendering China great assistance in laying the material and technical foundation for Socialism—heavy industry, and

peace-loving states. Aggressive designs are alien to them. They have never threatened anyone and are threatening no one today; never have they made preparations to attack anyone, nor are they doing so now. Their cherished desire is to safeguard their achievements, to ensure favourable external conditions for their socialist development.

With the direct support and approval of the People's Republic of China and other people's-democratic states, the Soviet Union has just recently submitted a number of important and constructive proposals for lessening tension in international relations. The Soviet Government has once again proposed that the Western powers make use of as yet unexploited possibilities for achieving agreement on the German problem, which is the focal point of all the postwar problems of Europe. Concerned about the dangerous situation arising in the area of Taiwan and other Chinese islands as a result of aggressive acts on the part of the USA, the Soviet Government has raised this question in the UN Security Council and proposed that during the current month a conference be convened of the countries particularly interested in regulating the situation.

The Declaration adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on February 9 urges the peoples and the parliaments of all countries to prevent another war and to increase their efforts towards the relaxation of international tension and promotion of world peace.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have always based their relations with all other countries on strict observance of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, on non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and peaceful coexistence, which offer wide opportunities for the further development of international co-operation and, consequently, for continued relaxation of international tension.

In the relations between the Soviet Union and China, as in those established between all countries of the socialist camp, the peoples of the whole world see an example of a new, unprecedented type of international relations, fundamentally different from those existing between the countries of the capitalist camp. These new, socialist relations which have opened up a new era

Comrade MAO TSE TUNG
Chairman of the People's Republic of China
Comrade LIU SHAO CHI
Chairman of Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China
Comrade CHOU EN LAI
Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

PEKING

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China we send our heartfelt greetings to you, dear comrades, and through you to the great Chinese people and the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

The five years which have passed since the day the Treaty was signed attest to the steady development and consolidation of the fraternal friendship and all-round co-operation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, based on the principles of equality, respect for each others national interests and the desire to help and assist each other in every way.

Soviet-Chinese friendship, daily gaining in strength, and fraternal mutual assistance are playing an outstanding part in promoting the economic advance and further raising the living standards of the peoples of our countries.

The inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR and China, their joint struggle for peace and security are of paramount significance today when aggressive circles are

seeking to aggravate the international situation, particularly in the Far East. This friendship reliably safeguards the peaceful labour of our peoples and is a bulwark of peace and security the world over.

We wish you and the whole Chinese people further success in building and consolidating the new, people's-democratic state.

May the friendship and co-operation of the USSR and China, which is a reliable bulwark of peace and international security, grow in strength and scope!

K. VOROSHILOV, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

N. BULGANIN, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

V. MOLOTOV, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

Moscow, February 13, 1955.

Comrade K. E. VOROSHILOV
President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Comrade N. A. BULGANIN
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Comrade V. M. MOLOTOV
First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

On behalf of the Chinese people and the Government of the People's Republic of China may we extend our warmest congratulations to you and through you to the great Soviet people and the Soviet Government on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between China and the Soviet Union.

During the past five years all-round political, economic and cultural co-operation between China and the Soviet Union has been developed on a large scale. The Soviet Government and the Soviet people are rendering many-sided, systematic and well-considered assistance to the Chinese people, now engaged in socialist construction. The Soviet Government is helping China in building and reconstructing 156 large industrial enterprises and is sending large groups of its best specialists to assist in construction of these enterprises. The Soviet Government has granted loans to China on favourable terms, has

collective security system in Europe and against the militarisation of Western Germany. It is the desire of China and the Soviet Union to establish normal relations with Japan and to give active support to the Japanese people in their advance towards independence and international co-operation. Sincere co-operation between China and the Soviet Union meets the interests not only of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union but also the interests of all peace-loving countries and peoples of Asia, Europe and the whole world. It is a reliable guarantee of the preservation of peace in the Far East and the rest of the world.

The aggressive circles of the United States and their followers are everywhere pursuing a policy of war and creating international tension. The aggressive acts and military provocations against China, now being carried on by the United States in the area of Taiwan, are a serious threat to China's security and are rightly denounced by the peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world.

peoples has influenced the whole course of mankind's historical development, and continues to do so to an ever-increasing extent. The inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR and China, their joint struggle for peace and security are of paramount importance today, when aggressive circles are endeavouring to aggravate the international situation, particularly in the Far East. This friendship is a reliable safeguard of the peaceful labour of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, and a bulwark of peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.

Soviet-Chinese friendship, which is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, on a sincere desire for mutual assistance and common advancement has exerted a favourable influence on the development of both countries. Trade between them is developing successfully to their mutual advantage. The Soviet Union is rendering China great assistance in laying the material and technical foundation for Socialism—heavy industry, and its core—machine building. With the help of the USSR, the People's Republic of China is building or reconstructing 156 large industrial enterprises. Scientific and technical co-operation is developing successfully between all branches of the national economies of the USSR and China. The Soviet Union recently offered China, and also a number of other friendly democratic countries, scientific, technical and industrial help in establishing an experimental base for developing research into nuclear physics and the utilisation of atomic power for peaceful purposes.

All this vast economic assistance that the Soviet Union is giving China and the fact that the wealth of experience that the Soviet people accumulated in the building of Socialism is being passed on to the Chinese people help to speed the fulfilment of China's first Five-Year Plan, its socialist industrialisation and the socialist transformation of agriculture. All-round help from the USSR also makes it possible more quickly to train highly-skilled cadres from among the talented and industrious Chinese people.

Cultural ties are developing with fruitful results between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. Study of each other's culture helps the Soviet and Chinese peoples to get to know each other even better, to draw even closer to one another.

The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China helps to consolidate China's international position as a great power. Significant in this respect was the Geneva Conference to which, on the proposal of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China was invited. China's participation in the Geneva Conference showed particularly clearly its great role in the solution of international problems.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, like the other countries of the socialist camp, are firmly following a policy of lessening world tension and promoting peace between all countries. This peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies has its roots in the very nature of these states. The Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, all the countries of the socialist camp are

In Soviet Peace Committee

An enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Soviet Peace Committee, attended by representatives of the broad Soviet public, was held recently.

The Presidium heard a report by Comrade N. S. Tikhonov, Chairman of the Committee, on the results of the enlarged meeting of the Bureau of the World Peace Council.

countries to prevent another war and to increase their efforts towards the relaxation of international tension and promotion of world peace.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have always based their relations with all other countries on strict observance of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, on non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and peaceful co-existence, which offer wide opportunities for the further development of international co-operation and, consequently, for continued relaxation of international tension.

In the relations between the Soviet Union and China, as in those established between all countries of the socialist camp, the peoples of the whole world see an example of a new, unprecedented type of international relations, fundamentally different from those existing between the countries of the capitalist camp. These new, socialist relations which have opened up a new era in relations between countries, are based on the principles of equality, mutual respect for national interests and a desire to give each other all-round help and support. They are warmly greeted by all people of goodwill, by all who cherish peace and the security of the peoples.

The imperialist states and, above all, the U.S. aggressive circles are anxious to turn back the wheel of history, to impose again the power of capital on the peoples who have rid themselves of the exploiters' yoke. It is precisely with this aim in view that the imperialist warmongers, obsessed by mad schemes of world domination, are forming aggressive military groupings directed against the countries of democracy and Socialism, setting up war bases on foreign soil, increasing their atomic blackmail, and thus threatening to plunge mankind into the abyss of a new war.

Radical changes, however, have taken place in the international situation in the postwar years. The peace forces are growing irresistibly and are gaining in strength; they are now more powerful than the forces of aggression and war. The camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, is powerful and indestructible. Any and every venture of the imperialists aimed at starting a new world war will inevitably turn against them and end in failure for the aggressors.

If, nonetheless, the aggressive cliques of the imperialist states manage to unleash another war, they will meet with a crushing blow. It is not "world civilisation", however much it might suffer as a result of fresh aggression, that will perish. What will perish will be the rotten capitalist social system, a system whose day is passing, a system which is condemned because of its aggressive character and rejected because of its exploitation of the working masses and the oppressed peoples.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and all countries of the socialist camp, loyal to their inviolable friendship, are confidently advancing along the path of peace, democracy and Socialism. There is no power on earth that can halt this victorious march of the free peoples towards their radiant morrow.

It was decided to convene in the first half of March an enlarged meeting of the Soviet Peace Committee, to be attended by representatives of regional, territorial and Republic peace committees.

Two questions will be discussed at this meeting: the conducting of the signature campaign in the Soviet Union, and the convening of the Fifth All-Union Conference of Peace Supporters.

Comrade N. A. BULGANIN Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Comrade V. M. MOLOTOV First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

On behalf of the Chinese people and the Government of the People's Republic of China may we extend our warmest congratulations to you and through you to the great Soviet people and the Soviet Government on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between China and the Soviet Union.

During the past five years all-round political, economic and cultural co-operation between China and the Soviet Union has been developed on a large scale. The Soviet Government and the Soviet people are rendering many-sided, systematic and well-considered assistance to the Chinese people, now engaged in socialist construction. The Soviet Government is helping China in building and reconstructing 156 large industrial enterprises and is sending large groups of its best specialists to assist in construction work in China. It has on many occasions granted loans to China on favourable terms, has transferred to China gratis the property of the Chinese Changchun railway which was under the joint administration of China and the Soviet Union, as well as the property acquired by Soviet organisations from Japanese property-owners in North-East China in 1945; it has transferred with compensation the Soviet share in the Chinese-Soviet joint enterprises to China and decided to place entirely at China's disposal the naval base of Port Arthur, operated jointly by China and the Soviet Union, as well as the installations in that area; it has recently offered to give China scientific, technical and industrial assistance in promoting research into the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Such friendly co-operation and sincere assistance have gone a long way towards advancing construction work in our country and have demonstrated thereby to the whole world the great vitality of this new type of international relations. The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people are deeply aware of the immeasurable value of this fraternal friendship. On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people we express our heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Government and the Soviet people for their great assistance.

The consolidation and development of the friendly alliance between China and the Soviet Union are exercising a great influence on ensuring the security of our two countries and preserving peace in the Far East and the rest of the world. The peaceable policy of China and the Soviet Union was instrumental in, and contributed to, bringing about the armistice in Korea and re-establishing peace in Indo-China which resulted in a certain lessening of world tension and inspired all peace-loving countries and peoples. The Chinese people wholeheartedly support the Soviet Union's struggle for a

collective security system in Europe and against the militarisation of Western Germany. It is the desire of China and the Soviet Union to establish normal relations with Japan and to give active support to the Japanese people in their advance towards independence and international co-operation. Sincere co-operation between China and the Soviet Union meets the interests not only of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union but also the interests of all peace-loving countries and peoples of Asia, Europe and the whole world. It is a reliable guarantee of the preservation of peace in the Far East and the rest of the world.

The aggressive circles of the United States and their followers are everywhere pursuing a policy of war and creating international tension. The aggressive acts and military provocations against China, now being carried on by the United States in the area of Taiwan, are a serious threat to China's security and are rightly denounced by the peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world.

The struggle of the Chinese people for the liberation of their territory—Taiwan—is a just struggle. No force can halt a righteous cause. In conditions of renewed international tension the friendly alliance between China and the Soviet Union is definitely bound to play an increasingly important role in resisting aggression and maintaining peace.

The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between China and the Soviet Union is a great peaceful treaty, a symbol of the great friendship between China and the Soviet Union. The events of the last five years have demonstrated the great role of this Treaty in promoting world peace and the progress of mankind.

May the great friendship between China and the Soviet Union grow from day to day for the sake of the common prosperity of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and for the consolidation of peace in the Far East and the whole world.

Long live the eternal, unbreakable friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union!

MAO TSE TUNG, Chairman of the People's Republic of China
LIU SHAO CHI, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China
CHOU EN LAI, Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

Peking, February 12, 1955.

PEOPLES WARMLY SUPPORT APPEAL OF BUREAU OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

Inflexible Determination of Chinese People

In keeping with a decision of the Bureau of the All-China Committee of the People's Political Consultative Council and the Presidium of the Chinese National Peace Committee a campaign to collect signatures to the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council to the Peoples of the World has been launched in China. Numerous rallies and meetings expressing the resolute determination of the working people to put an end to the reckless plans of the American atom maniacs are being held throughout the country.

Hsun Mei-tai, a woman working at a newly-built textile mill, the first in Wuhan, declared: "To defend peace and a happy life we are fighting against the use of atomic weapons by anybody in the world." Wu Yon-to, famous Chinese writer, said: "Every man longing for peace must put his signature to the Appeal for the prohibition of atomic weapons, a signature demanding stable peace among the peoples."

Provincial, urban and rural committees are being set up all over China to lead the campaign for signatures to the Appeal of the Vienna Session of the Bureau of the World Peace Council. Such committees have already been organised in Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan, Anshan, in the Provinces of Hopei, Liaoning, Szechwan, Hupeh, Kirin, Shantung, Hunan, Kiangsi and in the autonomous region of Inner Mongolia. The collection of signatures is under way in all these cities and provinces.

Growing Struggle for Peace in Italy

A large-scale campaign for the collection of signatures to the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council to the Peoples of the World has opened in Italy in hundreds of towns and villages with the organisation of meetings and other measures. Meetings in Bologna, Treviso, Vicenza, Genoa, Savona, Perugia, Terni, Acquila, Teramo, Palermo, Catania and other towns were attended by members of the National Committee of the Peace Movement, and representatives of progressive parties.

Demonstrations and meetings were also organised in Milan and in the nearby industrial centre of Sesto-San Giovanni. Large swastikas were burnt in bonfires on the squares of these towns and many others. Crowds gathered round these fires and discussed the struggle for peace. Furthermore, increasing numbers of deputations are visiting senators, calling on them to vote against the ratification of the Paris agreements. Especially active as fighters for

peace are the women of Rome and Turin. They distribute leaflets on the markets and take part in discussions. On one of the market squares in Rome a group of women carried posters depicting an atomic explosion and bearing the words: "No—to German rearmament!", "No—to atomic war!"

Two deputations of assistant professors and junior lecturers of the Rome University took a letter to the Senate, demanding the rejection of the Paris agreements. The railway depot workers of Florence wrote to the workers of the Hamburg rail depot, welcoming their decision to fight against the incorporation of Western Germany in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. In Siena 58 deputations, elected by the majority of the people in the communes of that province, visited local political figures and people prominent in the cultural world, expressing their determination to uphold the cause of peace at any cost.

APPEAL OF INDONESIAN NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEE

The Indonesian National Peace Committee has appealed to all Indonesian people to support the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council to the Peoples of the World.

The Committee reported that in Indonesia the campaign for signatures to the Appeal started on February 13.

Working People of Rumania Signing Appeal

The campaign for signatures to the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council is being carried on with great enthusiasm in Rumania. Meetings of writers, composers, workers in the pictorial and plastic arts, theatre and press were held for the defence of peace in Bucharest. Those speaking at the meetings angrily condemned the criminal manoeuvres of the warmongers and expressed the unyielding will of the Rumanian people to uphold the cause of peace and international security. At the end of each meeting all those present signed the Appeal to the Peoples of the World.

Meetings and other gatherings in support of the Appeal of the World Peace Council are also being held at plants and factories, and in the MTS and agricultural co-operatives. By February 13 the Appeal had been signed by more than 280,000 people in Craiova Region, over 133,000 in Cluj Region and 218,000 people in Bucharest.

Stelian Furtună, advanced worker, declared at the meeting of the staff of the Matyas Rakosi plant in Bucharest that the Appeal to which he had put his signature expressed the will of hundreds of millions of working people throughout the world. Their signatures to the Appeal were a strong warning to the atom maniacs. Their signatures would be confirmed by deeds. His factory team, he said, would daily fulfil their quota more than twofold.

Interview Given by N. S. KHRUSHCHEV to American Journalists W. R. Hearst, Kingsbury Smith and F. Conniff on February 5, 1955

Kingsbury Smith said that Hearst and his companions, knowing how busy N. S. Khrushchev was in connection with the Session of the Supreme Soviet, were deeply grateful to him for finding the time to receive them. All of them, Kingsbury Smith continued, noted with great interest the favourable remarks made by Khrushchev in his recent speech at the meeting of the C.C. of the CPSU about American methods of farming and especially his words to the effect that these methods could serve as a good example for Soviet agriculture. In this connection Hearst would like to ask Khrushchev a question.

Hearst said that when he had read Khrushchev's favourable appraisal of how maize and grain were grown in America, he thought occurred to him that it would be better if Soviet people emphasised more often the good aspects of life in the United States, and Americans the good aspects of life in the USSR. At the present time, however, they too often criticised each other and dwelt little on positive facts.

Hearst asked whether Khrushchev agreed. N. S. Khrushchev replied that he agreed, and considered that this would be very useful. In his opinion there was much that was good in America. He thought that Americans too would find in the Soviet Union much that was interesting and useful to them. This applied not only to agriculture but also to industry and other fields.

Hearst said that inasmuch as Khrushchev spoke favourably of certain aspects of American life, he wanted to express the hope that Khrushchev would find it possible to visit the United States some day (just as he and his companions had been given the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union), in order to acquaint himself personally with American agriculture, industry etc., since, as far as he knew, Khrushchev had never been to the U.S.A.

N. S. Khrushchev confirmed that he in fact had never been to the United States.

Kingsbury Smith asked whether Khrushchev would be prepared to visit the U.S.A. and acquaint himself with American farming methods, especially in livestock raising, if he were to receive an invitation to go there at a time that was convenient for him.

N. S. Khrushchev replied that he would like to combine his answers to Hearst and Kingsbury Smith. He thought that mutual visits to countries, if not of a prejudiced character, were always of benefit to the peoples. In his opinion, visits to the United States by Soviet people would be useful both from an economic standpoint and for better mutual understanding. Comrade Mikoyan had been to the United States and had much that was interesting and favourable to say of what he had seen there.

Kingsbury Smith remarked that V. M. Molotov had also been to the United States.

N. S. Khrushchev replied that Comrade Molotov had been to the United States during and shortly after the war. He had not had the opportunity to acquaint himself thoroughly with the country as Comrade Mikoyan had done.

As for a visit by himself to the United States, that of course would be difficult at the present time, though, as he had said, there was much in the United States that was interesting and instructive in agriculture and the farm machinery industry in particular. Insofar as the organisation of agriculture was concerned, naturally his interlocutors were not attracted by the

will continue to be, that all branches of industry must develop proportionally, with heavy industry advancing ahead of the others. Why is this necessary? Because heavy industry creates the means of production, and in order to raise living standards it is necessary to expand the productive forces, and it is necessary to have mechanisation. But without metal, machines and electric power, mechanisation is impossible. Hence, heavy industry constitutes the base for the development of the national economy.

To take an example, the recent meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU adopted a decision on the further development of animal husbandry. What is animal husbandry? In essence it means the production of goods for popular consumption. But the development of animal husbandry is impossible without the development of heavy industry, which provides agriculture with tractors, farm machinery etc. Thus, one may say that if the entire national economy is regarded as a complex made up of the various branches of the economy, heavy industry must occupy the key position in the complex.

As for the question of whether the development of heavy industry was designed for defence or for peaceful consumption, he, Khrushchev, must say that in the Soviet Union the one was not counterposed to the other. We, said Khrushchev, are Communists, and for us to spend money on defence is a matter of compulsion. We should like to have the opportunity not to spend the people's money for defence. He, Khrushchev, believed that some day such a possibility would arise. But the present international situation compelled the Soviet Union to use part of its resources for defence. Americans considered that the Soviet Union was to blame for the present international tension. But Soviet people considered that the one to blame was the United States, which set up its military bases around the Soviet frontiers and wanted to talk with the Soviet Union from "positions of strength", as Churchill put it and as was often repeated by Dulles and others. Be that as it may, under present conditions the Soviet Union was compelled to assign part of its resources and efforts to increasing the defensive capacity of the country.

But our main aim, N. S. Khrushchev continued, is to make our people happy, to raise the people's living standards. We want not only our people but also the other peoples to be happy. The ultimate aim must not be to produce ever more guns and atom bombs: that is a result of the present abnormal international relationships. It cannot be considered that guns and bombs make up a country's wealth. The fact is rather that they stand in the way of the possibility of raising the living standard of the population.

Kingsbury Smith thanked Khrushchev for his reply.

N. S. Khrushchev said that he would like to elaborate on his remarks about the "positions of strength" policy. He held that this was a very dangerous policy, in that both sides were obliged to build up their forces, each trying to become stronger than the opposing side. This led to the build-up of the means of waging war. When huge material reserves of weapons were accumulated the situation was always fraught with the danger of an outbreak of war.

Relations between countries should be based not on a "positions of strength" policy, but on mutual understanding. For this it was necessary in the first place to develop normal trade on mutually advan-

after the war. Yet, information at the disposal of the American leaders had given them grounds to believe that the Soviet Union had not maintained a similar pace of disarmament.

Hearst remarked that the Americans had displayed goodwill during the war, for instance, in the sphere of Lend-Lease, and also by their offer to the USSR and the People's Democracies to avail themselves of the advantages of the Marshall Plan.

Kingsbury Smith went on to say that in his opinion American leaders had no desire to impose their will on the Soviet Union or to extort anything from it. More than anything, they wanted peace and friendship with the Soviet Union.

Hearst added that neither in the American Constitution nor in the works of outstanding American leaders and thinkers was there anything similar to the teaching of Lenin and Marx to the effect that the two systems were incompatible, and that one of them must perish. That was one of the questions troubling Americans, for they felt that the long-term plans of the Soviet Union reflected that teaching.

* N. S. Khrushchev remarked that a position of strength and a position of weakness were, of course, different things. Soviet people admitted that each country had a right to and should think of its security and establish such armed forces as are able to guarantee its security. This was, however, the parity of strength of which Mr. Kingsbury Smith spoke. Yet, Churchill and subsequently Dulles had put forward the slogan of pursuing a "positions of strength" policy. And this meant that one side wanted to dictate its will to others, wanted to be stronger than others. Such a policy was fraught with serious danger. If one side continued to build up its strength, the other side was forced to do likewise, which only made the atmosphere more heated. He said that he believed that the "positions of strength" policy was a misguided one because it was fraught with the danger of unleashing another war.

As for the remark that after the war the United States had demobilised while the Soviet Union had not done so, he stated that he would like to point out firstly that while America's losses in the last war were counted in tens of thousands, those of the Soviet Union were counted in millions. What did this show? That the whole Soviet people, the entire country, was mobilised during the war. After the war the Soviet armed forces had been demobilised and only the strength necessary for the security of the country had been retained.

If one proceeded from the real facts, they did not confirm the assertion made by Hearst and often made by other prominent figures in the West, that the Soviet Union had retained bigger armed forces than the West and that these armed forces represented a threat.

The Soviet Union did not want to act to the detriment of its allies in the struggle against Hitlerism. It was known that five years ago the United States was less highly mobilised than now. If the Soviet Union had wanted to attack the West, it should, according to the viewpoint of those who considered that an attack should be made at the moment most advantageous to the attacker, have done so at that time. The Soviet Union, however, had not done so. Why? Because the Soviet Union was a peace-loving country, because the Soviet people were against war, although they would defend their country if it were attacked, and there need be no doubt that

nomy on the principles of Socialism. You want economy to be built on capitalist principles. To this we have said and say now: Build to your heart's content, but do not interfere with us. The situation has developed in which two systems exist simultaneously in the world. You, perhaps, will regard this as the way of providence. We consider it a result of historical development. You hold that capitalism is immutable, that the future belongs to the capitalist system. We, on our part, consider that Communism is invincible and that the future belongs to the Communist system. These are two diametrically opposite views.

What is the way out? Some over-eager hot-heads see the way out in war. But this is a stupid way out. Following the behests of the great Lenin, we stand for prolonged, peaceful coexistence of the two systems, that is, we have held and continue to hold that these two systems can live side by side without fighting.

As to how long this coexistence can last, the answer is that that will depend on historical conditions, on historical development. In the opinion of Soviet people, one nation cannot impose its state system on another nation. If the American people prefer to live in capitalist conditions, let that be so, no one will hinder them. I, as a Communist, N. S. Khrushchev said, sympathise with the Communists. My interviewees sympathise with the capitalists, moreover they are themselves capitalists, nevertheless all of us are engaged in a peaceful conversation. If such a thing is possible around this table, Khrushchev continued, in his opinion it is also possible in relations between the two systems—the capitalist and the socialist.

Hearst remarked that on a diplomatic plane the USSR and the United States were coexisting in the United Nations all the time.

N. S. Khrushchev agreed with this and further said that his interviewees of course considered that capitalism would triumph. Soviet people believed that Communism would triumph. When this would come about was not known. As for the future development of the United States, this would depend upon the American people themselves and no one could settle this question for them. Tsar Nikolai the Second had probably considered ten years before the October Revolution that his throne was unshakable, that it would stand through eternity. Yet, ten years later not even a trace remained of it, and it was the Russian workers and peasants, and not the Americans, who overthrew Russian tsarism. No one could tell how events would develop in other countries, for example in the United States. In America there was a powerful working class and sooner or later it would raise its voice. But it was the American people, and the American people alone, who would decide what system would triumph in the United States.

It seemed to him, Khrushchev, that American political leaders well understood all this but that they incorrectly interpreted the principle of coexistence in order to stir up the feelings of the Americans against the USSR and to try to convince them that the Soviet Union wanted war. This was a slander on the Soviet Union. Soviet people stood for lasting coexistence of the two systems.

Kingsbury Smith remarked that it seemed to the American employers that the American working class very often raised its voice, demanding higher wages.

with, he had to say that he could not understand the current actions of the United States or find any justification for them. The declaration that Taiwan and the other Chinese islands were non-Chinese territory was at variance with existing international agreements and historical facts. This could not be called anything but perfidy. Could China really recognise that the United States had the right to claim Taiwan or could she agree that Taiwan was necessary to secure the defence of the United States? If one considered the distance between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan on the one hand, and between the United States and Taiwan on the other, it would become clear that no comparison was possible. Khrushchev said that in his opinion the current actions of the United States in the area of Taiwan were a disgrace to the American people. No sensible people, irrespective of their political views, would ever justify a conflict caused by the policy of the United States. As for future developments in that area, they would depend on the United States itself. Could China really recognise that the United States or its puppet, the scoundrel Chiang Kai-shek, had the right to Taiwan? N. S. Khrushchev added that Chiang Kai-shek reminded him of Pu Yi, the puppet emperor whom the Japanese had installed in Manchuria at one time.

The Soviet people, N. S. Khrushchev added, were shocked by the actions of the U.S. Government. They had known and respected Eisenhower as their partner in the war against Hitler. They failed to understand the United States policy on the question of Taiwan and felt that the American people themselves hardly understood this policy. The United States was carrying on unprecedented activity in the Far East and artificially complicating the situation, evidently under the influence of the most reactionary elements.

If America showed common sense in this question, and he did not doubt China's common sense, it would be possible, with the participation of other countries interested in the preservation of peace, to prevent a conflict in the Far East.

Kingsbury Smith asked whether one might consider the Soviet Union to be among the other countries mentioned by N. S. Khrushchev.

N. S. Khrushchev replied that this was not excluded. The Soviet Union was interested in the preservation of peace. It was willing to do everything in its power to facilitate a correct solution of the problem and the prevention of a new war.

Kingsbury Smith observed that in his opinion neither the American Government nor the American people doubted the fact that Formosa as such was part of China. V. M. Molotov, in the interview with Hearst and himself, had recalled that the President of the United States had declared again in 1950 that the United States regarded Formosa as belonging to China. At present, however, a question had arisen, which in the opinion of the American leaders (and in his opinion, the American people understood their position) was directly related to the security of the entire Pacific area and to the cause of world peace. In this connection he would like to recall that the United States some time ago had withdrawn their troops from Korea for the sake of peace. In a comparatively short period of time, however, a war had broken out there which in the final count created a threat to peace in the Far East if not throughout the world. That is why the United States would not be inclined to deprive Formosa of its protection until it considered that the situation was

that the war in Korea had ended, that the conflagration there had been put out, and the Soviet Union would not want it to break out anew anywhere else.

N. S. Khrushchev added that he, like his interviewees, was satisfied with the meeting and grateful for the frank conversation. We, said N. S. Khrushchev, are men belonging to different classes, but I think that as men we must have something in common—the interests of peace. If we help to promote mutual understanding, if we try to reduce international tension and to create conditions for normal coexistence, that will promote the consolidation of world peace.

Hearst said that he could express nothing but thanks for the conversation and asked N. S. Khrushchev to excuse them for having taken up so much of his time.

He would like to say, not for propaganda purposes and not in the form of a question, that he would not like N. S. Khrushchev to proceed on the assumption that the Americans hated the Chinese people. This would be the wrong point of departure. On the contrary, they had been fighting shoulder to shoulder in the last war, and even earlier the United States had frequently rendered assistance to China. If one were to speak of the feelings of the Americans towards the Chinese people, they were not to be characterised as feelings of hatred but as those of the greatest goodwill.

Kingsbury Smith said that the American people were, of course, worried over the incident of the American airmen being sentenced to imprisonment in China. The Americans regarded this as a violation of the Korean armistice agreement and this incident undoubtedly tended to give rise to feelings of ill will for the Chinese people on the part of American people.

Conniff asked whether in N. S. Khrushchev's opinion there was a possibility of securing a settlement of the question of the American airmen who, as even the Soviet representative to the United Nations admitted, had been taken prisoner in uniform. Such a gesture as the release of the airmen could be a first step towards bringing about a change in the situation.

N. S. Khrushchev pointed out that he would like in the first place to reply to the expression of goodwill towards the Chinese people. The point was, he said, that it was not by words but by deeds that the Chinese people judged anyone's attitude towards them, and the deeds of the United States were such that they threatened China with war. How could one reconcile this with goodwill? Could it be that they had a different China in mind and that when certain Americans spoke of China they were evidently referring to Chiang Kai-shek? Yet Chiang Kai-shek was not China, but an offshoot of China. However, American ruling circles should soberly face the facts and at last see the real China—the Chinese People's Republic and its Government led by Mao Tse-tung. They should recall their troops from Chinese territory, which would, of course, help to establish normal relations between China and the United States.

As regards the question of the airmen, Khrushchev said that he would hesitate to say anything on this matter. The United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjöld, who had flown specially to Peking to discuss this matter, could probably set forth the viewpoint of the People's Republic of

Interview Given by N. A. Bulganin to American Journalists W. R. Hearst, Kingsbury Smith and F. Connif on February 12, 1955

Kingsbury Smith said that he and his companions were highly grateful for the opportunity accorded them to meet and converse with leaders of the Soviet Government as well as with noted personalities of Soviet culture. They were, in particular, deeply grateful to N. A. Bulganin for having made it possible to receive them. They had received the communication regarding a possible meeting with him at the airport in Leningrad.

Attending the Session of the Supreme Soviet, Hearst and his companions, Kingsbury Smith continued, noted V. M. Molotov's statement to the effect that the Soviet Union had now surpassed the United States in the production of hydrogen weapons. They also noted the statements made by Soviet leaders in interviews with them as well as at the Session of the Supreme Soviet concerning the desire of the Soviet Government to put an end to the armaments race. They all knew the viewpoint, emanating from scientific circles, especially in the West, concerning the threats to mankind spelled by the continuing unrestricted explosions of atomic bombs for experimental purposes. In this connection Hearst would like to make a proposal.

N. A. Bulganin observed that he would hear Hearst with interest.

Hearst thanked N. A. Bulganin and expressed confidence that the Government and people of the United States shared the desire for peace that was expressed also by the Soviet Government.

In view of the fact that the explosions of thermo-nuclear weapons for experimental purposes were a threat to all mankind, he, Hearst, would like to ask whether the Soviet Government would be prepared, even before the prohibition of atomic weapons, to conclude an agreement with the United States and other Western Powers restricting the number of explosions for experimental purposes. Such an agreement would not necessitate the establishment of a control system since either side would immediately know of any breach of such an agreement.

In his, Hearst's, opinion this was possibly the only way to start disarmament in the field of atomic weapons.

N. A. Bulganin replied that in this matter it was necessary to proceed in a more radical way, as proposed by the Soviet Government. It proposed the complete outlawing of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction, discontinuance of the manufacture of these weapons, and also the elimination from the armaments of states of whatever had already been produced in this field.

Practically speaking, the proposal to restrict the tests would to all intents and purposes yield nothing. The peoples of the world knew that there were bombs already prepared and tested in the storehouses of both sides. Therefore an agreement to restrict explosions for experimental purposes would not allay anybody's anxiety. It might be said that the question of discontinuing further explosions for experimental purposes was now being raised because sufficient stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction had already been accumulated. This would not do away with the anxiety.

The Soviet Government had been and was posing the question in a more radical way,

try to create the impression that the USSR wanted war. At the same time one could get the impression from V. M. Molotov's statement at the Session of the Supreme Soviet that the United States for its part wanted war. The American people would surely consider that attempts to create such an impression were likewise unfair.

Did N. A. Bulganin consider in this connection that it would help to strengthen peace if Soviet official spokesmen were to refrain from making attacks on the U.S.A. and if American official spokesmen did likewise in relation to the USSR?

N. A. Bulganin replied that in his opinion that would be useful. As for the speech of V. M. Molotov to which Connif referred, it constituted a fully objective appraisal of facts, and of facts alone, and it fully expressed the viewpoint of the Soviet Government.

Kingsbury Smith observed that Molotov in his report spoke repeatedly about the aggressive intentions of the American Government and intimated that the United States was preparing war. Yet American people were sure that their Government had no aggressive intentions. The American people knew that President Eisenhower had refrained from actions in the Indo-China area as well as in that of Formosa, which might have unleashed a major conflict. When the Americans read such statements by Soviet officials they got the impression that the Soviet Government either had a wrong conception of the stand of the U.S. Government, or else deliberately wanted to set other countries against the United States. This, naturally, increased the anxiety of the American people and strengthened their conviction that the United States had to have military bases at its disposal.

It was not quite clear to him, Kingsbury Smith went on, how these attacks on the U.S. Government could be reconciled with the assurances given by Soviet officials in private talks with them, and also at the Session of the Supreme Soviet, to the effect that the Soviet Government wished to improve relations with the U.S.A.

N. A. Bulganin replied that the Soviet representatives were fully sincere in speaking of their desire to establish good, normal relations with the U.S. Government. He had pointed out in his speech at the Session that during the war, for instance, the Soviet Union had had good relations with the United States, Britain, and also France, which later joined that grouping; and the Soviet Union would be fully satisfied if these relations were to be re-established now. Both V. M. Molotov and he, Bulganin, had spoken at the Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Government's desire to contribute to the relaxation of all existing international tension. The Soviet Government really wanted this and he believed that this was likewise desired by all the peoples of the world.

Kingsbury Smith had said that V. M. Molotov's report was giving rise to certain sentiments in the United States, but these were provoked by incorrect information about the report, deliberately, in order to justify the establishment of American war bases around the Soviet Union and close to its frontiers. It was known, in any event, that those war bases had been set

remained a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU and asked whether this was so.

N. A. Bulganin replied in the affirmative.

Connif said that the opinion still prevailed in the West that the Soviet Government's ultimate aim was to spread Communist domination throughout the world. He asked N. A. Bulganin to state his views on the matter.

N. A. Bulganin replied that Hearst, Kingsbury Smith and Connif had already had a lengthy talk on the subject with N. S. Khrushchev, who had given an exhaustive reply to Connif's question. This reply had been published in the press. He, Bulganin, could add nothing to N. S. Khrushchev's words.

Connif thanked N. A. Bulganin for his reply and went on to say that the change of leadership in the Soviet Government had naturally given rise to a spate of conjecture in the West concerning the possibility of increased military influence on the Soviet Union's policy in view of the fact that Marshal Bulganin had now been appointed Prime Minister, and Marshal Zhukov Minister of Defence.

Connif asked N. A. Bulganin whether the Soviet Government now intended to rely more on the experience of military leaders in conducting its policy.

N. A. Bulganin replied that the policy of the Soviet Government had been outlined in sufficient detail in his statement at the Session of the Supreme Soviet and that in his opinion this statement provided an exhaustive answer to Connif's question.

Kingsbury Smith said that in the West the opinion prevailed that the key to lasting peace lay in disarmament, and that the key to disarmament was to be found in setting up an effective system of international control with inspection, on a permanent basis, with regard to all types of weapons, including atomic weapons.

He asked N. A. Bulganin to give his views on the possibility of reaching such agreement.

N. A. Bulganin replied that the Soviet Government had submitted its proposals on this question. The Soviet Government stood for disarmament, for banning the use, production and stockpiling of atomic weapons. The Soviet Government was also in favour of control. The Soviet proposals on these issues had been set forth in documents that were still being discussed by the appropriate international bodies.

Connif said that during the talk that Hearst and his companions had with their New York office, their attention had been drawn to the fact that the sharp tone taken by the Session of the Supreme Soviet had aroused serious apprehension in the U.S.A. He would like to ask whether they, as journalists, could do anything to allay these apprehensions.

N. A. Bulganin replied that Hearst, Kingsbury Smith and Connif could make known through the press, or any other medium they might find convenient, the Soviet Government's sincere desire for a relaxation of international tension and for peace among the peoples, its striving to

In Communist and Workers' Parties

MARXIST-LENINIST CLASSICS PRINTED IN MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The Editorial Board under the auspices of the C.C. of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party is busily engaged in the work of translating and printing the classics of Marxism-Leninism. Last year eleven separate works by Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin came off the press. They include "What is to Be Done?" and "Two Tactics of Social Democracy in the Democratic Revolution" by V. I. Lenin. Volume VII of J. V. Stalin's collected works has also been published.

The second edition of the History of the CPSU (Short Course), V. I. Lenin's "What the 'Friends of the People' Are and How They Fight the Social Democrats" and other books will be published soon. Preparations are under way for the publication of Volume I of Karl Marx's "Capital".

LENIN AND STALIN MUSEUM OPENS IN BUCHAREST

February 12 saw the opening of the V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin Museum in Bucharest. Present were Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic; P. Groza, Chairman of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly of the Republic; members of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Rumanian Workers' Party; members of the Government; representatives of the working people and members of the Diplomatic Corps. Comrade K. Pirvulescu, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Party, made the opening speech.

Over a thousand documents, books, pamphlets, newspapers, photos, paintings and sculptures are on show in the Museum depicting the life and revolutionary activity of V. I. Lenin, the genius of mankind, and of J. V. Stalin, the continuer of his immortal cause. The exhibition also includes the works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin in Russian, Rumanian and other European and Asian translations. In the cinema hall of the Museum visitors can see films showing episodes of the heroic history of the CPSU and listen to recorded speeches of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin.

STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

The leadership of the Hungarian Working People's Party pays special attention to ensuring that members of the Party and of the Union of Working Youth get a better knowledge of the revolutionary past of the Communist Party of Hungary. Study of the history of the Party and knowledge of its heroic struggle under the difficult conditions of fascist terror play an important part in the ideological and political training of Party members and members of the Union of Working Youth. In enhancing their responsibility and demands on themselves, strengthening their loyalty to the cause of Communism and implacability towards the enemies of the people.

At many enterprises exhibitions of documents are arranged, depicting the courageous fight of the workers and Communists underground during the fascist-capitalist

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A meeting of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia held in Prague on February 10 and 11 discussed a report by Comrade Viliam Siroky, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Party and Prime Minister of the Republic, on the state of affairs in and further development of agriculture and on Party work in the countryside. After discussion, in

which 22 comrades took part, the meeting was addressed by Comrade Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Party.

The meeting approved the report by Comrade V. Siroky and adopted a decision to ensure the further implementation of the directives of the Xth Party Congress for a substantial rise in agricultural production.

MEETINGS OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEES OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

Meetings of the regional committees of the Polish United Workers' Party held up and down the country discussed the tasks of the Party organisations in the struggle for strengthening the contact of the Party with the masses and carrying out the economic plan for 1955 in the light of the decisions of the third Central Committee meeting.

Members of the C.C. of the Party took part in these meetings which concentrated on the problems of improving the style and methods of Party leadership and political work among the broad masses of the working people. Those present at the meetings of the regional committees all had a good record of activity. Those who spoke at the meetings analysed their work and the work of the Party bodies at higher levels in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism and disclosed the shortcomings which hampered the more effective realisation of the decisions taken by the Second Party Congress.

Comrade B. Bierut, First Secretary of the C.C., participated in the meeting of the Warsaw Committee. Twenty-one comrades took part in the discussion. They paid great attention to combating the bureaucratic distortions in the work of Party bodies at certain levels and of individual Party organisations as well as in certain

sections of the state apparatus as an indispensable pre-condition for further strengthening day-to-day contact with the working masses.

They pointed out that the tendency for the secretaries of the bureaus in certain Party organisations to adopt decisions without consulting the activists, not to ask their help in solving important Party problems and frequently to ignore the opinion and the requirements of the non-party people, must not be tolerated. The meeting of the Warsaw Committee drew serious attention to the need for stepping up the struggle against any infringement of people's law and demanded that the methods of Party leadership given to the state and economic apparatus and the mass organisations be radically improved. The concluding speech was made by Comrade B. Bierut.

Enthusiastic meetings of the regional committees also took place in Gdansk, Stalinograd, Bydgoszcz, Cracow and other regional centres.

The meetings showed the growth in the political consciousness of Party cadres, their ability to lead the continued struggle for the complete implementation of the political and economic tasks outlined by the Second Congress of the Party and the third meeting of the C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party.

GROWTH OF INFLUENCE OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

A card exchange and recruiting drive are being successfully carried out by the Italian Communist Party. By January 31 the Communist Party federations had already given out 1,924,290 new cards. In the course of the campaign the existing Party organisations are being strengthened, and new ones set up. For example, 9 new factory branches have been organised in Milan, 2,450 in Reggio Emilia, 1,836 in Modena, 1,185 in Ferrara, 1,210 in Perugia, 1,015 in Rome, 1,011 in Bari and 1,006 in Foggia. The influx of new members has also taken place in smaller federations. For instance, in Agrigento 1,200 people joined the Party, in Crotona 700, in Galtanissetta 605, in Salerno 502 and in Caserta 501. In the Veneto region 2,873 people joined the Party, and in the Marche region 1,084.

Considerable progress was made in enrolling new members. For example, 5,536 working people joined the Party in Milan, over 5,000 in Naples, 5,281 in Bologna, 2,450 in Reggio Emilia, 1,836 in Modena, 1,185 in Ferrara, 1,210 in Perugia, 1,015 in Rome, 1,011 in Bari and 1,006 in Foggia. The influx of new members has also taken place in smaller federations. For instance, in Agrigento 1,200 people joined the Party, in Crotona 700, in Galtanissetta 605, in Salerno 502 and in Caserta 501. In the Veneto region 2,873 people joined the Party, and in the Marche region 1,084.

Many applications are accompanied by letters in which the working people give the reasons for their joining the Party. Here is what Bimba Cavatchi, a sharecropper from Gazzata (Reggio Emilia Province), mother of the dead partisan Vasco Scaltriti, writes:

"I am joining the Communist Party on the tenth anniversary of the death of my son, who was tortured and murdered in Novellara. I do so because it is the best way to honour the memory of my son, because I do not wish that some 10 years after the end of the war unleashed by the Nazis, the war which brought so much suffering to Italian mothers, Germany should again be re-armed. I am joining the Party so that the struggle for peace is stepped up and successful. My son was good and honest, he was a labouring man. He could not be mistaken in joining the Communist Party for which he gave his life.

"I am joining the Party of my Vasco. Let mothers, wives of all working men follow my example, because with the strengthening of the Communist Party the path towards a happy and peaceful life is opened up for our country."

N. A. Bulganin replied that in this matter it was necessary to proceed in a more radical way, as proposed by the Soviet Government. It proposed the complete outlawing of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction, discontinuance of the manufacture of these weapons, and also the elimination from the armaments of states of whatever had already been produced in this field.

Practically speaking, the proposal to restrict the tests would to all intents and purposes yield nothing. The peoples of the world knew that there were bombs already prepared and tested in the storehouses of both sides. Therefore an agreement to restrict explosions for experimental purposes would not allay anybody's anxiety. It might be said that the question of discontinuing further explosions for experimental purposes was now being raised because sufficient stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction had already been accumulated. This would not do away with the anxiety.

The Soviet Government had been and was posing the question in a more radical way. It proposed to ban the production, storage and use of mass destruction weapons. It was in this direction that it was necessary to work and secure agreement.

Kingsbury Smith said that he would like to clarify Hearst's proposal. It was a matter not of the complete discontinuance of explosions for experimental purposes, but of restricting the number of such explosions. Possibly the Soviet Union and the United States as well were not prepared at present to go as far as complete discontinuance of experimental explosions. However, bearing in mind the warnings of scientists about the danger of unrestricted explosions, would not the Soviet Union deem it possible as a first step towards the eventual prohibition of mass destruction weapons to restrict, on the basis of an agreement with the Western Powers, the number of experimental explosions to 5, 10 or 15 a year? Unwillingness on the part of the Soviet Government to move in this direction would give rise to some disappointment on the part of public opinion.

N. A. Bulganin replied that the Soviet Union was prepared to consider any proposals designed to remove the threat of the use of mass destruction weapons, if these proposals were really directed to that end.

Hearst said that last evening he had spoken with his office in New York and was informed that the speeches of N. A. Bulganin and V. M. Molotov at the Session of the Supreme Soviet were construed as containing attacks upon the U.S. Government; and that in this connection there was some speculation in the U.S.A. as to whether the change in leadership of the Soviet Government might mean that the latter intended to adopt a more antagonistic stand towards the United States.

In this connection he, Hearst, would like to ask whether N. A. Bulganin thought that the change in leadership signified a change in the Soviet Union's attitude towards the United States.

N. A. Bulganin replied that it did not mean that.

Hearst and Kingsbury Smith observed that they were glad to hear it.

Conniff said that during their interview with N. S. Khrushchev last week the latter had said that it was unfair to arouse U.S. public opinion against the USSR and to

relations with the U.S. Government. He had pointed out in his speech at the Session that during the war, for instance, the Soviet Union had had good relations with the United States, Britain, and also France, which later joined that grouping; and the Soviet Union would be fully satisfied if these relations were to be re-established now. Both V. M. Molotov and he, Bulganin, had spoken at the Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Government's desire to contribute to the relaxation of all existing international tension. The Soviet Government really wanted this and he believed that this was likewise desired by all the peoples of the world.

Kingsbury Smith had said that V. M. Molotov's report was giving rise to certain sentiments in the United States, but these were provoked by incorrect information about the report, deliberately, in order to justify the establishment of American war bases around the Soviet Union and close to its frontiers. It was known, in any event, that those war bases had been set up long before Molotov and Bulganin made their speeches. Their establishment had nothing to do with the statements by Soviet leaders.

Kingsbury Smith thanked N. A. Bulganin for his elucidation.

Hearst said that February 12 marked the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, one of the great political and, one might say, spiritual leaders of the American people. Lincoln said in his Gettysburg Address: government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Hearst asked whether N. A. Bulganin wanted to make any comment on Lincoln's words.

N. A. Bulganin replied that it was a good quotation, an intelligent statement by a great man.

Hearst asked if N. A. Bulganin had heard of the quotation before.

N. A. Bulganin replied in the negative.

Kingsbury Smith asked for permission to put a question concerning the machinery of government of the Soviet state. It was not quite clear to him and his companions when and at what level the decision to permit G. M. Malenkov to retire and to appoint N. A. Bulganin as the new Prime Minister, which was subsequently submitted to the Supreme Soviet, had originally been taken. Would it be right to say that this decision had originally been taken by the Central Committee of the CPSU and then submitted to the Supreme Soviet?

N. A. Bulganin replied that, as reported in the press, the proposal to appoint a new Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR had been submitted to the Supreme Soviet by Deputy N. S. Khrushchev on behalf of the Central Committee and the Council of Elders. In the Soviet Union there was a bloc of Communists and non-party people.

Kingsbury Smith asked whether it was correct that the procedure of G. M. Malenkov's retirement and N. A. Bulganin's appointment as the new Prime Minister meant that the principle of collective leadership was being preserved.

N. A. Bulganin replied that the principle of collective leadership was, unquestionably, inviolate.

Kingsbury Smith said that it was not clear from the press whether G. M. Malenkov

on this question. The Soviet Government stood for disarmament, for banning the use, production and stockpiling of atomic weapons. The Soviet Government was also in favour of control. The Soviet proposals on these issues had been set forth in documents that were still being discussed by the appropriate international bodies.

Conniff said that during the talk that Hearst and his companions had with their New York office, their attention had been drawn to the fact that the sharp tone taken by the Session of the Supreme Soviet had aroused serious apprehension in the U.S.A. He would like to ask whether they, as journalists, could do anything to assuage these apprehensions.

N. A. Bulganin replied that Hearst, Kingsbury Smith and Conniff could make known through the press, or any other medium they might find convenient, the Soviet Government's sincere desire for a relaxation of international tension and for peace among the peoples, its striving to improve relations with the United States. Correct interpretation and objective coverage of what they had learned in the Soviet Union would be useful, because journalists, and especially such journalists as he, Bulganin, was talking to today, had great influence.

Hearst noted that he was a representative of the second generation of journalists and was fully aware of the responsibility that rested on them.

Conniff asked for permission to put a typical American question, a question concerning N. A. Bulganin personally. He asked whether N. A. Bulganin had anything against such a question.

N. A. Bulganin replied that that depended upon the question.

Conniff asked how N. A. Bulganin had felt when he was charged with the great responsibility of governing such a great country as the Soviet Union, and what his personal reaction had been when he learned about his new appointment.

N. A. Bulganin replied that he had felt exactly as anyone else would in the circumstances.

Kingsbury Smith expressed deep gratitude to N. A. Bulganin for finding time to receive them and to reply to their questions.

Hearst said that he and his companions had been given an opportunity that very few people had ever enjoyed, namely to meet and talk not with one or two, but with four outstanding Soviet leaders. He was convinced that such clever people as he had had the chance to meet in Moscow, people with good intentions and pursuing peaceful aims, should and unquestionably would find a way to peace.

N. A. Bulganin thanked Hearst for what he had said.

In conclusion Kingsbury Smith said that Hearst would meet Churchill in London the following Monday and asked whether N. A. Bulganin wanted anything to be conveyed to Churchill unofficially.

He pointed out at the same time that nothing Bulganin might say on this score would be published in the press.

N. A. Bulganin replied that he had nothing to convey.

The interview was recorded by O. Troyanovsky.

STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

The leadership of the Hungarian Working People's Party pays special attention to ensuring that members of the Party and of the Union of Working Youth get a better knowledge of the revolutionary past of the Communist Party of Hungary. Study of the history of the Party and knowledge of its heroic struggle under the difficult conditions of fascist terror play an important part in the ideological and political training of Party members and members of the Union of Working Youth, in enhancing their responsibility and demands on themselves, strengthening their loyalty to the cause of Communism and implacability towards the enemies of the people.

At many enterprises exhibitions of documents are arranged, depicting the courageous fight of the workers and Communists underground during the fascist-capitalist oppression. At the Újpesti Gyapjuszövő textile factory old agitator-workers tell young workers about the strike movement at the factory and the unbearable conditions under which they were forced to live in the not-so-distant past. The Union of Working Youth arranges meetings of young members with the former fighters in the underground Union of Communist Youth.

In conjunction with the Institute of the Hungarian Working-Class Movement, the Budapest City Committee of the Party has organised a series of lectures on the history of the Communist Party of Hungary. Lectures are delivered on such subjects as the "Influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the Development of the Revolutionary Movement in Hungary", "The 1919 Hungarian Soviet Republic", "The Struggle of the Communist Party of Hungary against Horthy Fascism" and "Our Party at the Head of the Emancipated Hungarian People".

A card exchange and recruiting drive are being successfully carried out by the Italian Communist Party. By January 31 the Communist Party federations had already given out 1,924,290 new cards. In the course of the campaign the existing Party organisations are being strengthened, and new ones set up. For example, 9 new factory branches have been organised in Milan, 6 in Varese, 4 new sections in Val d'Aosta, 3 in the province of Salerno, 7 in Catanzaro, 1 in Cosenza and 1 in Grosseto.

Considerable progress was made in enrolling new members. For example, 5,536 working people joined the Party in Milan, over 5,000 in Naples, 5,281 in Bologna, 2,450 in Reggio Emilia, 1,836 in Modena, 1,185 in Ferrara, 1,210 in Perugia, 1,015 in Rome, 1,011 in Bari and 1,006 in Foggia. The influx of new members has also taken place in smaller federations. For instance, in Agrigento 1,200 people joined the Party, in Crotone 700, in Caltanissetta 605, in Salerno 502 and in Caserta 501. In the Veneto region 2,873 people joined the Party, and in the Marche region 1,084.

TOWN PARTY ORGANISATIONS OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY HELP THE COUNTRYSIDE

Last December the Gera area committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany noted the existence of shortcomings in the work of Party organisations in carrying out the Central Committee's decision on help to the countryside. The Party organisations were given concrete tasks for drawing industrial workers into work in the countryside.

Party organisations have done a great deal of work to put this into effect. By the end of January, 340 industrial workers, both Party members and non-party people, had already expressed their wish to work in the countryside. Of these, 120 workers are already on the job in the MTS, agricultural producer co-operatives and people's estates. Some of them have been elected burgo-masters of villages.

Many applications are accompanied by letters in which the working people give the reasons for their joining the Party. Here is what Bimba Cavalli, a sharecropper from Gazzata (Reggio Emilia Province), mother of the dead partisan Vasco Scafritti, writes: "I am joining the Communist Party on the tenth anniversary of the death of my son, who was tortured and murdered in Novellara. I do so because it is the best way to honour the memory of my son, because I do not wish that some 10 years after the end of the war unleashed by the Nazis, the war which brought so much suffering to Italian mothers, Germany should again be re-armed. I am joining the Party so that the struggle for peace is stepped up and successful. My son was good and honest, he was a labouring man. He could not be mistaken in joining the Communist Party for which he gave his life.

"I am joining the Party of my Vasco. Let mothers, wives of all working men follow my example, because with the strengthening of the Communist Party the path towards a happy and peaceful life is opened up for our country."

FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS

Questions of Party Life in Newspaper Columns

Kwangchowjihpao—organ of the Canton Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China

Kwangchowjihpao, organ of the Canton Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, takes an active part in the struggle to raise the level of Party life and resolutely combats the shortcomings still in existence in the work of Party organisations. It recently published a number of articles severely criticising numerous defects in the organisational work of local Party organisations.

In a commentary entitled "Observe the Principle of Collective Leadership Unswervingly" the paper notes that the study and implementation of the decisions taken by the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee elected by the Seventh Party Congress have helped to achieve certain successes in realising the Leninist principle of collective leadership. But, the article continues, in a number of cases the Party committee functionaries take decisions on important issues individually or decide such questions in the course of work without submitting them to collective discussion. Some Party committees fail to hold regular meetings and to discuss at them important questions relating to Party life. There are still cases when Party committees adopt a formal approach towards meetings, conduct them without making adequate preparations and at the meetings take no concrete decisions. All these practices, the paper points out, run counter to the principles of inner-Party democracy. They demonstrate an incorrect attitude towards Party work on the part of some Party members, their underestimation of the role of collective leadership.

As a result of this underestimation, the paper goes on to say, a number of unhealthy manifestations can be observed in the Party organisations of Canton.

Some Party members over-emphasise the role of the individual and individual prestige, remain deaf to criticism and try to avoid supervision of their activities. There are also Party members with an unprincipled attitude and a habit of flattering others. Such manifestations are causing the Party great harm.

The paper also points out that collective leadership is the indispensable prerequisite for attaining unity and solidarity in the Party. Only by enforcing this principle thoroughly will it be possible to develop inner-Party democracy, to raise the level of criticism and self-criticism, to heighten the sense of responsibility and political consciousness of Party members and to improve the training and education of cadres.

The paper shows, in a commentary entitled "Foster Inner-Party Democracy Consistently and Develop Criticism and Self-Criticism", that lately the Canton Party organisation has actively fought against bureaucratism, commandism and breaches of state laws, for strict observance of Party discipline. And this has resulted in notable progress in the development of inner-Party democracy. But criticism and self-criticism—these sharp weapons with which the Party overcomes defects in work, corrects mistakes and pushes its activities forward—are still not being utilised to the full here: criticism from below still fails to receive energetic support in a number of Party organisations, whereas not a few of the leading Party functionaries do not create the necessary conditions in which it would flourish. The paper urges all Party organisations in Canton to promote criticism and self-criticism on a wider scale.

However, there are still shortcomings in this work of the area Party organisation. Not all Party organisations in big industrial enterprises in the area are taking an active part in the work of helping the countryside; some of them do not do enough to explain the prospects for agricultural development in the German Democratic Republic. With the idea of improving things, the bureau of the district Party committees in the Gera area has introduced the method of reviewing, week by week, the results of work done by Party organisations in helping the countryside, and of checking up on how the explanatory work for recruiting volunteers is getting on in the factories and what use is made of the factory workers who volunteer to work in the countryside.

Enlarged Meeting of Viet Nam Peace Committee

An enlarged meeting of the Viet Nam Peace Committee was held recently in Hanoi.

A report on the achievements and tasks of the peace movement in Viet Nam was delivered by Le Dinh Tham, Chairman of the Viet Nam Peace Committee. Hoang Van Duc, member of the Viet Nam Peace Committee and also of the C.C. of the Viet Nam Democratic Party, announced the three decisions of the enlarged meeting of the Bureau

of the World Peace Council. Then there was a report by Ksuan Tui, the General Secretary of the Viet Nam Peace Committee, on the draft 1955 programme of activity of the Viet Nam Peace Committee.

The delegates expressed their deep indignation at the violations of the Geneva agreements for an armistice in Viet Nam by the American imperialists and their accomplices and strongly protested against the creation of the aggressive bloc in South

East Asia, and the machinations of the American atom maniacs aimed at provoking an atomic war. The delegates wholeheartedly greeted the decisions of the Bureau of the World Peace Council and pledged to carry them out to the full.

The meeting adopted a number of important decisions, including the decision to launch a campaign to collect signatures to the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council.

Vital Tasks of French Communist Party*

Since the XIIIth Congress of our Party some successes have been achieved in the struggle for peace—the cessation of hostilities in Indo-China and the rejection of EDC. At the end of last year, however, the vote in favour of ratification of the Paris agreements and the decision of the Council of the North Atlantic bloc (NATO) on atomic war hindered the relaxation in international tension that began in 1954.

The American imperialists, the enemies of peaceful coexistence, are hostile towards an easing of world tension because they fear the consequences of a peaceful policy.

In its political activities and in the struggle which it courageously waged at the head of the masses for an end to the war in Indo-China and the rejection of EDC, our Party took into account three important national demands presented by Maurice Thorez in his concluding speech at the XIIIth Congress of the Party:

1. In the sphere of foreign policy—refusal to ratify the Bonn and Paris agreements, a cease-fire in Indo-China, the organisation of collective security in Europe and the settlement of differences between the great powers by negotiation;

2. The defence of urgent economic demands of the working class and all working people;

3. The effective defence of democratic freedoms.

Acting at one and the same time as patriots and as proletarian internationalists, we are waging a struggle shoulder to shoulder with all Frenchmen who want to stop the revival of the Wehrmacht and by our deeds we express our militant solidarity with all Germans who are fighting the same battle.

Fully determined as we are to give a more practical expression to the militant fraternity which unites us with our comrades in the Communist Party of Germany, with the working people of Western Germany, and with all Germans who have no wish for a revenge-seeking Wehrmacht, we must always bear in mind the fact that counterposed to the West German militarists is the German Democratic Republic which opposes the resurrection of German militarism. The fact that the German Democratic Republic belongs to the camp of peace heightens our chances of victory.

That is why we are striving to strengthen still more the ties that bind us to our comrades in the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and to all working people and democrats in the German Democratic Republic.

The Paris agreements are now before the Council of the Republic the members of which are to be re-elected this year in half the departments.

It is possible to prevent the Council of the Republic from ratifying these treacherous agreements. And that is why we must take part in organising numerous and powerful actions by the people in order to exert pressure on the members of the Council of the Republic, and, right now, on the general councillors, mayors, and municipal councillors who elect the senators or who appoint those who have the task of electing the senators.

tend to wage an atomic war not on their own territory but on that of other countries.

With the greatly increased danger of the unleashing of an atomic war arising from the decisions of the NATO Council, our country is seriously threatened. That is why we must do all we can to avert the atomic crime.

During the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal for a ban on atomic weapons some 17 million French men and women appended their names. In all 600 million men and women of all countries signed it.

It was just because hundreds of millions signed the Stockholm Appeal that the warmongers did not dare to start an atomic war in Korea and Indo-China.

Now, as before, our victory over the instigators, advocates and organisers of an atomic war depends on the struggle of the masses of the people.

Atomic power can be used to sow death and destruction, but if it is utilised for peaceful purposes, it will make possible tremendous achievements.

In this connection, one cannot but attach the greatest significance to the offer of the Soviet Union to make available to other countries all the scientific and technical documents on the first atomic electric power station which was put into commission in June last year.

Furthermore, striving to promote the development of the use of atomic power for peaceful purposes, the Soviet Union has decided to render the People's Republic of China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and the German Democratic Republic scientific, technical and production assistance in developing research in the sphere of atomic power and in using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Thus, at a time when the threat of using atomic weapons is becoming more acute the great country of Socialism has expressed its complete readiness to do everything for an advance along the path of peaceful use of atomic power in order to raise the well-being of mankind to a higher level.

The enlarged meeting of the Bureau of the World Peace Council recently held in Vienna decided to call a great World Assembly in Helsinki on May 22, at which representatives of the peace-loving forces of all countries will meet. It also adopted a number of other important decisions.

The National Council of the Peace Movement will, undoubtedly, take the necessary steps to carry out these decisions in our country. Communists will deem it their duty once again to take an active part, together with patriots of all political beliefs, in all the campaigns launched to prevent the revival of the new Wehrmacht and avert the atomic crime.

Continuing its policy of war, the French Government is encroaching on democratic liberties.

The persistent nature of this reactionary policy is particularly evident in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, where colonial repression, so sharply condemned by the French people, is rife.

A state of siege has been declared in Aurès and Kabylie (Algeria). "Combing" operations follow one after the other and the number of killed runs into hundreds. Various Algerian organisations, including the Movement for the Triumph of Demo-

*
Jacques Duclos
Secretary,
French Communist Party

to 38 in 1938 and to 20 in 1954. In general, a similar process is to be observed, taking place more or less rapidly according to the branch of industry.

Furthermore the Government policy is aimed at accelerating, by various means, the process of capitalist concentration.

The capitalist monopolies, have been favoured by the so-called "American aid" which they received in exchange for a policy of national betrayal, and which, as a rule, has been supported by the French employers out of class interest and hatred of the working class.

Increased war production which occupied and still occupies an important place in the French economy, has favoured and continues to favour capitalist monopolies.

Capitalist monopolies are favoured by the utilisation that the bourgeois state makes of nationalisation, notably by making grants to the trusts.

The capitalist monopolies are also favoured by the taxation policy of the Government, which ensures them various benefits, as, for instance, reduced taxes on capital investments and on the amalgamation of companies—benefits which promote concentration of capital.

All this emphasises the class character of the system of taxation, which is a heavy burden on the masses of working people and compels them to pay huge indirect taxes. That is why the old Party slogan "Make the rich pay" assumes such a topical character.

The capitalist monopolies also draw huge profits from their exploitation of the colonies, where they are helped enormously by the Government which makes capital investments at state expense with the object of creating the necessary base for their exploitation.

This policy has accelerated the process of concentration and accentuated the tendency to curtail industry in certain regions of France and to close down many of the pits and factories.

As against this policy our Party stands for the defence of the great national interests and the country's future.

If we examine the position of the working people, we shall see that, despite their stubborn struggle since 1947, the purchasing power of the hourly wage has, in general, fallen to about half the prewar level. This means that to get a higher wage a worker must put in a longer working day.

This raises the problem not only of the relative, but of the absolute impoverishment of the proletariat. Several factors must be taken into consideration if there is to be a thorough examination of the material situation of the working class. We must take into account the conditions of the industrial reserve army, the army of the unemployed. We must take into account the extremely low wages paid to the agricultural workers who are among the most exploited of working people. We must take

Since 1948, some 144,000 miners, both underground and surface workers, have been dismissed owing to the increased productivity of labour resulting mainly from the speed-up. As regards the railwaymen, their numbers fell from 514,000 in 1938 to 382,000 in 1954, or by 25%. However, rail freightage rose 35% between 1938 and 1952, while freightage in general rose 50% in the same period.

Thus, the facts prove once again that capitalism brings about a further deterioration in the living standards of the workers.

It is necessary to do the utmost to broaden and strengthen working-class unity of action which is essential for the defence of the demands of the working people.

The Communists who are active in the trade unions must set an example of tireless efforts to unite the workers of the CGT, "Force Ouvrière", French Confederation of Christian Working People and other trade unions, as well as the unorganised workers in a joint struggle for their interests.

Our Party is the party of the working class, that is why it must strengthen its own activity in defence of the working people's demands. Our Party does not confine itself to showing the workers that the capitalist system is the cause of their exploitation and poverty. It fights against the effects of this exploitation on the standard of living of the working class.

The defence of the workers' demands is one of the main and permanent tasks of the Party organisations and above all of the Party factory branches which must come to know and defend the demands of the workers, linking them with the class struggle and the goals of social emancipation pursued by the Communist Party, as is stated in Article 13 of our Rules.

It is therefore important that our Party should intensify its activity in the struggle for higher wages and salaries, basing itself on slogans which can rally broad masses of workers at each enterprise for a shorter working day, for a return to the 40-hour week without reduction in pay, against "productivity" and its consequences, for elimination of the wage zones.

We are in duty bound to expose the economic policy of the government, which is inseparable from its war policy, and to show the fatal consequences this policy, which is that of the big capitalists, has for the working people.

The Communist Party, which is the party of the working class, is also the party which stands for the transfer of the land to those who till it, and for the worker-peasant alliance.

The peasants, like the workers, are victims of the policy pursued by the capitalist monopolies, which by means of the disparity between the prices of agricultural produce and those of manufactured goods reduces their purchasing power.

The peasants are victims of the shortage of credits for agricultural equipment, which is one of the consequences of the war policy.

As for the agricultural workers, they are paid extremely low wages and are compelled to live under particularly wretched conditions.

On the other hand the Socialist leaders are in the service of the capitalists, whose policies they support in all respects; they are not at all concerned about working to bring about Socialism and the victory of the cause of peace, hence their hatred of the Communists.

The goal they set themselves is to ensure the preservation of capitalism of which Jaures said; "it bears war within it as the cloud bears the storm".

But the working class and the masses of the people are not going to sit idly by nor are they passive. They know full well that their future depends on their struggle.

Therefore it is no wonder that there are ever-increasing instances of activists and elected persons of the Socialist Party taking a stand in support of joint action against the Paris agreements as well as in defence of the immediate demands. And we may well believe that during the signature campaign for the prohibition of atomic weapons the possibilities of a united front will develop further. This is the reason why we must do our utmost to make unity of action with the Socialist workers a living reality.

Encouraged by the successes already registered in the struggle for unity of action with the Socialist workers, we must spare no effort to bring home to them the disastrous character of the policy of their party, to show them that the revival of German militarism would be an obstacle to genuine reconciliation between the French and German peoples; that it would create a dangerous threat of atomic war and would have extremely serious political, economic and social consequences for France.

We must convince the Socialist working people of the necessity of fighting jointly for peace, and also for immediate demands, against the greedy employers.

We must oppose all manoeuvres undertaken by the politicians with a view to sowing confusion and division by redoubling our efforts to achieve unity of the working class, which is the cementing force of the nation, and to ensure such mobilisation of the masses as would put an end to the governmental policy of war, social regression and reaction.

In order that the Party may be able to perform successfully the tasks before it, everything in our power must be done to strengthen its organisation and to raise the entire activity of the Party in all spheres to the level of the political requirements of the situation.

In developing its work of organising and leading mass actions, our Party must not lose sight of the particular importance of two sectors of work—namely, **organisation** to which we must devote particular attention at the present period of exchange of membership cards; and **propaganda**, the reorganisation of which we have recently undertaken.

Propaganda, to be effective, must hinge on urgent questions viewed in the light of the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin teaching. It must take into account the burning political problems of the moment and it must correspond to the requirements and demands of the working class, the demands of the working masses in town and country.

We must do our utmost to ensure that every Party member is well informed



In the People's Republic of China work is well under way, with Soviet help, for setting up the Friendship State Grain Farm. Photo: Soviet specialist and Chinese geodesists making a survey of the farm's territory.

British Public Opposes German Rearmament

In Britain the campaign against German rearmament grows day by day.

Labour Party and trade union branches are reflecting the will of hundreds of thousands of working people by demanding a recall Labour Party Conference to reconsider the Party's attitude on the remilitarisation of Western Germany. The Amalgamated Engineering Union, representing 820,000 workers, has called for such a conference, as have the Fire Brigades Union and other unions. The A.E.U. No. 7 Southall Branch (London) has passed a resolution saying that if necessary the workers must use strike action to prevent the arming of Western Germany.

Shop stewards committees are also putting their weight into the fight. For example, activity by the committee at the Vickers-Armstrong factory in Crayford, Kent, and other organisations led to Mr. Norman Dodds, Labour M.P., becoming one of the Labour M.P.s who are demanding new Four-Power talks on the German question. By February 15, 104 out of 294 Labour M.P.s had expressed their support for the motion calling on the Government for new Four-Power talks on the German question before the Paris agreements are ratified.

In Hackney a conference of 200 delegates, representing the people of East London, decided to organise a referendum among the people in that area on the rearmament of Western Germany. Polling-booths are to be erected for this purpose in the streets, enterprises, bus garages and railway depots.

The number of petitions being sent to M.P.s is increasing. More and more people are taking part in poster parades. The British Peace Committee has called for 5,000 public meetings to be held throughout Britain in the next few weeks, with a National Poster Day early in March.

counterposed to the West German militarists is the German Democratic Republic which opposes the resurrection of German militarism. The fact that the German Democratic Republic belongs to the camp of peace heightens our chances of victory.

That is why we are striving to strengthen still more the ties that bind us to our comrades in the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and to all working people and democrats in the German Democratic Republic.

★

The Paris agreements are now before the Council of the Republic the members of which are to be re-elected this year in half the departments.

It is possible to prevent the Council of the Republic from ratifying these treacherous agreements. And that is why we must take part in organising numerous and powerful actions by the people in order to exert pressure on the members of the Council of the Republic, and, right now, on the general councillors, mayors, and municipal councillors who elect the senators or who appoint those who have the task of electing the senators.

By effecting the unity of all workers', democratic and national forces in the enterprises, in town and countryside, we can prevent the re-establishment of the army of the West German revenge-seekers, we can gain victory over those who champion ratification of the Paris agreements in the Palais du Luxembourg.

This is the goal we must and can reach.

The situation demands that everyone, and, first and foremost, all Communists, should exert their greatest efforts to achieve unity of action of the working class and unity of all democratic and national forces in order to prevent the resurgence of German militarism and to ensure that the policy of national independence and peace triumphs.

The formation of a new Wehrmacht and the integration of Western Germany into NATO would not only give a more aggressive character to the North Atlantic treaty, but would also lead to atomic arms being placed in the hands of the Hitlerite butchers.

It has been asserted that under the Paris agreements Western Germany will not be able to produce atomic weapons on its own territory; that means that it could produce them elsewhere and in any case the Americans would supply the new Wehrmacht with atomic weapons.

The instigators, advocates and organisers of the atomic war are doing all they can to get the masses accustomed to the idea of an atomic war and to force them to agree to the "legitimacy" of using A and H-bombs for so-called defensive purposes.

Furthermore, under the pretext of "defensive strategy" the leaders of NATO, headed by the American imperialists, are trying to impose acceptance of the thesis of a preventive war, that is, of an aggressive war.

The advocates of an atomic war are trying to impose the conception of an aggressive atomic war, maintaining that this terrible destructive war would only affect the countries of the camp of peace and Socialism.

It is true that criminal aggression with atomic weapons would do great harm to the countries attacked, but the assertion that such an attack would pass without retaliation is pure deception.

Such retaliation would be made and undoubtedly directed against the bases from which the aggression began. Thus, France would become an "atomic cushion" at the will of the American imperialists who in-

the Working Council recently held in Vienna decided to call a great World Assembly in Helsinki on May 22, at which representatives of the peace-loving forces of all countries will meet. It also adopted a number of other important decisions.

The National Council of the Peace Movement will, undoubtedly, take the necessary steps to carry out these decisions in our country. Communists will deem it their duty once again to take an active part, together with patriots of all political beliefs, in all the campaigns launched to prevent the revival of the new Wehrmacht and avert the atomic crime.

Continuing its policy of war, the French Government is encroaching on democratic liberties.

The persistent nature of this reactionary policy is particularly evident in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, where colonial repression, so sharply condemned by the French people, is rife.

A state of siege has been declared in Aurès and Kabylie (Algeria). "Combing" operations follow one after the other and the number of killed runs into hundreds. Various Algerian organisations, including the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Freedoms, have been disbanded. Elected persons are being arrested, trade union rights infringed upon, severe prison sentences are being passed, in particular, on our Comrade Larbi Bouhali, Secretary of the Algerian Communist Party.

The policy being followed in North Africa is directly linked with the policy of remilitarising Western Germany.

Never troubling to ask the opinion of the Algerian people, the German and French gun merchants decided to come to an agreement on joint production of atomic and other weapons in Algeria.

Our Party, which, as is known, does not approve of individual action, which can play into the hands of the worst of colonisers, declares its solidarity and that of the working class of France with the Algerian people in the mass struggle against repressions, and in defence of their rights.

★

It is stated in point 14 of the theses of the XIIIth Congress: "The struggle against war and for national independence is closely linked with the struggle for economic demands."

The theses also point out the fact that the Party must step up its fight and that of the masses "for bread, for a general wage increase for the workers and office workers, for pensions and for increased family allowances; for eliminating the wage zones, abandoning the inhuman methods of so-called 'productivity', and for maintaining the system of social security."

All this is the more pressing since the problem of satisfying the demands of the workers poses itself sharply, because the employers, backed and encouraged by the policy of the Government, are opposed to a general wage increase.

The monopolies and large enterprises that are refusing to raise wages, are playing an increasingly determining role in the economic life of France. This compels us to review the problem of capitalist concentration.

Official statistics show that in 1952, 0.5% of all the enterprises using hired labour paid 48.2% of the entire wages, that is, about as much as all the other enterprises, which constitute 99.5% of the total.

In the automobile industry the number of firms, which in 1920 amounted to 150, fell

of creating the necessary base for their exploitation. This policy has accelerated the process of concentration and accentuated the tendency to curtail industry in certain regions of France and to close down many of the pits and factories.

As against this policy our Party stands for the defence of the great national interests and the country's future.

If we examine the position of the working people, we shall see that, despite their stubborn struggle since 1947, the purchasing power of the hourly wage has, in general, fallen to about half the prewar level. This means that to get a higher wage a worker must put in a longer working day.

This raises the problem not only of the relative, but of the absolute impoverishment of the proletariat. Several factors must be taken into consideration if there is to be a thorough examination of the material situation of the working class. We must take into account the conditions of the industrial reserve army, the army of the unemployed. We must take into account the extremely low wages paid to the agricultural workers who are among the most exploited of working people. We must take into account the introduction of women's and even child labour in capitalist production. We must not flinch from the necessity of thoroughly studying, showing and illustrating by facts the existence of the absolute impoverishment of the working class, which is a condemnation of the capitalist system.

The fact that millions of working people are paid at rates which are lower than the minimum wage fixed by the supreme commission for collective agreements testifies to the paltry level of wages as a whole.

The establishment of a zonal wage system which results in lower wages for the working people and reduced family allowances has further aggravated the situation.

The inadequate hourly wage leads to a longer working day, to the multiplication of bonuses of all kinds, which gives a conditional character to part of the wages, and to intensification of labour that results in exhaustion.

The system of bonuses, which the employers have reserved the right to cut in any particular circumstance, is tantamount to the fines system, the application of which Lenin denounced in old tsarist Russia as far back as 1895. The employers use the fines system in a most arbitrary way, and the larger the share of the bonus in the worker's pay envelope, the higher the deductions can be.

Under these conditions the question of the struggle for a general increase in wages and salaries presents itself with full force before the working class, which must ensure unity of action to carry through this struggle successfully, to defend its very existence and prepare itself for the battles to come.

At present the problem of labour productivity, which the employers are seeking to intensify, assumes primary importance.

In their drive for maximum profit the employers combine modernisation of equipment with intensification of labour and the lengthening of the working day.

Stepping up the rate of production brings the employers huge profits, taxes human strength, reduces the number of workers and consequently brings about greater unemployment.

As a result of the speed-up, workers who cannot keep up with the established rates are down-graded; the speed-up leads to an increase in fatigue, above all nervous fatigue, and to a greater number of industrial accidents etc.

week without reduction in pay, against "productivity" and its consequences, for elimination of the wage zones.

We are in duty bound to expose the economic policy of the government, which is inseparable from its war policy, and to show the fatal consequences this policy, which is that of the big capitalists, has for the working people.

The Communist Party, which is the party of the working class, is also the party which stands for the transfer of the land to those who till it, and for the worker-peasant alliance.

The peasants, like the workers, are victims of the policy pursued by the capitalist monopolies, which by means of the disparity between the prices of agricultural produce and those of manufactured goods reduces their purchasing power.

The peasants are victims of the shortage of credits for agricultural equipment, which is one of the consequences of the war policy.

As for the agricultural workers, they are paid extremely low wages and are compelled to live under particularly wretched conditions.

★

"The question of national independence and peace has now become the key question", as was pointed out by Maurice Thorez in his interview in *L'Observateur*. To this he added: "Unity and action of all national and democratic forces is the decisive problem of the hour, and working-class unity is the prerequisite for such a unification."

Our Party, which is at the head of the struggle for national independence and peace, and which is the sole party consistently opposing West German remilitarisation, is playing a decisive role in the struggle that is necessary in order to bring about a change in policy.

The French are becoming more and more aware that to effect a change in the political course, such as the vital interests of the country demand, it is necessary to put an end to a foreign policy based on the rebirth of German militarism and the betrayal of our national independence.

It is quite clear that the Mendès-France policy, although it succeeded in sowing illusions for a time, is coming up against the growing resistance of the masses. Therein lies the explanation of the differences which have become and are becoming manifest in all parties except our own.

The stand taken by 18 Socialist deputies who voted against the Paris agreements and have been subjected to sanctions at the hands of the leading committee, testifies to the deep-going character of the movement against West German remilitarisation among the working-class and the masses of the people, including those who are under the influence of the Socialist Party.

The vote of these Socialist deputies, coming as it did after the sanctions taken as a result of the vote against the EDC treaty, underlined the growing contradiction between the leaders of the Socialist Party and its rank-and-file members and sympathisers.

The Socialist workers feel that the revival of German militarism would bring a perilous danger of fascism and war; and they cannot approve of their party deliberately playing into the hands of Adenauer, the irreconcilable opponent of a peaceable and democratic unification of Germany, the man who is seeking a revanchist war.

Profound changes have taken place since the anti-EDC campaign. Now not only have considerably bigger results been registered in the realisation of unity of action, but the possibilities of achieving further successes have notably increased.

The Socialist working people feel that changes have to be secured because they believe in the necessity of combating capitalism which is destined to make way for Socialism.

In order that the Party may be able to perform successfully the tasks before it, everything in our power must be done to strengthen its organisation and to raise the entire activity of the Party in all spheres to the level of the political requirements of the situation.

In developing its work of organising and leading mass actions, our Party must not lose sight of the particular importance of two sectors of work—namely, **organisation** to which we must devote particular attention at the present period of exchange of membership cards; and **propaganda**, the re-organisation of which we have recently undertaken.

Propaganda, to be effective, must hinge on urgent questions viewed in the light of the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin teaching. It must take into account the burning political problems of the moment and it must correspond to the requirements and demands of the working class, the demands of the working masses in town and country.

We must do our utmost to ensure that every Party member is well versed ideologically and can take part in the political agitational work which seeks to convince the broadest masses of the people of the correctness of the slogans advanced by the Party, and to rally these masses to carry these slogans into life.

This means that great efforts are needed to build up "a real army of propagandists to spread the truth in the factories and in villages", as was demanded by Maurice Thorez at the meeting of the C.C. held on September 29, 1950, in order to organise the work of mass study courses, classes, lectures, educational talks, days of study, Party schools, individual study, as well as to ensure the printing of leaflets, posters etc.

It is necessary to make great efforts to develop our press, to improve its content and increase its circulation, particularly that of *l'Humanité*.

As for organisational questions, we must pay attention to the exchange of membership cards and the functioning of the Party branches.

A great number of branches have recruited new members and the facts go to show that it is possible to set up more factory branches and to recruit more members into our Party.

But for this it is necessary that the strengthening of the Party should be regarded as a permanent political task, closely linked with the day-to-day struggle.

Convinced as we are of the importance of the tasks facing us, our efforts must be directed to strengthening the Party organisations, enhancing the political capacity of the Party, enhancing the feeling of responsibility among the activists, developing greater concern for the correct application of Party policy and seeing to it that decisions do not remain a dead letter.

Our Party will be able to fight for the demands of the working class and the working masses, against the policy of the capitalist exploiters whose interests the Government protects. It will be able to extend still more the scale of the popular movement in opposition to the new Wehrmacht, a movement which aims to influence the Council of the Republic. It will be able to rally the people of France in the struggle which must be waged to impose the prohibition of atomic weapons.

It is our task, comrades, to fight for the triumph in our country, France, of a policy of national independence and peace, a policy of freedom and of social progress.

of the Labour M.P.s who spoke at the new Four-Power talks on the German question. By February 15, 104 out of 294 Labour M.P.s had expressed their support for the motion calling on the Government for new Four-Power talks on the German question before the Paris agreements are ratified.

In Hackney a conference of 200 delegates, representing the people of East London, decided to organise a referendum among the people in that area on the rearmament of Western Germany. Polling-booths are to be erected for this purpose in the streets, enterprises, bus garages and railway depots.

The number of petitions being sent to M.P.s is increasing. More and more people are taking part in poster parades. The British Peace Committee has called for 5,000 public meetings to be held throughout Britain in the next few weeks, with a National Poster Day early in March.

Statement of Austrian Peace Committee

The Austrian Peace Council reports that up till now some 60,000 signatures have been collected to the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council to the Peoples of the World. In a number of industrial enterprises the Appeal was signed by all the factory and office workers. Especially good results in the signature campaign were achieved during the anti-fascist demonstration in Vienna on February 12.

SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN BEGINS IN FINLAND

A meeting of the Central Committee of "Peace Supporters in Finland", held in Helsinki, discussed the World Peace Council's Appeal to the Peoples of the World. The Central Committee, all members of which signed the Appeal, decided to launch a signature campaign.

The resolution points out that the threat of an atomic war has recently increased in Europe and stresses that now, as never before, the situation requires unity on the part of peace-loving forces to avert this threat.

The Central Committee called upon scientists, writers, journalists and all intellectuals, upon official bodies, workers and peasants of Finland to struggle against the preparation of an atomic war.

The resolution states that the duty of every public organisation, every party, every religious group, people of diverse outlooks, every man and woman, is to express themselves in support of the demand for the destruction of all stockpiles of atomic weapons and for an immediate end to their production.

UNANIMITY OF WORKING PEOPLE IN ALBANIA

The working people of Albania are giving their unanimous support to the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council. Participants in public meetings in Tirane, Shkoder, Berati, the personnel of the J. V. Stalin Textile Mills and the Enver Hoxha Metal Works, members of agricultural co-operatives in the Durres region, as well as many other workers and members of the agricultural co-operatives have already signed the Appeal.

* From Comrade Jacques Duclos' report "Fight Against Resurgence of German Militarism, Against the Atomic Crime and in Defence of Demands of Working Class and Working Masses" at the meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party on January 26, 1955.

Statement by National Committee, Communist Party of the U.S.A.

The National Committee of the Communist Party has made public a statement signed by Comrade William Z. Foster, Chairman of the N.C. of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., on the jailing of the 13 Communist leaders. The statement reads in part:

"In January thirteen of the best sons and daughters of the American working class were 'distributed' to various Federal prisons throughout the nation. Among these was Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, 64-year-old veteran of numerous struggles of labor for a decent standard of living and for maintaining the Bill of Rights.

"They were jailed by an Administration hell-bent on creating new war tensions on the China coast and rearming the Nazis in Europe. They were jailed by a Wall Street Administration which fears mounting dissent against its plans for aggressive action abroad and universal military training at home.

"The Administration and some of its Democratic bi-partisan supporters want to crush all resistance to its pro-war and anti-labor plans in labor and liberal circles. That is why it has jailed Elizabeth Flynn, Pettis Perry and their co-workers under the notorious Smith (Thought-control) Act.

"The jailing of Elizabeth Flynn and her co-workers coincides with the conviction under the so-called membership clause of the Smith Act of Claude Lightfoot, Negro leader and Chairman of the Illinois Communist Party. It was also timed with the imminent release of Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party, and other Communist leaders who now, having served their terms, are to be placed in unconstitu-

tional double jeopardy under individual membership indictments.

"The Supreme Court's callous action, the jailing of the Flynn defendants and the conviction of Claude Lightfoot are not blows at the Communists alone. They are in fact directed against the entire labor and liberal movement, against all those who dissent from Wall Street's 'inevitable war' policies. They are directed against those who seek coexistence rather than atomic devastation; the Bill of Rights rather than McCarthyism; free trade unionism rather than industrial slavery.

"Americans of all political views—and in the first place trade unionists—should unite in the fight to free Elizabeth Flynn, Pettis Perry and their co-workers; to keep Eugene Dennis, Ben Davis and their colleagues free; to end all Smith Act arrests and prosecutions...

"This mounting resistance movement must speak out against the brutal jailings of Elizabeth Flynn and her colleagues. Regardless of deep past or present differences, all supporters of the Bill of Rights should unite, in joint, parallel or individual action to demand a Supreme Court review of the Flynn case, executive amnesty to free all Smith Act prisoners and an end to all prosecution under the Smith Act.

"Let all labor, all progressives, all democratic-minded citizens speak up! Let America learn from the tragic example of Nazi Germany! Let us unite now, irrespective of all other differences, in the common fight to defend the Bill of Rights for all. Only that way lies peace and progress for our nation."

Stop Wave of Persecution of Patriots in the Argentine!

During the past few months the Argentine Government has concluded a series of agreements with groups of U.S. monopolists who will invest their capital in developing the natural resources of the country, particularly oil, and in the so-called "mixed enterprises" being formed with the object of absorbing the Argentine metal-processing, chemical and other enterprises and thus preventing the national industry of the country from expanding.

At the same time the Government and the fascist leaders of the Argentine General Confederation of Labour are launching a campaign "to increase productivity of labour" which, in effect, means the intensified exploitation of the working people. The aim of this campaign is to make the workers shoulder the burden of the rapidly developing crisis and to ensure bigger profits for the U.S. businessmen.

This line of policy, directed at the unconditional transfer of the national sovereignty to the North American imperialists, is being accompanied by increased police repressions spearheaded at stifling the slightest signs of protest by the workers

agree with its treacherous, anti-national policy, have imprisoned more than 600 persons. A few weeks ago Osvaldo Pugliese, the well-known Argentine actor, was arrested and, together with a group of Guatemalan patriots who had received asylum in Argentina, was imprisoned in the Villa Devoto prison. The police authorities intend to send the political prisoners to the Martin Garcia Island where previously there existed a notorious concentration camp.

The movement of protest against the terror, which the Peron Government has let loose against the patriots of the Argentine, is rising throughout America. The Chilean Chamber of Deputies, the Brazilian Association for the Defence of the Rights of Man, the Confederation of the Working People of Latin America, the World Peace Council, the National Peace Councils of the American countries and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers have voiced their indignant protest and are demanding the release of the prisoners.

In the Argentine itself the Radical Party, a big group of lawyers, the Argentine

Against Domination of U.S. Monopolies in Paraguay

I.

When the so-called presidential elections were held in Paraguay last July, the Colorado, the party of the big landowners and the American agents, was the only one taking part. These "elections" followed the "American democratic pattern", with complete suppression of all the freedoms—freedom of assembly, the press, speech and organisation. A state of siege (suspension of civil rights) has been set up in the country; all opposition parties have been outlawed, more than 400,000 citizens have been exiled, the labour and other popular movements, the peace movement included, are being severely persecuted. It was under these conditions that General Alfredo Stroessner, head of the fascist military clique that engineered the coup d'état last May, was "elected" President.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of our Party issued a public statement exposing the government of the fascist generals and the clique in control of the Colorado Party. Their chief aim, it was shown, was to check the growing struggle of the working class and the peasantry—of our entire people, in fact. This is what the former Chaves government was no longer able to do.

The statement also pointed out that the crisis in which the country's old economic and social structure was involved had already been intensified to an extreme degree under the Colorado Party government. To ensure maximum profits to U.S. companies, the Chaves government, under the direction of the American imperialists, systematically depreciated the national currency in relation to the dollar. In 1950, for instance, when the so-called Point Four was forced upon Paraguay, the rate stood at one dollar = 3 guaraníes; today it stands at one dollar = 45 guaraníes. This enabled foreign firms to buy up cotton and other agricultural products from the peasants at low prices and to pay factory and office workers miserable wages.

With every passing day the shortage of prime necessities becomes more painfully apparent, while their prices soar. The quantity of paper money issued by the government has risen from a little more than 100 million guaraníes in 1950 to well over 1,000 million today. And every day the quantity of food that one and the same sum of money can buy diminishes. The daily wage is barely sufficient to cover the cost of one meal a day. Unemployment and emigration, hunger and disease are on the increase. The incidence of leprosy in Paraguay is now the second highest in the world.

Sad as it is to state these facts, they are the truth, and it is because of them that workers, peasants, students, women—all patriotic sections of the people—are beginning to struggle ever more vigorously against the U.S. interventionists, against domestic reaction, against hunger and for democracy.

The militant textile workers' strike in May 1953 was one of the first major actions of the Paraguay working class. During 1954 their struggle grew more intense. The big April strike in Pilar concluded with a victory for the workers, despite the fact that the Government declared it illegal and

gress of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The peasants, for their part, are joining in the struggle ever more resolutely. They are protesting against the low official price of cotton. In various localities they are appropriating the land they need, much to the alarm of the present oligarchy and the American "experts".

The students, too, are joining in the struggle. They are opposing interference in university affairs, demanding the lifting of the state of siege and fighting for democratic freedoms.

All this shows that the people's hatred for the North American interventionists and the agents of the warmongers is mounting steadily. Despite repression and persecution, the fight for peace grows stronger. Thanks to international solidarity, that struggle has already brought a major victory—the release from prison of Obdulio Barthe, distinguished leader of the Paraguay labour movement.

II.

Like the active North American interference in the latest events in Guatemala, Brazil, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Panama and other Latin American countries, the coup d'état carried out in Paraguay on May 4 last year by American-aided fascist generals is part of the U.S. plan to enslave the continent, a plan in line with the interventionist resolution adopted in Caracas. But our people firmly oppose that plan and are intensifying their struggle in defence of their national independence, for peace and against U.S. interference.

Immediately following the events of May 4, J. O. Babeok, head of the U.S. mission in Paraguay, flew to Washington, where he told press representatives that he had brought with him maps, diagrams, blueprints and other data indicative of the excellent opportunities Paraguay had to offer for private capital investments. Shortly after, a representative of an American firm arrived in Asuncion and obtained a concession for the construction of a water pipeline there. In September 1954 it was officially announced that the U.S. was granting the Paraguay government another loan, this time of 7,500,000 dollars.

At present, in response to the demand of the North American interventionists, a new law called the "development code" is on the point of being passed. From what is known of its contents to date, it is evident that this will be a real colonial law, establishing exceptional privileges for foreign firms to the detriment of native capital. In particular, it will give the U.S. enterprises the right to dispose, at their own discretion, of 50% of the currency derived from their operations. Up till now the state has taken all the currency brought in by exports, recompensing the exporters merely with the equivalent in guaraníes, calculated on the basis of the various rates of exchange. Logically enough, news of the new law was announced in Washington in enthusiastic tones.

Even more important than this new law, however, is the decision to begin extracting

★

Alfredo Alcorta

Member, Political Bureau,
Central Committee, Communist Party
of Paraguay

★ ★

over the wells and left the Chaco, preserving the concession, however. Now they are returning to this area.

Simultaneously with their penetration into the economic field, the North American imperialists are imposing a fascist police regime upon Paraguay. They are seeking to force a "military aid" pact on our country and to secure the right to air bases on Paraguayan territory. As a matter of fact, the American military mission already has a squadron of modern planes based on Asuncion. The mission has photographed literally the whole country, with the result that it has at its disposal a complete aerophotographic map of Paraguay.

The U.S. ruling circles are now "negotiating" for Paraguay to purchase war materials in the U.S. on the basis of "continental defence" agreements.

III.

The Communist Party repeatedly pointed out that to prevent the fascist generals from staging a coup d'état it was necessary to intensify the struggle to replace the anti-national Chaves Government, dependent on the support of the the generals, by a democratic unity government, dependent upon the people's support.

This could have been done had the popular and democratic forces worked together and united in a broad front of national and democratic unity. But the leaders of the Liberal Party and the right February leaders failed to oppose the coup of the pro-American generals; on the contrary, they even abetted it. Obviously, those leaders do not want the people to fight for the overthrow of the dictatorial police regime. The only change they care to see is a change of personalities in the Government.

The Communist Party has always stressed that it would be erroneous to imagine that the fascist generals have already attained their aim and that it will be easy for them to tie the country to the military chariot of the Yankee imperialists. The mass outdoor meeting and strikes in Asuncion last year, during which the workers demanded the lifting of the state of siege, a general amnesty and the establishment of a minimum wage, confirm the fact that the masses refuse to be intimidated and are prepared to continue their struggle with greater energy than ever.

The latest developments have again demonstrated the deep political crisis experienced by the anti-national dictatorship, its internal rottenness and instability. The facts have proved once more that no government can gain a firm foothold in Paraguay if it continues the policy of selling out the country to the Yanks, of defending the interests of the big landlords, the policy of hunger and poverty, of persecuting workers, democrats and patriots.

The immediate political task of the working class, the democratic forces, the entire people of Paraguay, is to prevent any

grounds must work together. The Communist Party has sought in the past and is still striving today for agreement among members of the Colorado Party, the Liberals, Februarys, Social Christians and independents on joint action in defence of freedom of activity for all parties and public organisations. Workers, peasants, the middle classes and the national bourgeoisie must all take an active part in this movement for national salvation. And in the alliance of the working class and the peasantry must be the axis around which all these other forces will unite under the reliable leadership of the proletariat and its vanguard, the Communist Party.

To give this democratic struggle greater scope, the working class is seeking to link it up with the problems which especially trouble the minds of the people: the high cost of living, want and hunger.

A united struggle is being organised in the workers' trade unions and in the factories for the immediate establishment of a minimum wage of 87.5 guaraníes and for proportionate wage increases for all categories of factory and office workers. The working class is stepping up united activity at each enterprise, is battling for the independence of its trade unions and for its right to hold meetings and call strikes.

In the countryside a struggle for land and for a higher minimum price for cotton is being organised. At the same time the struggle against the rising prices of prime necessities and for other vital requirements is being intensified.

In the final analysis, it is the struggle of the masses, not the orders of the fascist generals that will determine the course of events.

IV.

The political crisis that is shaking Paraguay, like the economic crisis, can be resolved only by a struggle of all the democratic forces of the country for the formation of a democratic coalition government which would guarantee freedom of election to the National Constituent Assembly.

This democratic government will immediately have to begin carrying out a plan for a rapid increase in production in order to ensure a sufficient supply of food-stuffs, clothing and medicaments to the people. It will have to begin the free transfer of land to the peasants, together with their tools of production, and to grant them credit. At the same time the democratic government will have to develop private industry and trade, to confiscate the North American enterprises, improve living and working conditions, improve medical attention for factory and office workers, women, youth and children and expel the U.S. interventionists from the country. It will also have to take steps to conclude trade agreements with all peace-loving countries and support any move made in the UN for ending the "cold war" by means of negotiations and agreement between individual countries.

With a view to forming such a democratic government of national liberation, our Party is working for all individuals, organisations and political groups that support democracy and national independ-

"mixed enterprises" being formed with the object of absorbing the Argentine metal-processing, chemical and other enterprises and thus preventing the national industry of the country from expanding.

At the same time the Government and the fascist leaders of the Argentine General Confederation of Labour are launching a campaign "to increase productivity of labour" which, in effect, means the intensified exploitation of the working people. The aim of this campaign is to make the workers shoulder the burden of the rapidly developing crisis and to ensure bigger profits for the U.S. businessmen.

This line of policy, directed at the unconditional transfer of the national sovereignty to the North American imperialists, is being accompanied by increased police repressions spearheaded at stifling the slightest signs of protest by the workers and other sections of the population. The police used arms recently against a peaceful demonstration of the inhabitants of Arrecifes who were demanding water, ice and electric power and as a result four people were killed and several dozen wounded.

Recently the Peron Government, continuing to persecute patriots who do not

state-arian patriot had received asylum in Argentina was imprisoned in the Villa Devoto prison. The police authorities intend to send the political prisoners to the Martin Garcia Island where previously there existed a notorious concentration camp.

The movement of protest against the terror, which the Peron Government has let loose against the patriots of the Argentine, is rising throughout America. The Chilean Chamber of Deputies, the Brazilian Association for the Defence of the Rights of Man, the Confederation of the Working People of Latin America, the World Peace Council, the National Peace Councils of the American countries and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers have voiced their indignant protest and are demanding the release of the prisoners.

In the Argentine itself the Radical Party, a big group of lawyers, the Argentine League for the Rights of Man, organisations of peace supporters, the movement for the democratisation and independence of trade unions, the Argentine Women's Union, the people's commissions and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Argentine have called upon the population to express their solidarity with the prisoners and demand their immediate release.

quantity of food that one and the same sum of money can buy diminishes. The daily wage is barely sufficient to cover the cost of one meal a day. Unemployment and emigration, hunger and disease are on the increase. The incidence of leprosy in Paraguay is now the second highest in the world.

Sad as it is to state these facts, they are the truth, and it is because of them that workers, peasants, students, women—all patriotic sections of the people—are beginning to struggle ever more vigorously against the U.S. interventionists, against domestic reaction, against hunger and for democracy.

The militant textile workers' strike in May 1953 was one of the first major actions of the Paraguay working class. During 1954 their struggle grew more intense. The big April strike in Rilar concluded with a victory for the workers, despite the fact that the Government declared it illegal and regardless of persecution and the machinations of the trade union secretary. In Asuncion there were a number of strikes and demonstrations. Despite the treachery of the leaders of the Paraguay Confederation of Working People, during the May Day celebrations the workers firmly voiced their demand for "Bread, freedom and peace!". They openly criticised the Chaves government's policy of promises and circulated the resolutions of the Third Con-

granting the Paraguay government another loan, this time of 7,500,000 dollars.

At present, in response to the demand of the North American interventionists, a new law called the "development code" is on the point of being passed. From what is known of its contents to date, it is evident that this will be a real colonial law, establishing exceptional privileges for foreign firms to the detriment of native capital. In particular, it will give the U.S. enterprises the right to dispose, at their own discretion, of 50% of the currency derived from their operations. Up till now the state has taken all the currency brought in by exports, recompensing the exporters merely with the equivalent in guaranties, calculated on the basis of the various rates of exchange. Logically enough, news of the new law was announced in Washington in enthusiastic tones.

Even more important than this new law, however, is the decision to begin extracting oil in the Paraguay Chaco in the second half of 1955.

Early in 1945, it is known, the North American Union Oil Company of California was granted the right to explore and develop oil deposits in the Paraguay Chaco for 50 years. In 1945 and 1946 the company drilled many deep wells, but kept the results of its explorations secret, spreading the rumour that no oil had been found in this region. The Americans carefully cemented

Asuncion last year, during which the workers demanded the lifting of the state of siege, a general amnesty and the establishment of a minimum wage, confirm the fact that the masses refuse to be intimidated and are prepared to continue their struggle with greater energy than ever.

The latest developments have again demonstrated the deep political crisis experienced by the anti-national dictatorship, its internal rottenness and instability. The facts have proved once more that no government can gain a firm foothold in Paraguay if it continues the policy of selling out the country to the Yanks, of defending the interests of the big landlords, the policy of hunger and poverty, of persecuting workers, democrats and patriots.

The immediate political task of the working class, the democratic forces, the entire people of Paraguay, is to prevent any return to the times of the sanguinary tyranny of Morinigo, to get the state of siege lifted, to demand an immediate amnesty for all political prisoners without exception, to secure the release of imprisoned workers and democrats and also freedom of the press, speech, assembly and organisation.

To win all these democratic demands, workers, peasants, students, democrats and patriots of all social and political back-

plan for a rapid increase in production in order to ensure a sufficient supply of food-stuffs, clothing and medicaments to the people. It will have to begin the free transfer of land to the peasants, together with their tools of production, and to grant them credit. At the same time the democratic government will have to develop private industry and trade, to confiscate the North American enterprises, improve living and working conditions, improve medical attention for factory and office workers, women, youth and children and expel the U.S. interventionists from the country. It will also have to take steps to conclude trade agreements with all peace-loving countries and support any move made in the UN for ending the "cold war" by means of negotiations and agreement between individual countries.

With a view to forming such a democratic government of national liberation, our Party is working for all individuals, organisations and political groups that support democracy and national independence to unite in a general patriotic front of struggle against American imperialism and its agents.

In pursuance of this historic task, our Party urges workers, peasants and intellectuals to strengthen the Party, to join its ranks in order, together with other democratic and anti-imperialist forces, to accelerate the development of the patriotic movement of national liberation.

Expansionist Aims of West German Monopolies

The ruling circles of the U.S.A. and Britain, having frustrated the implementation of the Potsdam agreements, prevented the German monopolies and chief war criminals in Western Germany from being deprived of their power. They helped the monopolies in every way not only to survive in Western Germany but to re-establish during a few postwar years their undermined economic and political might and to hatch up new aggressive plans which are again endangering world peace. Now, by reviving German militarism through the medium of the Paris agreements, it is planned to complete the re-establishment of the power of German monopolies in Western Germany.

By pursuing a policy hostile to the interests of the peoples and in connivance with the West German monopolies, the ruling circles of the United States and Britain are seeking to direct their aggressive designs against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp. Inasmuch as these countries have no intention of becoming the object of exploitation by any monopolies whatsoever, the expansionist aims of the West German monopolies, their unrestrained drive for maximum profits are consequently being directed against other capitalist countries and, in particular, against those which are still in the grip of colonial oppression or in a state of semi-colonial dependence.

For some years now the influence of West German monopolies on the economic life of a great number of countries in the capitalist camp has been gaining ground. Last year this process was further speeded up, and some concerns have already regained the influence they enjoyed abroad in the prewar years.

For instance, Hermann von Siemens, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Siemens concern, told a closed meeting of its representatives in October, 1954, that the concern was again represented

★
Gerhard Kegel
German economist

★ ★
in 64 countries, in 20 of which it had its own companies and organisations employing some 4,000 factory and office workers. This network has reached dimensions that can be compared only with the prewar peak level; and the volume of their business transactions has far exceeded the highest prewar level. The number of industrial and clerical workers employed in the Siemens' factories had increased by 18,000 in the 1953-1954 economic year, bringing the total up to almost 115,000.

Such a state of affairs, however, is far from satisfying the owners of the Siemens concern, who are continuing to step up their vigorous activities in many countries. At the end of 1954, for example, it became public knowledge that they were building a works in Argentina, near Buenos Aires, through which to spread their influence in South and Central America.

Krupps, another plundering West German concern, in their drive for maximum profits, have through the medium of vast capital investments derived from war-time profits more than reached the prewar volume of their activity in foreign markets. In India, Turkey, Pakistan, Egypt, Brazil, Greece and Norway—Krupps are everywhere trying to gain a foothold, to expand their positions and to extend their influence in all spheres. They are building various heavy industrial works, acquiring sources of raw material, securing for themselves the right to engage in prospecting and are obtaining big profitable orders.

The Klöckner, Mannesmann and some other concerns of the West German monopolies are not lagging behind in pursuing their aggressive aims.

The successors to I. G. Farben, who required more time than the mining and metallurgical concerns to settle their property relations in Western Germany, developed their activities somewhat later, directing these to the export of capital and regaining their former positions on foreign markets. They are now, however, striving to make good the time lost and to ensure for themselves a share in the maximum profits which are amassed from the plunder of the countries in the world capitalist market. The West German chemical industry already absorbs 12% of the world capitalist trade in chemical products. The successors to the I. G. Farben concern are now active in setting up subsidiary undertakings abroad drawing in for this purpose North American capital, for example, in the U.S.A., Brazil and other countries.

★
The present phase in the expansion of the West German monopolies is also characterised by the fact that a considerable part of the great debts for the West German export deliveries is cleared off by means of giving these monopolies the decisive share of the capital of the enterprises in the debtor-countries which experience difficulties in paying the debts. At the same time the West German monopolists make use of their economic power, as creditors, to secure the political as well as the economic dependence of these debtor-countries.

In the spring of 1954 Blücher, Vice-Chancellor of the Bonn Government, spoke about a plan to use part of the commodity credits of the West German monopolies as a "financial aid" in order to ensure long-term intensified exploitation of the debtor-countries and to bring about their political dependence. Doubtless this plan has the notorious "Marshall Plan" as its prototype.

The old monopolist banks such as the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdener Bank and

the Commerce Bank, which were only formally divided into a number of allegedly independent companies during the farce of "breaking monopolies into smaller units" are now coming to the fore in a more and more unconcealed manner.

A number of joint undertakings of West German monopolist banks have already been established in order to facilitate the export of goods and capital, to support any kind of expansion and to intensify the exploitation of debtor-countries. In addition, the monopolist banks, seeking to recapture their lost positions abroad, are also carrying out expansion quite independently. Recently the West German banks led by the Deutsche Bank regained a big share in the Amsterdam Handels Maatschappij A. Albert de Bary and Co. N.F. Bank confiscated after the war. By doing so, they secured a firm position on the important Dutch capital market. Following this the Dresdener Bank group set up a West German-Brazilian company in Rio de Janeiro early in October 1954 to finance the industry of the COTINCO S. A. company. This company with share capital of 30 million cruzeiros (about 2.5 million marks) intends to open branches in Sao Paulo and Bahia and, through finance control, further to enhance the influence of West German monopolies on Brazilian industry. Apart from the successors of the Dresdener Bank, the Maunessmann concern and the capital of the Allianz insurance company are similarly active in these operations of West German financial capital.

★
Thus, in addition to the bank capital, the West German insurance capital, which is closely connected with the bank and the industrial monopolies, is taking an ever more active part in the expansion. In October 1954 it became known for example that the West German Allianz insurance concern and the Munich insurance company took part in forming the international insurance company in New York.

★
The West German monopolies are concentrating their expansion more and more on definite regions of the world capitalist market where they hope sooner or later to oust the British and American monopolies.

One of these regions is South America, and particularly Brazil. Here West German capital has penetrated on such a scale that the West German monopolies have already begun to speak of their "South American possessions". Almost all known West German monopolies are directly or indirectly represented in Brazil and to a lesser extent in Argentina. Here one can speak of a real invasion of West German capital.

★
The second important direction of expansion is in North Africa, particularly French North Africa, which is rich in natural resources. This territory was once one of the main objects of the predatory policy of the Nazi regime, and all the majority of West German monopolies have to do is to produce their old plans for the exploitation of Algeria, Tunisia and French Morocco from their safes where they have been lying since World War II.

With the help of the Paris military agreements and additional clauses in the Saar agreement, which envisage close collaboration between the West German and French monopolies in the "economic development" of the French possessions in North Africa, they want to remove all remaining obstacles to the penetration of West German imperialists into North Africa and the gradual establishment of their economic domination.

Obviously the viewpoint of the French monopolies somewhat differs from that of their West German partners. They hope to bridge and restrict the West German monopolies. Some of them however are expressing grave doubt that they will be able at their own discretion to direct the expansion of the aggressive West German monopolies, after the latter gain the key positions.

Other important directions of the expansion of the West German monopolies are to the Middle East, Turkey, Greece and Spain. Apart from these, there are, in fact, few countries in the capitalist world market where the West German monopolies would not endeavour to entrench themselves.

The unrestrained expansion of the West German monopolies has aggravated the struggle within the capitalist camp for export markets and the sources of raw materials to such a degree that the re-

partition of the capitalist world in favour of the West German monopolists is again on the agenda. So far in this struggle Western Germany has been using mainly the economic weapon which is at the same time a means of consolidating its recaptured positions. But, as experience shows, a change can come quickly.

★
In their expansion the West German monopolies penetrate more and more into the sphere of interests not only of the French but also of the British and American monopolies which testifies to the further serious sharpening of the imperialist contradictions. In their drive the West German monopolies exploit the profound dissatisfaction with the predatory methods of the U.S. and British imperialists, as for instance in South America and Africa. In North Africa, they exploit the movement against the French imperialists, brazenly advertising themselves as suitable business partners who allegedly have nothing to do with the hateful colonial regimes. Not everywhere and not always can one make out that it is a downright lie, which cloaks the aggressive nature and predatory aims of the West German imperialists.

The sharpening of the rivalry within the capitalist camp, which to a considerable extent is explained by the expansion of the West German monopolies, intensifies the desire of their Anglo-American rivals, who have suffered loss, to direct once again the aggression of the West German imperialists to the East, against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. With the help of the Paris agreements the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and other Western powers want to revive revanchist militarism in Western Germany—the weapon in the hands of the West German monopolies for the realisation of their aggressive and predatory designs. The present actions of these monopolies plainly show how far-reaching are their plans and what mortal danger they represent to the peace-loving peoples. Therefore the struggle against the Paris agreements and the remilitarisation of Western Germany is becoming more and more the cause of all peace-loving peoples.

Happy Holiday of the Hungarian People

The Hungarian people this month celebrate the tenth anniversary of Budapest's liberation from the Nazi invaders by the heroic Soviet Army.

Ten years ago, on February 13, 1945, the troops of the Second Ukrainian Front, actively supported by those of the Third Ukrainian Front, victoriously concluded a six-weeks' siege marked by many bitter battles and utterly smashed an encircled grouping of German troops and their Hungarian fascist myrmidons, thereby liberating Budapest, one of the oldest and most beautiful cities in Europe. That day opened a new, glorious page in the history of the Hungarian capital.

Looking back now at the intervening ten years, we recall the feats of the Soviet Army with love and gratitude. We hold sacred the memory of the Soviet men who, battling against Nazi tyranny, gave their lives to liberate our country. Never will the Hungarian people forget the great sacrifices made by the Soviet people that we might be free. The love and gratitude we feel for the men and women of the Soviet land strengthen the unshakable fraternal friendship of our two peoples.

When the residents of Budapest emerged from their cellars and hiding places to meet the liberating Soviet Army, an appalling sight met their eyes. Their whole city lay in ruins. The fascists had deliberately blown up the bridges across the Danube that were the pride of Budapest; they had destroyed the railway stations, the factories and mills and thousands of houses. The city was left without water or electricity; the transport services were completely out of action. Everywhere the streets were strewn with corpses.

It seemed as though our capital could never be brought back to life. But under the guidance of the Communists, the hungry, homeless working people of Budapest devotedly set about wiping out the traces of destruction and rebuilding their beloved city. The Soviet Union rendered us great assistance in rehabilitating our capital. In a short space of time it became possible for us to begin leading a normal life on the site of the ruins. The reconstruction period began.

The progress made in the intervening ten years has indeed been immense. In all spheres of life we can now see the splendid results of the constructive endeavour of our liberated people. Our country is engaged in building Socialism, and its capital is today a worthy centre of its political, social, economic and cultural activity. Hardly any signs of the war remain in the city. Industrially, great advances have been made. Many new factories and mills have been opened and put into operation, among them factories producing goods never before manufactured in Hungary. An example is a factory producing millions of forints' worth of concrete structural units.

Much has been done to get the municipal transport services working smoothly. All

★
Kálmán Pongracz
Chairman, Executive Committee,
Budapest City Council

★ ★
but one of the bridges across the Danube have been reconstructed, and two new bridges—the Stalin and the Kossuth—have been built. During the fighting a large number of the city's tramcars were wrecked and nearly all the cables destroyed. Today there are 2,250 buses and trams cruising the streets of Budapest. Every day they carry more than 2,500,000 passengers. Trolleybuses first appeared on the streets in 1949; now they are one of the capital's most important forms of transport. A new high-speed electric railway links the central parts of the city with Csepel where Budapest's largest factories are located.

Within a short time the population of the city was supplied with water, gas and electricity. Today over 200 million cubic metres of gas are consumed annually in our capital and there are 2,170 kilometres of water mains. Communal services are now available even to those outlying parts which before the liberation never had main water, gas or sewerage.

The plan for rebuilding old hospitals, schools, theatres and clubs and erecting new ones is being carried out successfully. The people of the city now have at their service a large number of district and community medical centres, specialised clinics, polyclinics and hospitals—staffed by several thousand physicians. The fact that the tuberculosis mortality rate, for instance, has dropped fivefold within the past four years speaks volumes for the marked improvement in the public health service.

Old educational establishments have been rebuilt and enlarged and new ones have been constructed. The number of pupils increases from year to year. Today in Budapest elementary schools alone take nearly 180,000 children. Thousands of young people are attending institutions of higher learning.

Great headway has also been made in housing. Although here and there traces of destruction are still to be seen, we may say with pride that our city has risen from its ruins, regenerated and majestic. Not only have we rebuilt all the old houses since the

liberation; we have also put up thousands of new apartments. Our aim is to regenerate our city and make it more beautiful than ever. This is not an easy task, for it means that we have to build thousands more apartments and numerous premises for public institutions, and to improve our transport and communal services. Simultaneously, we have to get rid of the defects in the planning and development of Budapest that are the results of its capitalist past.

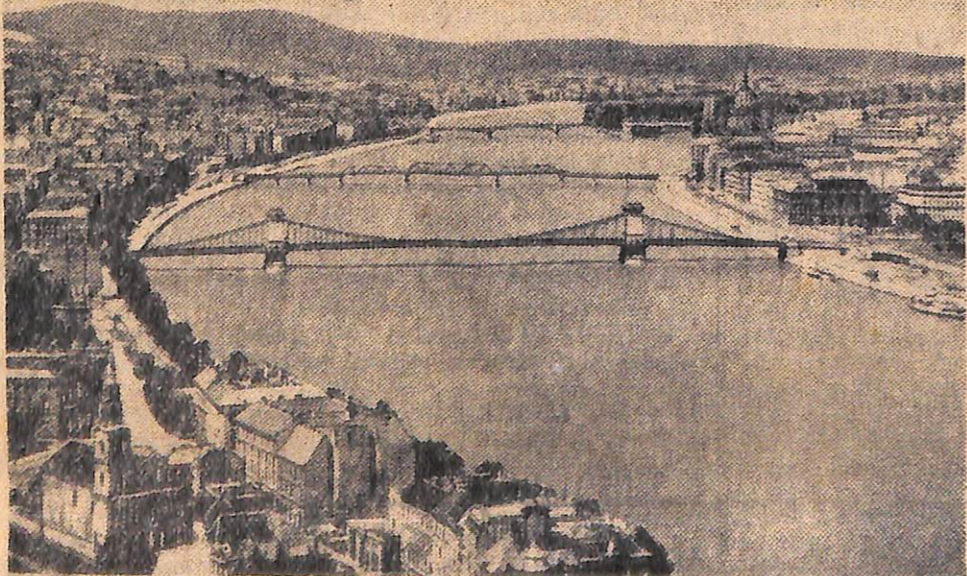
The ten-year plan for the city's reconstruction provides for the erection of new modern housing estates, schools, kindergartens, nurseries, shops, houses of culture, for the laying out of parks, the housing of large public institutions and the development of industrial establishments and the transport services. And there is also the improvement and development of the city's suburbs to be effected.

In the execution of this extensive programme the Budapest Party organisation is the guiding spirit. Important factors are the local councils established in 1950. The Budapest City Council directs all the public, economic and cultural activities of the capital. The following fact will amply illustrate the role it plays. The City Council has under its jurisdiction and itself directs the activities of 290 industrial establishments (in which 121,000 persons are employed) and 5,000 shops whose function is to satisfy the needs of the population. The cost of production in these establishments and the volume of trade carried on in these shops add up to several thousands of millions of forints annually. Much of the attention of the Council is given to the improvement of the city, the development of culture and science and to the further improvement of medical services.

At this time, when the Hungarian people are celebrating the glorious tenth anniversary of the liberation of Budapest, summing up the results of their constructive labours to date and drawing up plans for the future, the enemies of peace and progress are again threatening them with war. Aggressive circles in the imperialist countries, with the monopolists of the U.S.A. at their head, are doing their best to revive the German Wehrmacht and direct it against the peoples who have won their liberty at the cost of immense sacrifices. But we Hungarians will remember the lessons of history and will not let ourselves be intimidated.

As one man we resolutely oppose those who threaten to enslave our liberated country. We stand for peace and, because we do, we give our warmest approval to all the steps taken by the Soviet Union in the interests of preserving world peace.

The Hungarian people are entering upon the second decade of their free life with full confidence in their strength. With the greatest enthusiasm they continue the fight for peace, progress, and a bright future, against the rearmament of German militarism—the inveterate enemy of our country—and against atomic war.



Budapest. Restored and newly-built bridges across the Danube.

Meeting of German Peace Council

A meeting of the German Peace Council in Dresden (German Democratic Republic) was attended by prominent workers for peace from Japan, Poland, Czechoslovakia,

agreements, against the preparation of an atomic war and for peaceful settlement of the German question.

meetings and conferences of fighters for peace in the GDR and to support the fight of workers for peace in Western Germany against the Paris agreements. It was also

LOGIC OF THE INVADER



VOICE FROM ACROSS THE WATER:
Hey, stop, you've no right to do it!
(After drawing in Bulgarian newspaper
Otechestven Front)

Protests in Brazil Against Preparation of Atomic War

Wide sections of the Brazilian population oppose the preparation of an atomic war. Peace supporters demand a ban on atomic and hydrogen weapons and condemn the U.S. intentions of carrying out A-bomb tests in the Antarctic.

The Confederation of the Working People of Brazil issued an appeal calling upon the working people of the country to demand a ban on the criminal tests of atomic weapons. The appeal reads in part: "The experiments now being prepared by the U.S. Government in the south of our continent would bring incalculable calamity to the nation and the working people of Brazil and other fraternal countries of Latin America—therefore they cannot and must not be allowed." The Confederation expressed its most resolute protest against the criminal plans of the atom maniacs.

Construction of Pyongyang

On August 15 the Korean people will celebrate the tenth anniversary of their country's liberation from the colonial yoke of the Japanese imperialists. In honour of this national holiday the Commission for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Pyongyang has planned large-scale works for the further construction of the hero-city. This year housing accommodation with a floor space of 245,000 square metres will be built. By the anniversary date a 5-storey hotel, two clinics, the buildings of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Academy of Sciences and eight general and technical schools will be completed. The plans envisage the completion of the brickwork of the new building of the Pyongyang railway station and the Central Cinema and the construction of the second and the third storeys of the science library.

The city's industries will also see further development. By August 15 the Pyongyang textile mills with 60,000 spindles, a spinning factory, meat-packing

POLITICAL NOTES

Scandalous Confessions of a Professional Informer

Higher-ups in Washington and, in particular, the devotees of the American Goddess of Justice, are obviously depressed by the "sensational confessions" of Harvey Matusow, professional agent-provocateur and police informer.

The scandalous nature of the "Matusow case" is aggravated by the fact that Matusow is no common or garden rank-and-file informer, of which there are now thousands on the FBI pay roll. Former aide to Senator McCarthy, he has been the principal witness for the Department of Justice at numerous trials of U.S. Communist Party leaders under the fascist Smith Act; it was he who supplied the chief "evidence" against a number of progressive organisations and testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board. In particular, it was on the basis of his "compromising information" that thirteen Communist leaders were recently convicted and imprisoned.

It was Matusow who was the "witness" in the case cooked up by Hoover's FBI about "Communist domination" of youth organisations, the Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, store employees' and farmers' unions etc. According to the extremely modest estimates of American secret police officials, in 1952 alone Matusow supplied "evidence" to various government departments against 180 persons accused of "un-American" ways of thinking. The courts had no qualms about availing themselves of Matusow's services, nor were the Congressional committees above making use of them.

Why are American officials so jittery and upset? Why is the monopoly press screaming?

The whole crux of the matter is that Matusow has written a book which he has called "False Witness". In this book, as the columnist Stewart Alsop commented in the *New York Herald Tribune*, Matusow goes into all the details of how he made a business of bearing false witness, and how the American ruling class made this nauseating profession a highly profitable one. According to Alsop, Matusow relates in particular how he testified against Owen Lattimore, the expert on Far Eastern affairs, and cooked up evidence to the effect that the Communist Party of the U.S.A. used Lattimore's books as "guides on Asia". Alsop also notes that Matusow admits in his book that, with the august approval of McCarthy, he compiled a fake list of "Communists" who were supposed to be working for the *New York Times* and *Time* magazine...

The jitters and embarrassment of official circles in Washington have become even greater since Cameron and Kahn, the publishers of this sensational book held a press conference early in February, at which Matusow frankly declared that when he was assistant to McCarthy he used false documents from his dossier; and in reply to a question as to why he had become a professional informer he right away replied: "It was a paying proposition."

As always in such cases the monopoly press is now trying to cover up its tracks. The *Washington Post* even "reproaches" the Justice Department for being "too hasty" in staging some of the trials and using the evidence of "highly dubious witnesses". With affected indignation the paper wonders how many Americans have been unjustly convicted on the basis of Matusow's testimony and how many others have been railroaded to prison or condemned by Congressional committees with the help of other false witnesses...

We won't go into an analysis of what moved Matusow to come out with his confessions. That's quite beside the point. One thing's clear—that these revelations of a professional informer are not to be seen in isolation. They merely show up even more clearly how forgeries, as vile as they are deliberately misleading, are being churned out on the same old hackneyed formulas to bolster up anti-Communist hysteria. And there is no filth that the American Goddess of Justice has not handled. An imposing army of informers, spies and stool-pigeons, who aren't content with small-time frauds, is multiplying on the yeast of anti-Communist hysteria whipped up by the U.S. monopolists. Without honour or conscience, they have made the concoction of black lists, "mysterious documents", deliberate lies and slander their profession. And all this is richly seasoned with dollars. All this is a distinguishing feature of the present American way of life.

In speaking of Matusow's confession it is as well to stress that the American reactionary press, which would like to "hush it up", by no means condemns this shameless way of cooking up anti-Communist forgeries. The Washington inquisitors are troubled about something entirely different: the paid informers, stool-pigeons and spies, who are liberally supplied with pieces of silver for their Judas activities, may be working zealously but they are very clumsy about it. Confessions of the Matusow type, deplorable Democrat Senator Henry Jackson, may, you see, place the Government in an awkward situation in the "conviction of Communists in the future".

The aforementioned Stewart Alsop grieves over the fact that Matusow's "confession" will "make a lot of extra work" for the Justice Department because he was the chief witness at many "important trials".

In the hope of confusing the public and making political capital, the Washington witch-hunters are again going to town about the "Communist danger". Under cover of a rabid campaign against the Communists, they are making a frenzied attack on all progressive forces in the country. And the Hoovers and McCarthys are loudly proclaiming their sordid provocations to be "high principles" of Washington policy.

Democratic forces among the American people indignantly reject the evil-smelling dishes that are being served up by the American forgers.

